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Inglese principato di Giuseppe Dyche
e terminato da Guglielmo Pardon
Londra per Giovanni Ware

Bibliotheca A NEW GENERAL *Secr.* English Dictionary;

Coll. Peculiarly calculated for the
USE and IMPROVEMENT *Home*
Of such as are unacquainted with the
LEARNED LANGUAGES

Wherein the difficult WORDS, and Technical TERMS made use of in

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To which is prefixed,

A Compendious English GRAMMAR, with general RULES for the ready Formation of one Part of Speech from another; by the due Application whereof, such as understand English only, may be able to write as correctly and elegantly, as those who have been some Years conversant in the Latin, Greek, &c. Languages.

2 TOGETHER WITH
A SUPPLEMENT, *Σελ*

loc Of the proper Names of the most noted
KINGDOMS, PROVINCES, CITIES, TOWNS, RIVERS, &c.
throughout the known WORLD.

AS ALSO, *Σελ*

Of the most celebrated Emperors, Kings, Queens, Priests, Poets, Philosophers, Generals, &c. whether Jewish, Pagan, Mahometan, or Christian; but more especially such as are mentioned either in the Old or New Testament.

The Whole Alphabetically digested, and accented in the same Manner, and for the same Purpose, as the preceding Part; being collected for the Use of such, as have but an imperfect Idea of the English Orthography.

Originally begun by the late

Reverend Mr. THOMAS DYCHE,
School-Master at Stratford le Bow, Author of the Guide to the English Tongue,
the Spelling Dictionary, &c.

And now finish'd by

WILLIAM PARDON, Gent.

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INTRODUCTION.

IN the following DICTIONARY, Derivations and Etymologies, are entirely left out: First, Because of their Uncertainty, in a very large Number of Instances: And, Secondly, upon Account of their Uselessness to those Persons that these Sort of Books are most helpful to, which are commonly such, whose Education, Reading, and Leisure, are bounded within a narrow Compass; and therefore such Helps and Hints, as were judged more universally beneficial, are substituted in their Room; of which, take the following Account.

1. The Word itself is followed by a Capital Letter, included within a Parenthesis () signifying what Part of Speech the Word is; and because there are but three Parts that make any Variation in their Terminations, &c. that is, Nouns Substantives, Nouns Adjectives, and Verbs, the four other Parts, which by the Generality of Grammarians are called Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepositions, and Interjections, are here called by one general Name of Particles; and then follows the Definition or Meaning of the Word in the several Acceptations or Uses it is applied to. And here you are to note, that a great Number of Words are purposely omitted, purely to make Room, for many useful, short, and beneficial Abstracts, from large Treatises, upon the Manners, and religious Customs of the Ancients, as well Jews, as Gentiles; as also the various Sects of Christians, likewise in Philosophy, &c. But lest such Omission should be thought a Defect, it is here intended to explain and shew how the Reader may, with Ease, supply the same, which when duly considered, will plainly prove a very considerable Advantage, by making Room for more useful Matter. And here it is to be observed, that from the Infinitive Mood Active of most English Verbs, the Substantive importing the Action is formed, by adding the Termination ing; as to Trumpet, Trumpeting; to

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Drink, Drinking, &c. and therefore such derivative Words are frequently omitted, and vice versa, sometimes inserted and the Verb left out; but lest the Reader should forget, or take no Notice of this Observation, it is also frequently inserted. Again, where the Verb and the Substantive are the same Word, sometimes the one, and sometimes the other is omitted, upon a Supposition, that the Reader will observe the Distinction made in the following short Essay of Grammar, between a Verb, and a Substantive, and that when he understands the Meaning of the one, he will apply it to the other; as, in the Words Trust, Tin, &c. the Substantives are inserted, and the Verbs omitted; and in the Words Swoon, Stride, &c. the Verbs are set down, and the Substantives left out; and almost universally the participial Adjectives are omitted, because whenever the Meaning of the Verb is known, the Meaning of such Words is also known; as, Sprain, Sprained; Melt, Melted, &c. tho' they are now and then inserted to try the Reader's Ability, and to shew what a natural Dependence they have one upon another; so that if a Person looks for a Word, and finds it not directly, he will hardly miss finding something relative thereto, by which he will easily be satisfied in the Meaning of what he looks for: As, suppose he looked for the Word Scoring, this I cannot find, but the Substantive Score, which is the Thing made by the Act of Scoring, is there; and so is the Verb Score, importing the Performance of that Act; from whence, considering the Circumstance of the Enquiry, I may receive Satisfaction in the Meaning of the Term, though it is not there expressed, &c. In the next Place, the Words explained are accented, to shew which Syllable the Force of the Pronunciation lies on; in which you are to observe, that Monosyllables, or Words of one Syllable, are not mark'd, for this Reason, because where there is only a single Vowel in the Middle of the Word, it is immediately followed by a Liquid, or Semi-Vowel, or else is ended by an E mute, on purpose to draw out the foregoing Vowel long. And lest any of our Readers should be ignorant of what Liquids are, let them take Notice, that the Letters L, M, N, and R, are so called. As for Example, Arm, Babe, Cart, Dim, &c. And, as in so numerous a Collection, as must necessarily be in a Work of this Nature, it is next to impossible, but there must be several Mistakes in so critical a Matter, either from the Inadvertence of the Author, or Neglect of the Printer; it was therefore thought proper to insert
here

The I N T R O D U C T I O N.

here several Rules, both for the true dividing Words into their component Syllables, and also to shew upon which to accent the Words they compose: And here, first, it is to be observed, that any two Vowels meeting and sounding together, are called Diphthongs, and three, Triphthongs; as, Good, Beau, &c. but where they are not sounded together, or do not make a Diphthong, they must be parted, as, ie, iu, ua, in qui-et, tri-umph, usual, &c.

2. Those Consonants, that are actually doubled in the Middle of a Word, must be parted; as, But-ter, Scol-lop, &c. unless they be Words of one Syllable, where the Consonant is doubled more for Distinction Sake, and to make the Sound the fuller, than from absolute Necessity; as in the Word Ann, a Woman's Name; Inn, a House of Entertainment for Travellers, &c. to distinguish them from the Particles an, meaning one of a Sort, and in, the Situation or Place of a Thing; as, Ann had an Image in the Inn, &c.

3. When a Consonant comes between two Vowels, it is generally to be joined to the latter; as, I-mage, a-bate, &c.

4. Any two or three Consonants, that are proper to begin Words, must not be parted in the Middle; as Chur-ches, be-troth, com-plain, en-throne, &c.

5. In Words of many Syllables, the Accent lies generally upon the third Vowel from the last; as, in Condemnation, I'dolize, &c. but in Words that end in ary, the Accent lies upon the first Syllable, though it be not the third Vowel from the last; as, Temporary. And if these Words are compounded, in such compound Words the Accent keeps its Place of the first Syllable in the original Word; as, in O'rdinary, Extraordinary, Temporary, Co-temporary, &c. Again, Nouns have their Accent on the first Syllable, and Verbs on the last, when the Terms, by which they are expressed, are alike; as, ab-sent, not at, or in a Place or Company; and ab-sént, to keep away voluntarily, &c. And though these Rules and Observations are very extensive and useful, yet it cannot possibly be supposed there are no Exceptions from them, to insert all which would be not only very tedious, but also needless; for as all Nations and People differ in Particularities of Speech, so in this the English differ from almost all the World, nay, the Southern Parts of this Kingdom differ very much from the Northern; so that it must be from the Conversation with the most learned and polite Persons, that Observations must be drawn

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to supply those Defects, that all the Rules and written Directions in the World cannot prevent, as may easily appear to any Person, who has endeavoured to acquire the French Tongue by Books only, who, though never so great a Critick in the Orthography and Syntax, will never be able to pronounce intelligibly to a Native; though at the same Time he may be capable of writing, reading, and explaining that Language, with the utmost Exactness and Clearness. As for the following Grammar, it is intended only as a general Hint or Specimen, and not as a critical Treatise, upon that Subject; yet I doubt not, but if carefully attended to, especially with the Assistance of a Master, those Persons, that never learnt any Thing but English, may as correctly distinguish one Part of Speech from another, and write as good Sense, and coherently, as tho' they had employed a great deal of Time in learning in the common Methods, Latin, &c.

6. The Catalogue, or Alphabet of Names, at the End, is inserted purely for the Sake of instructing the less Knowing, in the Spelling and Pronunciation of such Names or Words, as are not contained in the Dictionary. The Whole is intended for the Information of the Unlearned, and particularly recommended to those Boarding-Schools, where English only is taught, as is the Case commonly among the Ladies, by a careful Use whereof, I doubt not but the Teachers will soon find the Benefit from the Improvement their Scholars will insensibly make, not only in Orthography, or true Spelling, but in writing coherently and correctly, the Want whereof is universally complained of among the Fair Sex.

A COMPENDIOUS

English Grammar.

GRAMMAR is that Art or Science that teaches Persons the true and proper Use of *Letters, Syllables, Words* and *Sentences*, in any Language whatever. And though such particular Rules and Observations, as are immediately applicable to one Speech or Tongue, are different from those of another, according to the Mode or Idiom of Speech they are applied to; yet so far as they regard the general Relation, that Things have to their Modes, Qualities, Motions or Passions, all the Languages in the World are exactly the same; for whatever is a Substantive, Verb, &c. in one Language, is the same in any other, though expressed in different Terms or Words. From whence may easily be perceived the Falsity of that vulgar Error among the Generality of People, *viz.* that young Persons are necessitated to learn the *Latin*, or *Lilly's Grammar*, to understand *English*, that is, to spell according to the modern Manner of the best Orthographists, and write coherently and intelligently according to the Use and Phraseology of the most celebrated Authors: For all Grammars of the *Latin* Tongue are mostly employed to teach the various Terminations, &c. of the Flexions, Modes, Formations, and Words of that Language, a Matter the *English* is no Ways concerned in. But there are indeed some few general Rules and Definitions in that, as there must be in all other Grammars, which may be universally applied to all Languages, as well *English* as any other. I shall not here enter into a critical Dissertation of each Letter, their Power, Formation, &c. nor divide them into Vowels, Consonants, Mutes, Liquids, &c. neither shall I divide the Language into eight Parts or Distinctions, as is generally done; but into four only, that being sufficient for my present Purpose, which is only to give a general Hint how Grammar may be as effectually applied to the *English* Tongue as to any others. Nor shall I enter into all the Niceties that may be started relating to these four Parts, intending here only a general Direction to know the Coherence between, and Dependence of one Part of a Discourse or Speech on another. And in
order

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order to comply with common Custom, as far as poſſibly I can, I ſhall call theſe four Parts by the received Names of a *Noun Subſtantive*, a *Noun Adjective*, a *Verb*, and a *Particle*. By a *Noun Subſtantive*, I mean the plain ſimple Name of any material or ideal Subſtance or Thing, upon the Pronunciation whereof an Idea is excited in the Mind of the Hearer what Species of Beings or Things are then intended, without Regard to any inherent or accidental Qualities or Modes that may immediately reſult from, or belong to that particular Creature or Thing then ſignified; only obſerve, that thoſe Names or Words that import the whole Species, are called Nouns Subſtantives Common, the other Proper: As, when I ſay *a Man*, the Hearer immediately knows I intend one of the human Species; but if I ſay *Peter*, *John*, &c. he knows that ſome particular Perſon is meant; but whether he be a tall, or a ſhort Man, a black, or a white Man, a crooked, a ſtraight, a learned, or an ignorant one, &c. he cannot by ſuch bare Nomination poſſibly imagine; and therefore it is abſolutely neceſſary ſome peculiar Characteriſtick ſhould be ſpecify'd, which is ſome diſtinguiſhing Mode or Quality. And this Mode or Quality is what is called a *Noun Adjective*, under which Denomination all Manner of Modes or Qualities are expreſſed, ſuch as tall, ſhort, black, white, fair, foul, beautiful, ugly, learned, ignorant, ſweet, ſtinking, rough, ſmooth, &c. The peculiar Property of theſe Sort of Words, which are called *Adjectives*, is, that till they are join'd to one or more Subſtantives, they leave the Senſe imperfect and undetermined, which, together with what is called the Degrees of Compariſon, diſtinguiſh them from Subſtantives: For though there may be two or more Subſtantives that have the ſame general Nature, Mode, or Quality, yet they differ and are diſtinguiſhed by the one's being better or worſe, &c. fairer or fouler, ſweeter or ſourer, &c. than the other; and by putting the Termination *er*, or *eſ*, to the Generality of Words, any *Engliſh* Perſon will immediately, by their Ear, determine whether it is agreeable to the Nature of the Language, to admit of ſuch a Formation; and if it does, they may then aſſuredly know that Word is that Part of Speech called an *Adjective*, and that ſome Quality or Mode of ſome Subſtance or Subject is deſigned by ſuch Term or Word, and not the Subſtance or Subject itſelf; as for Example, fair, fairer, faireſt; ſweet, ſweeter, ſweeteſt; tall, taller, tall'eſt; ſtrong, ſtronger, ſtrong'eſt, &c. are *Adjectives*, by which the Mode or Quality of ſome Subſtance or Subject, and not the Subſtance itſelf is intended. It is alſo to be noted, that Subſtantives are particular to one Thing or Species only; but *Adjectives* are univerſal, and may as well be applied to Beasts, Trees, Flowers, &c. as Men; as, one Horſe, Dog, Tree, &c. may be ſwifter, taller, ſweeter, &c. than another; as well as one Man may be taller, &c. than another. There are ſome few Variations from this general Rule of Formation and Diſtinction, of which

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Notice shall be taken hereafter. The third general Head is the *Verb*, under which Term, the Existence, Action, or Passion of the Subject is affirmed, and which it is usual to call by different Appellations; such as, a Verb Substantive, a Verb Active, a Verb Passive; and, again, to subdivide these into Deponents, Neuters, &c. But I shall only inform the Reader, that where-ever, in the following Dictionary, he finds the Letter (V.) standing after any Word, it signifies the Word so mark'd to be a Verb; and then for the Truth of the Assertion, he has nothing more to do but to consider whether the Being, Action, or Passion of something is, or is not, signified by such Word; and if he is not sufficiently acquainted or accustomed with such Words or Reflexions, let him read the Definition adjoin'd, and he will immediately determine, whether the Mark or Signature is right or wrong. And this is the more requisite to be done, because that there are some Instances when the Word itself simply and unapply'd may mean any of the three Parts of Speech, that is, it may be a Substantive, an Adjective, or a Verb, as the Word CALM sometimes signifies Substantively, and imports the Absence or Cessation of Storms, and sometimes the Want of a due Degree of Wind at Sea, &c. Sometimes, Adjectively, it signifies a serene or quiet Mind, State, or Condition; and sometimes, Verbally, to appease, settle, or quiet Rage, Passion, Storms, &c. But in general, the Words are as distinct as the Ideas intended; as, *The black Horse runs. The Common-Sewer stinks. The young Child cries, &c.* Here *black*, *common*, and *young* are *Adjectives*, as expressing some Mode or Quality of their Subjects or *Substantives*, *Horse*, *Sewer*, and *Child*; and the Words *runs*, *stinks*, and *cries*, are *Verbs*, denoting the several Actions of their Subjects or Substantives. The fourth Class of Words, I call by the general Name of *Particles*, which are occasionally used to make the Sense of the Speaker more full, clear, and intelligible, by expressing the Manner or other Circumstances of the other Words, either by connecting or joining them together, or shewing the Manners or Qualities of them; as, *John and Mary strive earnestly*; here *and*, *earnestly*, are Particles; *and*, joining the two Substantives *John*, *Mary*; *earnestly*, shewing the Mode of their striving or endeavouring to accomplish their Intentions. And where you find these Words in the Dictionary, you will find them mark'd (Part.) to the others you will find (S.) for Substantive; (A.) for Adjective; and (V.) for Verb.—Thus far for the general Definitions, to which it may be proper to add the following Observations.

A *Substantive* has what is called two Numbers, the one expressing only some one single Thing of a Sort or Species, the other all above one, viz. two, three, twenty, a thousand, &c. and this is called the Plural Number,

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The Singular Number is commonly distinguished by *a*, *an*, or *one*; as, a Horse, a Man, a Tree, an Image, one Child, one Wife, &c. The Plural Number is generally known by the Words terminating with an *s*, or *es*; but the Singular never but in such Words as have only a Plural Termination, though they have a Singular Meaning; as, Arm, Arms: Babe, Babes: Coin, Coins: Damsel, Damsels: Ear, Ears: Fox, Foxes: Garter, Garters: Horse, Horses: Inn, Inns: King, Kings: Lady, Ladies: Mask, Masks: Nut, Nuts: Onion, Onions: Pipe, Pipes: Quarter, Quarters: Robe, Robes: Stone, Stones: Tile, Tiles: Vine, Vines: Wheel, Wheels: Year, Years, &c. There are some few Exceptions to this General Rule, but they are but few in Comparison of what comply hereto; such as Ox, Oxen: Man, Men: Woman, Women: Chick, Chicken: Brother, Brethren: Cow, Cows or Kine: Sow, Sows or Swine: Louse, Lice: Mouse, Mice: Goose, Geese: Foot, Feet: Tooth, Teeth: Die, Dice: Penny, Pence, &c. Those Singulars which end in *f* or *fe*, have their Plurals ending in *ves*; as Wife, Wives: Calf, Calves: Sheaf, Sheaves: Half, Halves: Leaf, Leaves: Loaf, Loaves: Shelf, Shelves: Self, Selves: Knife, Knives: Wolf, Wolves: Thief, Thieves: Life, Lives. And though most Words, whose Singular ends in *ff*, follow the general Rule foregoing, as Muff, Muffs, &c, yet Staff makes Staves, according to the latter Rule. Some few terminate alike in both Numbers, as one Sheep, ten Sheep; one Swine, ten Swine, &c. There are some Words that admit of no Singular Termination or Number, such as Annals, Alps, Athes: Bowels, Bellows, Breeches: Calends, Cresles: Goods, Entrails, Ides, Lungs, Mallows, Nones, Scissars, Snuffers, Shears, Tongs, &c. And, on the contrary, there are a great many without the Plural Number or Termination; such as Proper Names of Men, Women, Places, Creatures, and Things; as also their Virtues, Vices, Habits, and abstract Qualities; the Generality of Grains, Spices, Herbs, Drugs, and Liquids; as Wheat, Rye, Barley, &c. Pepper, Ginger, Mace, &c. Grafts, Madder, Rue, &c. Cochineal, Indigo, &c. Air, Blood, Choler, Milk, &c.

The *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues, &c. have Case, Declension, and Gender absolutely necessary to be learnt and consider'd, because the Adjective varies its Termination, or Ending, to be agreeable to the Substantive to which it is to be annexed; but it is not so in the *English*, which, to prevent all Confusion, has the different Sex of the Substantive generally expressed by a particular and quite different Epithet: So that any one that knows the Meaning of the Word can immediately distinguish, whether it be a Male or Female; and which among us is regarded little farther, than among those Creatures that Nature has visibly distinguished. In Conformity to common Custom, the Male shall be called the Masculine Gender, and the Female the Feminine Gender, and Things without Life the Neuter Gender; and these

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are also distinguished by the Terms *he, his, or him*, for the Masculine; *she, hers, &c.* for the Feminine; and *it* for the Neuter; but the Adjective remains the same, and is as applicable to Males as Females, and also to Things without Life, called Neuters; as, a good Boy, a good Girl, a fat Boar, a fat Sow, a kind Uncle, a kind Aunt, &c. a good Knife, &c. Some few Feminines are formed by changing the Termination of the Masculines into *ess*, such as these following; Abbot, Abbess; Actor, Actress; Adulterer, Adulteress; Ambassador, Ambassadress; Count, Countess; Duke, Duchess; Elector, Electress; Emperor, Empress; Governor, Governess; Heir, Heiress; Jew, Jewess; Lion, Lioness; Marquis, Marchioness; Master, Mistress; Prince, Princess; Prior, Priores; Patron, Patrons; Poet, Poetess; Prophet, Prophetess; Shepherd, Shepherdess; Tutor, Tutress; Viscount, Viscountess. There are also three Distinctions called Persons, by which every Substantive is further distinguished, *viz.* *I*, the first; *thou*, the second; *she, he, it*, the third, for the Singular Number; and *we, ye, you, they, those*, for the Plural; to which may be added, *who, whom, or what*. That these Distinctions are absolutely necessary, appears from the Nature of Speech, which is always employed about the Person or Persons, then immediately speaking, denoted by the Characteristick, *I* or *we*; the Person or Thing spoken to, denoted by *thou, ye* or *you*; or the Person or Thing spoken of, denoted by *he, she, it, they, &c.* and this to be understood when they stand before a Verb; as, *I write, thou writest, he writeth, &c.* but in compound Sentences, and after Verbs, they are changed into *me, thee, him, &c.* as, *I can prove the Horse belongs to me, thee, &c.* The Noun Adjective in *English* is the same in both Numbers; as, *a good Man, ten good Men, &c.* and can never make the Sense compleat, without the Addition at least of one Substantive to determine what the Quality is to be understood of; as, tall, short, good, bad, &c. have no Meaning till they are applied; as, *a tall Man, Child, Woman, Tree, &c.* When two Substantives are compounded into one Word, the first becomes an Adjective; as Sea-Fish, River-Fish, Gold-Cup, Silver-Spoon. My, thy, her, our, your, their, are called *Personal Possessives*, and used when they are immediately joined to Substantives; as, *This is my House, Coat, Book, &c.* but when the Substantive is not immediately expressed, but understood, or a Question is asked, they are changed into the Terms mine, thine, hers, yours, theirs; as, *This Knife is mine*: That is, *This Knife is my Knife. Whose Knife is this? Mine, or it is my Knife, &c.* To an Adjective belongs also an Increase or Diminution of the Value, Goodness, or Virtue of the Substantive to which it is adjoined; and these generally are formed by adding *er* or *ess*, to the plain simple Word itself; as, fair, fairer, fairest; though sometimes the middle Term is made by retaining the first, with the Addition, *more*; as, instead of fairer, we say sometimes more fair; but this is

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not so elegant as the former; so instead of fairest, most, very, or exceeding fair, is sometimes used; and here Reading and Observation will quickly make any Person a Judge where to introduce it in the most advantageous Place. These four following are irregular; good, better, best; bad or ill, worse, worst; little, less, least; much, more, most.

Instead of the various Terminations and Declensions of the *Latins*, &c. the *English* use *a* or *the*, *of*, *to*, *by*, *from*, or *with*, &c. to distinguish the several Circumstances of the Subject, both when it is alone, and also when it is joined with the Adjectives in both Numbers; as,

Singular Number.

A or the Man.
Of a or the Man.
To a or the Man.
By, from, or with a or the Man.

Plural Number.

The Men.
Of the Men.
To the Men.
By, from, or with the Men.

Singular.

A or the good Horse.
Of a or the good Horse, &c.

Plural.

The good Horses.
Of the good Horses, &c.

We have already taken Notice that the third Class of Words is the *Verb*, and what its Office is; we shall only here observe, that it has two Numbers, Time, and Person belonging to it, by which the Being, Action, or Passion of the Subject or Substantive is declared or affirmed; for the expressing the true State of the Time, there is what are usually called auxiliary Verbs, from or by which the Times of other Verbs are expressed, there being only the present and the passing Time naturally arising from the different Endings of the Verbs themselves; that is, the present and the passing, or past Time; as *love* the Present, and *lov'd* or *loved* the passing Time. The present Time, or the Instant in which any Thing is actually performing, &c. is distinguished by the Words *do*, *dost*, or *doth*, for the Singular Number; and *do* only for the Plural, with the proper personal Signs, *I*, *thou*, *he*, *we*, *ye*, *they*, &c. The passing Time is an imperfect Manner of expressing, and intimates so much, having the Sign *did*, or the Termination *ed*: The past Time shews the Action compleat, by affirming something with the Sign *have*; there is also what is called the Preterpluperfect Tense, and has the Sign *had* affixed to it; the other is the Future Tense that affirms something *shall*, or *will* be hereafter. And though there are really but three proper Distinctions of Time, *viz.* the *Present*, the *Past*, and the *Future*; yet as our Language,

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Language, as well as others, have various Terminations or Manners of Expression, we shall insert them; as to the Distinctions of what is commonly called *Moods*, it is undeniably certain that they may be denominated as variously, and be as numerous as the particular Circumstances require.

As what is called the *Potential* and *Subjunctive Moods*, are an undeniable Proof of differing only by some accidental Signs; for which Reason they are not here enumerated, but called the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Mood. The first declaring or making some positive Assertion about, or relating to the Subject or Substantive. The second having only one Tense and five Persons, and is employed wholly about commanding or ordaining, praying or permitting something to be done without any Specification of Time. The third may be variously circumstanced, according as it has its Expletives adjoined. And the fourth expresses the Action barely and indefinitely as to Time. The two auxiliary Verbs supply all others, with those Tenses or Times which they naturally have no proper Termination or Distinction for, *viz.* *to have*, by whose Assistance all active Verbs are formed, or such as import doing something; and *to be*, from which all passive Verbs are formed, that is, such as import Suffering or Bearing something done to the Subject.

The first or Indicative Mood.

<i>Present Tense.</i> <i>Singular.</i> <i>I</i> — have <i>Thou</i> — hast <i>He</i> — hath <i>Past Tense.</i> <i>Singular.</i> <i>I</i> — had <i>Thou</i> — hadst <i>He</i> — had <i>Future Tense.</i> <i>Singular.</i> <i>I</i> shall or will have <i>Thou</i> shalt or wilt have <i>He</i> shall or will have	<i>Present Tense.</i> <i>Plural.</i> <i>We</i> — have <i>Ye</i> — have <i>They</i> — have <i>Past Tense.</i> <i>Plural.</i> <i>We</i> — had <i>Ye</i> — had <i>They</i> — had <i>Future Tense.</i> <i>Plural.</i> <i>We</i> } shall or will have. <i>Ye</i> } <i>They</i> }
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Some make other Distinctions of Time, but as they are only a Coupling of these together, this short Essay will not permit the Disquisition; such as, I have had, I had had, &c.

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The second or Imperative Mood.

Have thou. Let him, her, it have. Let us have. Have ye. Let them have.

The third or Subjunctive, Potential, &c. Mood

Is always distinguished by adding some Sign of wishing, Power, &c. as I may or can have ; I might, could, should, or ought to have, &c.

The fourth or Infinitive Mood

Is always distinguished by the Sign *to* ; as, *to have, to love, &c.* from this Mood that Adjective, called a Participle, is form'd, importing Possession ; as, *having, being, loving, &c.*

The first or Indicative Mood.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>I am</i>	<i>We are</i>	<i>I was</i>	<i>We were</i>
<i>Thou art</i>	<i>Ye are</i>	<i>Thou wast</i>	<i>Ye were</i>
<i>He, she, it is</i>	<i>They are</i>	<i>He was</i>	<i>They were</i>
<i>Future Tense.</i>		<i>Future Tense.</i>	
<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>I shall or will be</i>		<i>We</i>	
<i>Thou shalt or wilt be</i>		<i>Ye</i>	} <i>shall or will be</i>
<i>He shall or will be</i>		<i>They</i>	

There are other Expressions called Tenses, compounded *have*, and this Verb ; as, *I have been, &c. I had been, &c.*

The second or Imperative Mood.

Be thou. Let him, her, it be. Let us be. Be ye. tthem be.

The third or Subjunctive, &c. Mood.

That I may, can, might, would, could, should, or ought to be, &c.

The fourth or Infinitive Mood.

To be, to have been. Being.

From these all other Verbs regular and irregular, are formed and completed, to express every possible Circumstance of Time, Action, or Passion : As for Example.

1st M O O D.

I love, I loved, I have loved, I had loved, I shall or will love.

We We We We We

Thou lovest or dost love } Thou lovedst or didst love } Thou hast loved.

Ye love or do love } Ye loved or did love } Ye have loved.

Thou hadst loved } Thou shalt or wilt love.

Ye had loved } They shall or will love.

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2d MOOD.

Love thou ; love he, she, or it, or let him, her, or it love ; love we, or let us love ; love ye, or let them love ; love they, or let them love.

3d MOOD.

I, thou, he, she, &c. may, can, might, could, &c. love.

4th MOOD.

To love, loving, &c.

From what has been said, it is observable, that the natural Formations are made successively, thus : First, something is affirmed by the first Person singular ; as, I love, then I loved, or did love, then, I have, or had loved ; and afterwards shall or will love. But there are some Verbs that are irregular, and instead of ending in *ed*, in the 2d and 3d Tenses, have particular Endings of their own ; as, I bear, I bore, I have born ; I beat, I have beaten ; I begin, I have begun ; I behold, I have beheld ; I bend, I have bent ; I beseech, I have besought ; I bid, I bad, I have bid, or bidden ; I bind, I have bound ; I bite, I have bitten ; I blow, I blew, I have blown ; I bleed, I have bled ; I breed, I have bred ; I bring, I have brought ; I break, I broke, I have broken ; I am born, I was born, I have been born ; I buy, I have bought ; I catch, I have caught ; I chide, I chid, I have chidden ; I choose, I chose, I have chosen ; I come, I came, I am come ; I cleave, I clove, I have cloven ; I cut, I have cut ; I creep, I crope, or crept, I have crept ; I crow, I crew ; I dare, I durst ; I deal, I dealt ; I do, I did, I have done ; I draw, I drew, I have drawn ; I dream, I dreamt ; I drink, I drank, I have drunk ; I drive, I drove, I have driven ; I do eat, I did eat, I have eaten ; I fall, I fell, I am fallen ; I feed, I fed ; I feel, I felt ; I do fetch, I did fetch ; I fight, I have fought ; I find, I found ; I fling, I flung ; I fly, I flew, I am flown ; I fly, I fled, I am fled ; I forget, I forgot, I am forgotten ; I get, I got ; I give, I gave, I have given ; I go, I went, I am gone ; I grind, I ground ; I grow, I grew, I am grown ; I hang, I hung, I have hanged ; I hear, I heard ; I hide, I hid, I have hidden ; I hold, I held ; I keep, I kept ; I know, I knew, I have known ; I lead, I led ; I learn, I learnt ; I leave, I left ; I lend, I lent ; I do let, I did let, I have let ; I lie, I have lain ; I lye, I lyed ; I lose, I lost ; I make, I made ; I mean, I meant ; I meet, I met ; I miss, I mist or missed ; I owe, I have owed ; I do, I did, I have put ; I do, I did, I have read ; I ride, I rid, I have ridden ; I ring, I rung ; I rise, I rose, I am risen ; I do, did, have run ; I say, I said ; I see, I saw, I have seen ; I seek, I sought ; I sell, I sold ; I send, I sent ; I do, I did, I have shed ; I shine, I shone ; I shoe, I shod ; I shoot, I shot ; I shrink, I shrunk ; I sing, I sang or sung ; I sit, I sat or sate ; I slay, I slew, I have slain ; I sleep, I slept ; I slide, I slid ; I sling, I slung ; I smell, I smelt ; I smite, I smote, I have smitten ; I speak, I spoke, I have spoken ; I spend, I spent ; I spill, I spilled or spilt ; I spin, I spun ; I spit, I have spit or spitten ; I do, did, or have

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have spread ; I spring, I sprung ; I spit, I spat ; I sow, I sowed, I have sown ; I stand, I stood ; I sting, I stung ; I strike, I struck, I have stricken ; I string, I strung ; I swear, I swore, I have sworn ; I do or did sweat, I have sweated ; I sweep, I swept ; I swim, I swam, I have swum ; I take, I took, I have taken ; I teach, I taught ; I tear, I tore, I have torn ; I tell, I told ; I think, I thought ; I thrive, I throve, I have thriven ; I throw, I threw, I have thrown ; I tread, I trod, I have trodden ; I understand, I understood ; I weave, I wove, I have weaved ; I weep, I wept ; I win, I won ; I am, I was, I have been willing ; I work, I wrought ; I wring, I wrung ; I write, I wrote, I have written.

The fourth Part is universally here called *Particles*, under which Denomination, all those small Words that tie or unite the others together, or that express the Modes or Manners of Words are signified, and which usually, by the common Grammarians, are called Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepositions, and Interjections. From the due Use and Connexion of these four Parts, are formed Sentences ; and from a Number or Multitude of Sentences, arise regular Discourses, Speeches, &c. A Sentence consists of three Words at least, by which some Idea of the Mind is expressed ; as, *Lying is hateful*. And this is called a simple Sentence, wherein the Substantive is expressed but once, and something is affirm'd of that Subject ; first, its Being, and next its Mode of Being, or else some Action of the Subject passes upon another, or at least is understood so to do. All others are compound, wherein either the same Subject or Substantive is repeated, or different ones affirm'd something of, &c. The Substantive ordinarily is placed before the Verb, and is always really expressed or understood so to be ; as, *John loves Mary*. And here it must always be observed, that the same Number and Person, that the Substantives, whose Action or Passion is intended or expressed by the Verb, is, the same must the Verb itself be ; as in the Example above, the Substantive, *John*, is the third Person singular, and so is the Verb, *loves* : And in the following Sentence, *Men love your Wives* ; the Substantive *Men* is the second Person plural, so is the Verb. *We admire Learning* ; here *We* is the first Person plural, and the Verb *admire*, is so also ; which is to be observ'd of all others.

NEW GENERAL English Dictionary.

A A

A B A

A Is the first letter of the alphabet, in almost all the known languages of the world; the pronunciation whereof is free and open, tho' most nations, and particularly the *English*, vary in the founding it, sometimes open, and sometimes close; as in the words *all* and *sake*. It has been observed, that *A* is the first sound nature puts forth, at the crying and smiling of infants; and that it needs no other motion to form it, but the simple opening of the lips; and further, that upon all sudden and extraordinary occasions we are naturally led to it, to express our admiration, joy, anguish, aversion, sense of danger, &c. It is also frequently wrote at the beginning of many words, where there is no real use for it, as in *arise*, *abide*, *abate*, &c. which have exactly the same meaning, when they are wrote, or spoke without it, as *rise*, *bide*, *bate*, &c. Among the *ancient Romans* it was one of their numerals, and signified 500; with a dash over the head, thus, *A*, 5000. Among us at this day, it is a particle, that signifies unity, or one, as *a man*, is one man, &c. In the *Calendar*, it is used as the first of the Dominical or Sunday letters. It is sometimes used as an abbreviation of mens names, &c. so *A*. often stands for *Anno*, *A. D.* *Anno Domini*, or, in the year of our Lord; sometimes *A*. stands for *Artium*, as *A. M.* *Artium Magister*, or, Master of Arts, *A. B.* *Bachelor of Arts*, &c.

A or *AA*, or *ā* or *aa*, is now commonly restrained to physical prescriptions; in which it signifies *Ana*, or an equal quantity of the several simples or medicines to be compounded, whether the particular quantities be express'd, or left to the direction of the person, who is to prepare them.

A'ARON (S.) a man's name, brother to *Moses*, and first chief or high priest among the *Jews*; in the original *Hebrew*, this word signifies sometimes a *mountain*, sometimes a *teacher* or *instructor*, and sometimes an *ark* or *holy repository*.

AB (S.) the eleventh month of the civil year, according to the computation of the *Hebrews*, and the fifth of their ecclesiastical year, which begins with *Nisan*. The month *Ab* answers to the moon of *July*; there are thirty days in it. Upon the first day of this month the *Jews* fast in commemoration of *Aaron's* death; and on the ninth, because on this day the temple of *Solomon* was burnt by the *Chaldeans*; and the second temple, built after the captivity, by the *Romans*. The *Jews* believe, that on this day the persons who were commissioned to survey the land of *Canaan*, returned to the camp, and engaged the people in rebellions. They fast likewise upon this day, in memory of the edict published by the emperor *Adrian's* command, wherein they were forbid to continue in *Judea*, or even to look back at a distance on *Jerusalem*, with an intention to lament its ruin. On the eighteenth day of the same month they fast, because the lamp which was in the sanctuary, was that night extinguished in the time of *Abaz*; in *Hebrew*, it signifies *father*, from whence comes *Abba*.

AB, at the beginning of *English Saxon* names, is generally a contraction of *Abbot* or *Abbey*; from whence it is infer'd, that those places had an abbey there, or belong'd to one else-where, as *Abington*, &c.

A'BACOT (S.) the royal cap of state formerly wore by the kings of *England*, in the shape of two crowns.

A'BACUS (S.) among the old *Mathematicians*, was a certain table smear'd over, so that the schemes they drew on it, might be visible. Sometimes it signifies the *Pythagorick*, or multiplication table, so called from *Pythagoras* the inventor; sometimes it signifies the alphabet, or *ABC*, &c. The old *Romans* called their cupboards or buffets by this name. In *Architecture*, it is generally understood to be the uppermost member of the capital of a column; but some writers in that art apply this term very differently.

ABA'DDON (S.) a name which *St. John* in the *Revelations* gives to the king of the locusts,

tufts, an infernal angel, which is called the destroyer, &c. therefore one of the names of Satan, or the devil.

ABATT (Part.) in the *Sea Language*, signifies that part of the ship, which is towards the stern, and is the same with *Aft*.

ABA'ISANCE (S.) respect paid to any person, by a genteel bowing of the body; it is sometimes wrote *Obeysance*.

ABANDON (V.) to forsake, cast off, divorce, disinherit; likewise to give one's self up to the governance of any prevailing or darling passion; it likewise signifies to give any thing over for lost, without all hopes of recovery.

ABANDONER (S.) the person that abandons, forsakes, &c.

AB'ARTICULATION (S.) in *Anatomy*, is that natural and curious construction of the bones, whereby they readily and easily perform their several functions, by a due motion of the whole system, or its particular parts, as in the hand, leg, &c.

ABA'ISE (V.) to humble, or bring any thing down, to subject one's self to another; at *Sea*, it signifies to strike, take in, or lower the flag, in token of submission, or yielding to an enemy.

ABASED (A.) in *Heraldry*, is when the tip or angle of the wings of eagles, &c. looks down towards the point of the shield, or when the wings are shut, the natural bearing being to have them spread pointing to the chief; so a chevron, a pale, a bend, &c. are *abased*, when their points terminate in or below the centre of the shield.

ABA'SH (V.) to make ashamed, to dash, confound, or surprize.

ABA'TE (V.) to diminish, to make less; in a *Law Sense*, it signifies setting aside, overthrowing, or defeating a thing, as a writ, appeal, or the like; and formerly, when applied to castles, it signified to demolish, beat down, or erase; likewise to enter irregularly upon lands, or tenements left vacant by their former possessors, before the next heir has made good his claim, or taken possession; in *Heraldry*, it is to add an accidental mark, by means whereof the coat is dishonour'd, which is sometimes a total reversion of the whole escutcheon, sometimes only a mark of diminution, as a point *dexter*, a parted *tongue*, a gear *sinister*, a *delf*, &c.

ABA'TEMENT (S.) a diminution or making less, either in quantity, quality, or number.

A'BBA (S.) a *Syriack* word used in Scripture, signifying *father*.

A'BESS (S.) the governess or superior of an abbey, or convent of nuns; and tho' the sex hinders their performing those spiritual functions appropriated to the priesthood, yet there are instances of some nunneries, where the abbesses formerly confess'd their nuns, and performed other priestly offices; but their excessive curiosity made it necessary to check and lay it aside.

A'BBEY or **ABBY** (S.) a place or house for religious retirement, governed by an abbeſs, where women are, and by an abbot, where men are. Formerly here in *England*, and now in foreign parts, great privileges were, and are granted to them: Such as, being exempted from the visitation of the bishop of the diocese, and allowed to be a sanctuary for such persons, as fled thither for protection against the law; even altho' the crime was murder. Before the Reformation one third part of the best benefices in *England* were appropriated to *abbey*s, and other religious houses; 190 of which were dissolved by *Henry VIII.* whose yearly revenue amounted to 2,653,000*l.* per *Annum*, a great part of which went to *Rome*; the governors and governesses of several of the richest of them being foreigners, residing in *Italy*.

A'B'NINGDON or **A'B'NINGTON** (S.) a handsome, well-built corporation town in *Berkshire*, 46 computed, and 55 measured miles from *London*; was anciently noted for its early embracing the Christian Religion, and its fine abbey or monastery, where many great men were bred; there are two churches in the town, *viz.* *St. Helen's* and *St. Nicholas's*; the patronage of the first is in the king, and of the last in the lord keeper; the market-house, which has been built of late years, is of most curious *after* workmanship, and may challenge the pre-eminence of any in *England*, being built on lofty pillars, with a large hall above, in which the county assizes are frequently held. The town consists of several streets, which centre in a most spacious area, where the market is kept, which is very considerable, especially for barley and malt. This town was made a free borough, and town corporate, by charter from queen *Mary I.* and consisting of a mayor, two bailiffs, and nine aldermen, which twelve only have the right of choosing the burgesses, that represents the corporation in parliament. The market-days are Mondays and Fridays, besides which there are three fairs kept annually on the 9th of *June*, 25th of *July*, and 30th of *November*.

ABBOT (S.) the chief or superior of an abbey, of the male kind; who at first were altogether laymen, and subject to the bishop and ordinary pastors; their monasteries being built in remote and solitary places, they had no share in ecclesiastical matters, coming like other people to the parish church on Sundays; or if too far distant, had a priest sent to them to administer the sacrament; but by degrees they were allowed to have priests of their own body, who was commonly the *abbot*, and extended his function no farther than his monastery, and that, under the obedience of the bishop: But as leisure gave them opportunity, so inclination improved it, and they produced many learned

ment, who strenuously opposing the growing heresies of those times, the bishops called them from their retirements, and placed them in and near the great cities to have better opportunities of consulting them; by this conversation their primitive simplicity wore off, and the thirst of power, and excess of pride, made them desirous of being independent, and then they got the title of *lord*, with other badges of the episcopate, and particularly the *mitre*. Many distinctions crept in by degrees, such as *abbots mitred* and not *mitred*, *crozier'd* and not *crozier'd*, *acemical*, *cardinal*, &c. all which are at large describ'd by the church historians.

A'BOTTSBURY (S.) a small market-town in *Dorsetshire*, 106 miles from *London*; the royalty of this town belongs to the family of the *Strangeways*, who have a noble swannery here, a curiosity that invites abundance of strangers to go and see it. Thursday is its market-day; and on the 29th of *June* there is held an annual fair.

ABBREVIATE (V.) to abstract, shorten, or contract into a lesser compass.

ABBREVIATION (S.) a contraction or abridgement of a word or passage, by leaving out part of the letters, or substituting other marks or characters in the room of words, as *mt.* for *mont*, *l. s. d.* for *Pounds, Shillings, Pence*, &c.

ABBREVIATURE (S.) the same with *Abbreviation*; also the mark or character made use of to signify a contraction.

ABBREUVO'IR (S.) a watering place. In *Massey*, it is that space between stones, called the joint, which is usually filled up with mortar.

ABBRI'DGE (V.) to shorten, to contract, to take away a liberty that a person formerly had; to be saving.

ABBRO'CH (V.) in *Law*, is to monopolize goods, or forestal a market, by buying up the commodities before they come to the publick place of sale, with an intent to retail them out again at a very advanced rate or price.

ABBU'TALS (S.) in *Law*, the buttings or boundings of a piece of land, expressing on what other lands, highways, gardens, or the like, the several extremes thereof do terminate.

ABBY-MILTON or **MILTON-ABBAS** (S.) a small, mean-built market-town in *Dorsetshire*, whose weekly market is on Monday; distant from *London* 92 computed, or 112 measured miles; it has a charter to hold a fair the day before *St. James's-day*, viz. the 24th of *July*.

A'BDICATE (V.) to renounce, resign, give over, withdraw from, or voluntarily forsake an office, thing, or person, by express words in writing, or by doing such acts as are inconsistent with the holding or retaining the office or thing, &c.

ABDICATION (S.) the act whereby a magistrate renounces, or gives up his office, both for himself and his heirs; it is frequently confounded with *resignation*; but, strictly speaking, *abdication* is a pure and simple act of resigning, or laying down; whereas *resignation* is done in favour of some other person. In a *Law Sense*, the wilful violation of the laws by a magistrate, is called an *abdication*.

ABDO'MEN (S.) in *Anatomy*, is the lower belly, or that part which is between the navel and the privities, containing the liver, spleen, reins, stomach, intestines, bladder, &c. It is begirt with the peritonæum on the inside; the foremost part is divided into the epigastrium, the right and left hypocondres, and the navel; the lower region or part is called the hypogastrium.

ABDUCTO'RES or **ABDU'CENTS** (S.) the common name of several muscles, whose office is the withdrawing, opening, or pulling back the parts they are fixed to.

ABE'A'RING (S.) a *Law Term*, signifying carriage or behaviour.

ABECEDA'RIAN (S.) a teacher, or learner of the first rudiments of reading, commonly called the ABC, or alphabet; among the *Ancients*, those compositions were called *abecedaries*, where each strophe, or verse of three lines, and sometimes each verse, began alphabetically; of this kind is the 118th Psalm, and the Lamentations of *Jeremiah* the prophet; from whence it is probably conjectur'd, the *Jews* invented this kind of poetry for the assistance of the memory.

A'BER (S.) an old *British* word, signifying the fall, or emptying of a lesser water into a greater, as of a brook into a river, or a river into the sea; also the mouth of a river; from whence several rivers are named, and several towns built at or near their mouth take their names, as *Aberconway*, *Aberdeen*, *Abergavenny*, &c.

ABERA'VON (S.) an ancient borough-town, govern'd by a port-reeve, in *Glamorganshire* in *South Wales*, 150 computed, and 193 measured miles from *London*.

ABERFO'RD or **ABERFORTH** (S.) a small market-town in the *Wgt. Riding* of *Yorkshire*, noted for pin-making; it is about one mile in length, situate upon a *Roman* way; it hath a market weekly on Wednesday; and two annual fairs, the one on the 21st of *April*, the other the 19th of *September*; 139 computed, and 180 measured miles from *London*.

ABERGEVE'NNY (S.) a large, well-built and peopled town in *Monmouthshire* in *South Wales*, carrying on a considerable trade in flannels; its market-day is weekly, on Tuesday; distant from *London* 111 computed, and 142 measured miles.

ABERISTWITH (S.) a market-town in *Cardiganhire* in *South Wales*; built on the sea shore; has a great market weekly, on Mondays.

Monday; distant from London 146 computed, and 229 measured miles.

ABERRATION (S.) a wandering, or going out of the way.

ABET (V.) to support or maintain, to set on, aid, assist, advise, or encourage.

ABETMENT (S.) the encouragement of, or setting on a person, to commit a crime, or do an act.

ABETTER or **ABETTOR** (S.) an adviser, assiser, or egger on, to any unlawful act, except treason; in which the law deems every person concerned a principal.

ABEYANCE (S.) in the Law, is when lands, goods, tenements, &c. are in expectation, and not in possession.

ABGREGATION (S.) a separating, or parting asunder, one part of a flock or company from the other.

ABHOR (V.) to hate, detest, loath, abominate.

ABHORRENCE or **ABHORRENCY** (S.) an hating, loathing, detesting, or abominating.

ABIB (S.) signifies green ears of corn, or fresh fruits; and was the first month of the *Jews* ecclesiastical year, answering to part of our *March* and *April*; in *Judea*, the corn used to be ripe in this month; it was sometimes called *Nisan*, which, before the *Israelites* going out of *Egypt*, was the seventh month of the year; but afterwards, by God's express command, it was reckoned for the first in the church account, *Tisri* being the first month of the civil year; it came in about Autumn, and was the beginning not only of the year, but according to *Scaliger*, and many others, of the world too, whose reasons for the affirmative are too weighty for their opponents; upon the fourteenth day of this month *Abib* God commanded the pass-over to be killed.

ABIDE (V.) to remain or stay in a place; also to suffer, endure, or allow of.

ABJECT (A.) mean, poor, low, base, vile, wretched, miserable.

ABJECT (S.) a person of no reputation, or esteem, a base, vile wretch.

ABJECT (V.) to put or cast away, to reject with disdain, scorn, or contempt.

ABJECTION or **ABJECTNESS** (S.) poverty, meanness, vileness, miserableness.

ABIE'NA (S.) a goddess among the *Romans*, who was supposed to have the power of making their going out prosperous or unsuccessful.

ABILITY (S.) power, wealth, skill, capacity of doing a thing.

ABINTESTATE (S.) the heir of a person who dies without making a will.

ABJUGATE (V.) to unyoke, or uncouple, to set at liberty.

ABJURE (V.) to disown, or renounce solemnly by oath.

ABJURATION (S.) a solemn disowning, renouncing, or recanting of an opinion, doctrine, or person, by oath. In the Law, it particularly signifies solemnly promising never

to yield, or give the obedience, or assistance of a subject, to some other person or persons, who pretend to claim a right to the crown, in prejudice of the then reigning prince, as of the Pretender and his family. In our old Customs, it meant a voluntary banishment of a man's self from the kingdom for ever; which, in some cases, was admitted from criminals, instead of putting them to death, which the letter of the law requir'd, provided they could shelter them in a church, or church-yard. So blind was the ill-directed zeal of this island, that from Edward the Confessor's time, to the Reformation, which was about the space of five hundred years, whatever place or building was consecrated by the clergy, for any real or pretended religious use, screened offenders from the justice of the law, their crimes had rendered them liable to; instances of which are very frequent in the history of those times; nay, they stretched it so far, as to protect all manner of villany, even murder itself, as may be particularly seen in the history of *Westminster*: The person thus sheltering himself had nothing to do, but to confess his crime to the justices or coroner, and abjuring the kingdom, he was at liberty; for after abjuration, a cross was given him, which he was to carry in his hand, thro' the highways, till he was got out of the king's dominions; which was the banner of the mother church. But this not being thought honour enough to the church's power, it was by degrees to encrease, that the offender had nothing more to do, than to abjure his free liberty of living in common with his fellow-subjects, and confining himself to a perpetual habitation in the monastery, or other place he had made his sanctuary; from whence they frequently made sallies, to rob and plunder their neighbours, and carried their booty into their den with them.

ABLACTION (V.) to leave a thing off by degrees, as to wean a child from his mother's breast.

ABLACTATION (S.) a doing things leisurely; in Gardening, it is a method of engraving, commonly called *inarching*, and is practicable only, where the stock to be grafted on, and the tree from which the graft is to be taken, stand so close, that the cyon or branch may be applied without cutting off from its own stock; for which reason it is mostly practised on plants, that grow in cases, as orange, lemon, jessamins, &c. In *England*, *April* is the proper season for the operation, which is perform'd after this manner: The rind and wood of the branch intended for the graft, and also the stock upon which it is to be engrafted, is pared away about three or four inches; which two parts so pared, are tied together, and covered with clay, or other gardening matter; when they have continued so long together, that they

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are well incorporated, the head of the stock is cut off, about four inches above the binding; and the spring following they cut off the graft, leaving the stock to subsist by itself.

ABLAQUEATION (S.) that part of gardening, that digs away the mould or earth from the roots of trees, that the sun, air, and rain, may easily come at them, in order to recover lost, or improve their present fertility.

ABLATION (S.) a taking away, a diminution, or making less.

ABLATIVE CASE (S.) according to the common method of grammar, is the sixth or last case; and in *Latin*, is sometimes expressed by a preposition set before the word it is said to govern, or cause to be put in this case, and sometimes it is not expressed, but understood; but as this does not properly belong to the *English* language, I refer you to the *English* grammar prefixed to this dictionary.

ABLE (A.) sufficient, or capable of doing a particular act or thing.

ABLEGATE (V.) to send a person abroad upon an embassy, or other employment; also to send a person out of the way, that is troublesome to one.

ABLEGATION (S.) a sending abroad, or out of the way.

ABLENESS (S.) sufficiency, power, or capacity to do a thing.

ABLEPSEY (S.) blindness of the eyes, or want of sight; also inadvertence, unadvisedness, or rashness.

ABLIGABON (S.) a flower, called by the botanists *narcissus*, or the white *daffodil*.

ABLIGURITION (S.) a wastful, extravagant spending a man's estate, in rioting, or gluttony.

ABLOCATE (V.) to let out to hire, to serve in common.

ABLOCATION (S.) a letting out to hire.

ABLUENT (S.) any thing that thins, rinses, cleanses, or wastes away; by some physicians, those remedies that thin, cleanse, or purify, as whey, ptisans, and juleps, are called *ablutents*.

ABLUTION (S.) a cleansing, purifying, or washing. A religious ceremony of washing the hands, feet, head, or body, among the old *Romans*, before they began to sacrifice; in imitation of the *Jews*, for whom *Solomon* made a great laver, or sea, of brass, where the priests washed themselves, before they offered sacrifice; having first sanctified the water, by throwing into it the ashes of a creature slain for the sacrifice. Among the modern *Romanists*, or *Catholics*, it is the small quantity of water and wine, taken after the communion, to wash down, and help the digestion of the host; it is also applied to what the priest, who consecrates the host, washes his hands with. In *Pharmacy*, that preparation which is applied to several remedies, by washing them in water,

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or some other proper fluid, to cleanse, or free them from their natural impurity, is called *ablution*.

ABNEGATION (S.) a positive and absolute denial of a thing; with *Divines*, the renouncing our passions, pleasures, and lusts.

ABNODATION (S.) in Gardening, the pruning, paring, or cutting away any kind of excrescence, such as knobs, knots, &c.

ABO'ARD or ON BO'ARD (P.) within the sides of a ship. In many sorts of sports and games, this phrase signifies, that the person or side in the game that was either none, or but few, has now got to be as many as the other; as, suppose at bowls, cards, &c. the one side is 2, 3, 4, &c. and the other none, but in continuance of play comes to be the same number of 2, 3, 4, &c. this is called *aboard*, &c.

ABOLISH (V.) to put away, repeal, destroy, or utterly erase, so that no remains of a thing may appear.

ABOLISHMENT (S.) a putting away, destroying, repealing, &c.

ABOLITION (S.) in *Law*, is the repealing any statute, whereby it has no longer a being, nor is the penalty inflictable upon any person, committing the facts, against which such law, so repealed, was made; sometimes it signifies the leave given by the king or judge, to a criminal accuser, to forbear any further prosecution against the party accused.

ABOMINABLE (A.) hateful, loathsome, detestable, not to be born with.

ABOMINATE (V.) to hate, loath, abhor, detest.

ABOMINATION (S.) any hateful, loathsome, or detestable thing; any kind of fraud or wickedness, in the *Scripture Language*, is so called, particularly Idolatry.

A'BON or A'VON (S.) among the ancient *Britons*, signified a river, being a general name for all rivers; of which there are still some remains, as the river *Avon* in *Warwickshire*, from whence the town is called *Stratford upon Avon*.

ABORIGINES (S.) the primitive, or original inhabitants of any country, or nation, in opposition to colonies, or new races of people, that are sent by some other prince, or king, to settle there, or that come voluntarily there for that purpose; among the ancients, this term was highly venerated, and given only to certain people in *Italy*, who claimed an immediate descent from the gods.

ABORT (V.) to miscarry, or bring forth young before the due and proper time.

ABORTION (S.) the immature extrusion of the fruits of the womb, or the delivery of a woman with child, before the full time, commonly called miscarriage; this, in other creatures, is called flinking, or casting their young.

ABORTIVE (A.) any thing produced by such a birth, whether it be still-born, or only

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only so weak and immature, that it dies presently after it is born; also any project or design that comes to nothing.

ABORTIVENESS (S.) miscarriage, disappointment, unsuccessfulness.

ABOVE (Part.) higher, superior; also more than, or besides; as, *His income is above mine.*—*I paid him ten shillings above his due, &c.*

ABOUT (Part.) around, encompassing; as, *The castle has a moat or ditch about it, or, has water all round; also near, both in time, quantity, and place; as, It is near (or about) three of the clock.*—*He lives near (or about) the court.*—*He had about 1000*l.* a year.* Sometimes it signifies motion in a place; as, *He walks about the house, street, garden, or fields.*

ABRACADA'BRA (S.) a spell or charm, to which the superstitious in former times, and some to this day, attribute a magical power to expel several diseases, especially the ague, being worn about the neck, and writ in this manner:

ABRACADABRA
ABRACADABR
ABRACADAB
ABRACADA
ABRACAD
ABRACA
ABRAC
ABRA
ABR
AB
A

Basilius, the Heretick, in the second century, pretended a great deal of unintelligible enthusiasm was couched under it; particularly the name 365, or God; because the numerals in that word in the Greek tongue added together, made that sum; alluding to the days of the year; to correspond with which, he invented 365 divine processions, &c.

ABRAHAM (S.) a man's name, signifying the father of a multitude; one of the patriarchs, who at first was called *Abram*, that is *glorious*; he is reported by *Isaiah* to have taught the Egyptians Arithmetick and Astronomy.

ABRAHAM'S BALM (S.) in *Botany*, the Hemp-tree.

ABRENUNCIATION (S.) an entire forsaking or leaving off a thing.

ABRIDGE (V.) to make shorter, or lessen, to contract. As, to *abridge* a history, or any discourse, is to shorten it, so that the substance of it may be clearly express'd, and the whole sense remain. In *Law*, it is the leaving part of the plaint or demand out of the count or declaration, and requiring the defendant to answer only to the other part retain'd.

ABRIDGMENT (S.) the shortning, abstracting, epitomizing, or contracting any book, matter, or thing.

A B S

ABRO'AD (A.) spread out, or extended; also gone out of doors.

ABROGATE (V.) to make void, set aside, recall, abolish, repeal, or disannul; particularly applied to any law, that is now taken away, which before had a penal force.

ABRUPT (A.) rude, hasty, rough, unfeasonable.

ABRUPTLY (Part.) hastily, rudely, roughly, unfeasonably.

ABRUPTNESS (S.) a breaking off suddenly, a coming in rudely, &c.

ABSCISS (S.) a tumour, ulcer, or swelling, in any part of the body, which may be either difficult, or brought to suppuration.

ABSCISSE or **ABSCISSA** (S.) in that part of the Mathematicks that treats of curve-lined figures, it is that part of the axis, that is cut off by an ordinate, and contain'd between the vertex and the ordinate.

ABSCISSION (S.) a cutting off, a rejecting or casting away.

ABSCOND (V.) to hide, or withdraw one's self privately.

ABSENCE (S.) the not being present at a particular time or place.

ABSENT (V.) to go away privately, to leave a place without giving any notice.

ABSENT (A.) wanting, missing, out of the way, absconded.

ABSENTEE (S.) a person who is chose a member of a publick assembly, who frequently neglects coming to do the duty he was chose to execute, whether it be in parliament, convocation, &c.

ABSIS or **APSIS** (S.) the hollow, bowing, circular, or arched roof of any building, &c. but in *Astronomy*, it is used for the highest part of the orbit of a star or planet, at which point it is at the greatest distance from the earth, by some called the *Apogæum*, and also for the lowest point, or that nearest the earth, called the *Perigæum*. By the passing of these points from one sign to another, the astrologers pretend to determine or foretel the fate of states, kingdoms, and private persons.

ABSOLVE (V.) to forgive, pardon, or release, to set at liberty, &c.

ABSOLUTE (A.) whatever is independent of, or free from, the power of any other being, person, or authority. This word, as it is of vast extent, so it is applied to a great variety of subjects; in its full force and extent it is applicable to no being or power whatever, but God. But in a qualified and restrained sense, it is used for an idea, in which relation is not considered; as, *Man* is an absolute term, but *Creature or Father* are relative ones. In *Government*, that prince is called *absolute*, where the laws are the result of his will, and whose power has no restraint by the constitution. In *Religion*, it is oppos'd to conditional by the *Calvinists*, who say, that predestination and reprobation are the pure effects of God's power and

and will. By the church of *Rome*, 'tis opposed to declarative, when the affirms the power of forgiving sins is absolutely in the priest; to which the church of *England* answers: The priest has only a declarative, or ministerial power. When it is opposed to cause, it signifies self-existence, and can then be applied to God only. In *Mathematick*, an absolute number is the known quantity, that after the proper operations have been made, possesses one side of an equation, being the rectangle or solid, whose root is to be found. In *Astronomy*, absolute equation, is the sum of the optick and excentrick equations. In *Grammar*, ablative absolute, is that part of a sentence, or discourse, that neither governs, or is governed of any other part, and without which, the sentence would be intelligible.

ABSOLUTELY (Part.) positively, unalterably, without controul.

ABSOLUTION (S.) the act of forgiving, pardoning or releasing. It is commonly applied to the act of the priest in the *Roman* communion, who pretends to have the power of remission, or absolution of sins.

ABSOLUTENESS (S.) freedom, arbitrariness, uncontrollableness.

ABSORB (V.) to suck or dry up, to consume or waste.

ABSORBENTS (S.) certain physical medicines, which by their softness and porosity, sheath the asperity of sharp, pungent humours, by imbibing, or drying away superfluous morbid moisture; such are the testaceous powders of hartshorn, coral, crabs-claws, &c. these medicines are sometimes called sweeteners, and dryers. This term is frequently confounded with bolus.

ABSTAIN (V.) to forbear or leave off a thing, to moderate one's desires.

ABSTEMIOUS (A.) moderate or temperate, particularly in eating or drinking.

ABSTERGENT (S.) a cleanser, wiper, cleaner. In *Physick*, those medicines that cleanse the parts, and carry off the morbid matter of wounds, ulcers, &c. are called *abstergevents*, *abstersives*, or *detergents*.

ABSTINENCE (S.) a fasting from, or forbearing any thing: Particularly used in a religious sense; as an act of humiliation in the times of common plagues, war, famine, &c. in *Physick*, it is a moderate and careful use of food, whether meats or drinks.

ABSTRACT (V.) to separate in the mind, or draw away from any particular subject or matter, and to think of it universally; as of numbers, without applying them to men, money, merchandize, &c.

ABSTRACT (S.) the compendium, epitome, or heads of any book, deed, or act of parliament, and is supposed to be somewhat less or shorter than an abridgment.

ABSTRACTED (A.) separated, drawn away from. In *Mathematick*, *Arithmetick*, *Algebra*, *Geometry*, &c. are called pure or ab-

stracted, because in them the simple properties and relations of quantities only are considered. But in *Accompts*, *Surveying*, *Navigation*, *Hydrostatick*, &c. other considerations being taken in, they are called concrete or mixed *mathematicks*.

ABSTRACTEDLY (Part.) purely, simply, free from mixture.

ABSTRACTION (S.) is that operation of the mind, whereby we separate the qualities or properties of things, and take them under a general consideration, arguing upon them as if they had no relation to particular subjects.

ABSTRU'SE (A.) difficult, dark, obscure, not easy to be understood.

ABSTRU'SENESS or **ABSTRU'SITY** (S.) difficulty, darkness, obscurity, hard to be understood or comprehended.

ABSUR'D (A.) contrary to common sense, directly opposite to the truth. This term is much used by mathematicians, and particularly by *Euclid*, most of whose demonstrations close with shewing the absurdity of the contrary to the proposition laid down, and from thence concluding the truth of what is advanced.

ABSUR'DNESS or **ABSUR'DITY** (S.) monstrousness, falsity, evidently contrary to truth.

ABUNDANCE (S.) plenty, more than enough, superfluity.

ABUNDANT (A.) overflowing with plenty. In *Arithmetick*, abundant numbers are those, the total of whose even or aliquot parts exceed themselves; as 18, the aliquot parts of which are 9, 6, 3, 2, 1, the sum or total of which is 21, &c.

ABUSE (V.) to affront, misuse, or pervert any person or thing; also to impose upon or cheat the ignorant, by pretending the matter or thing is different from, or much better than it really is.

ABUSE (S.) the perverting of a thing from the intended or true purpose.

ABUSIVE (A.) affrontive, injurious, rude.

ABU'T (V.) to terminate, bound, or border upon another place or thing.

ABY'SS (S.) a great unfathomable depth, the unmeasurable waters of the great deep; in scripture hell is called by this name, as are likewise the deepest parts of the sea, and the *Chao*, which in the beginning of the world was covered with darkness, and upon which the Spirit of God moved. The ancient *Hebrews*, as well as the generality of the eastern people at this day, were of opinion that the *abyss*, or the sea and waters encompassed the whole earth; which was immersed in, and floating upon the *abyss*, like a water melon, upon, and in the water, which covers part of it; farther, they believed, that the earth was founded upon the waters, or at least upon the *abyss*. Under these waters, and at the bottom of this *abyss*, the scripture represents the giants to be groaning, and suffering the punishment of their sin; where the *Reprobates*

are confined, those old giants who when they were living, made the people round about them tremble; in these dungeons also, the prophet describes the kings of *Tyre*, *Babylon*, and *Egypt*, to be lying down and buried, yet alive, and expiating the guilt of their pride and cruelty. St. *John* describes these depths, as the abode of devils and wicked men, *Rev.* ix. 1, 2, 11. where he says, I saw a star fall from heaven, and to him was given the key of the bottomless pit; and there arose a smoke out of it, as the smoke of a great furnace, which obscured the sun and air; and there came out of the smoke locusts, which scatter'd themselves over the whole earth: And they had a king over them, which is the angel of the bottomless pit, whose name is the destroyer; likewise, *Rev.* ix. 7.

Fountains and rivers, in the opinion of the *Hebrews*, are derived from the *abyss* or *sea*, which they suppose issue from thence by invisible channels, and return thither thro' others of their own forming upon the earth. At the dinge the depths below, or the waters of the sea broke down their banks, the fountains forced their springs, and spread over the earth, while at the same time the cataracts of heaven were opened, and overflowed the whole world.

The *abyss* which covered the earth in the beginning of the world, was put in agitation by the Spirit of God, or by an impetuous wind; this *abyss* was so called by way of anticipation, because it afterwards composed the sea, and the waters of the *abyss* issued from it, and were formed by the flowing of it; or if you please, the earth sprung out of the midst of this *abyss*, like an island rising out of the sea, and appeared suddenly to our eyes, after having been for a long time concealed under water.—*Calmet*.

AC, AK or AKE, in the old *Saxon* language signifies oak, and when put in the beginning of the name of a town, imports, that place took its name either from some remarkable oak, or a wood of that timber; so *Aston* is the town of *Oaks*, &c.

ACADEMICKS (S.) among the ancients, were the followers of the doctrine of *Plato*, and now 'tis used for, and applied to, the members of the publick societies erected either in *England*, or in any foreign country, for the improvement of arts and sciences of all kinds.

ACADEMY (S.) the place where learned men meet, to confer upon the discoveries already made in the sciences, or to try experiments for their further improvement; it is sometimes used for a college or university; 'tis likewise applied to any school where arts and sciences are taught, and particularly to those schools, or colleges, where young men are qualified for the ministry, in the dissenting way.

ACANA'CEOUS (A.) prickly, any plant of the thistle kind.

ACCE'DE (V.) to agree to, to comply with, to come to, to draw nigh to, &c.

ACCE'LERATE (V.) to hasten, to encrease the motion of a thing continually.

ACCE'LERATED (A.) quickned, hastened, continually encreasing in motion. This word is used much in the *Newtonian* philosophy, in which it signifies the motion of a projectile in descent, continually encreasing.

ACCE'LERATION (S.) a continual growing quicker or faster.

ACCE'NSION (S.) the enkindling, or setting any natural body on fire, such as wood, coals, &c.

A'C'CENT (S.) the tone or manner of speaking, or reading, used by any particular nation, country, or province. With the *Rhetoricians*, it signifies a peculiar manner of expressing certain sentences, by which a quite different idea is intended to be expressed, from what the plain, true, literal, and grammatical meaning of the words are. Among the *Grammarians*, there are variety of marks called accents, which, as they may be useful, take as follows. The grave accent is marked thus (') over a vowel, and shews that the voice is to be lower'd. The acute thus (´) signifying that the voice is to be raised. The circumflex accent thus (ˆ) intimates a sort of waving, or quavering of the voice; from whence in music, that thrill, or warbling of the voice, commonly called shaking, which renders vocal music so agreeable, is called the accent. The long accent is marked thus (—) importing that the vowel over which it is placed is to be held long; but in the *English* language, instead of this mark we commonly double the vowel, as succeed instead of succed. The short accent is marked thus (˘) signifying that the vowel over which 'tis placed must be pronounced very quick.

ACCENT (V.) to tone or modulate the voice, according to the custom or usage of some particular nation or province.

A'C'CENTING (S.) the proper toning or pronouncing of a word by the voice, or duly marking in writing the vowel or syllable upon which the stress lies.

ACCENTUA'TION (S.) the same with accenting.

ACCEPT (V.) to receive, to approve of, to agree to.

A'C'CEPTABLE (A.) agreeable, approved of, pleasing, grateful to.

ACCE'PTABLENESS (S.) agreeableness, pleasantness, something that is approved.

ACCE'PTANCE or ACCEPTATION (S.) the true meaning of a word, according to the general received sense and use of it; also the approving of, and receiving a person or thing favourably or kindly; in *Law*, it is the tacit confirming an act formerly done by another, which

which might have been undone or avoided, if such acceptance had not been.

ACCESS (S.) leave or permission to go, approach, or come near to any person, place, or thing.

ACCESSIBLE (A.) whatever may be come at, or approached to.

ACCESSION (S.) increasing or adding to any thing. This word is now generally understood of a king or queen's coming to the throne, by the death of the precedent king or queen; as the 11 June is the accession of his present majesty king *George the second*, to the throne of *Great Britain*. With *Physicians*, it is the fit, or time of being the worst in any intermittent distemper, called also the *paroxysm*.

ACCESSARY or ACCESSORY (S.) an helper, aider, assister, adviser, encourager or concealer; and by statute, particularly applied to those concerned with felons, either by advising them to commit the fact, or concealing them, or furthering their escape from justice after the fact; for which they are deemed felons also, though not principally. In the *Civil Law*, it means any thing that of right belongs to, or depends on another, altho' it be separated from it; as if the floors of an house are taken up to be new laid or mended, they are an accessory, supposing the house was to be sold, unless in the sale particular mention was made of the defect.

ACCIDENCE (S.) a small book, which children in *England* commonly learn at their entrance upon the *Latin* tongue, containing the first principles of that language.

ACCIDENT (S.) an unforeseen or undesigned effect, following by casualty or chance, from some act, without the foreknowledge or design either of the agent or patient, or at least one of them. As for instance, if the wind blows a tile from off a house, which falls upon a passenger, and wounds or kills him; this is purely an accident. But if a bricklayer, who may be tiling the house, intendedly throws a tile at a passenger, and wounds or kills him, it is murder or maiming in the thrower, and an accident to the person killed or injured. Among the *Logicians*, whatever does not belong to the being or essence of a thing, as a man's clothes, money, &c. are called accidents; also such qualities as are changeable are so called, as in red cloth, because that, purely as cloth, it might have been, and may still be, brown, black, &c. In *Heraldry*, accidents are the principal points in the escutcheon; and with the *Astrologers*, the most extraordinary circumstances that have occurred in the course of a person's life, are called accidents.

ACCIDENTAL (A.) whatever happens by chance, unforeseenly or undesignedly. In *Perpective*, any points in the horizontal line, where oblique parallels concur, are called *accidental points*.

ACCIDENTALNESS (S.) the happening casually, or by chance, without the foreknowledge, contrivance, or consent of the person, to whom the thing so happens.

ACCLAMATION (S.) the joyful shouting of the people upon any publick occasion, by which kind of interjection they design to express the esteem for, or approbation of, the person, matter or thing, to which they apply it.

ACCLIVITY (S.) the steepness or sloping of a hill, when considered as ascending or going upwards.

ACCLOYED (A.) with the *Farriers*, is when the horse is nailed or pricked in shoeing.

ACCOLLE (A.) in *Heraldry*, is the being collared, or wearing a collar.

ACCOMMODATE (V.) to provide or furnish with conveniences; to agree, compose, make up, or adjust a matter in dispute; to adapt, fit, or apply one matter or thing to another.

ACCOMMODATION (S.) the providing or furnishing; also the agreeing, composing, adapting, adjusting, &c. any matter or thing for, or to the use of another; in *Philosophy*, it is the application of one thing to another by analogy.

ACCOMPANIMENT (S.) the adding of one thing to another by way of ornament; so in *Heraldry*, the mantlings, supporters, &c. are so call'd. In *Musick*, it is the instrumental part playing or moving, while the voice is singing.

ACCOMPANY (V.) to go along with, to attend upon, or keep company with another.

ACCOMPLICE (S.) an aider, assister, adviser, or helper, any one that is more or less concerned with another; but it is usually restrained to criminal acts, and then it is the same with accessory or accessory; which see.

ACCOMPLISH (V.) to finish, perform, or do a thing; also to perfect a matter or thing that had been begun by another, and for want of ability, leisure, or skill, left unfinished.

ACCOMPLISHED (A.) finished, perfected, completed; also any person skilled in the learned or modern languages, writes fine, understands accounts or book-keeping, fences or dances well, or has a genteel carriage or behaviour, is said to be an accomplished person.

ACCOMPLISHMENT (S.) the perfecting, ending, fulfilling, or achieving of any matter or thing, entirely or completely; also an acquirement in learning, arts, sciences, or good behaviour, such as languages, arithmetic, geometry, musick, dancing, &c.

ACCOMPT (V.) to reckon or cast up, and is particularly applied to the method merchants keep their books in, by way of debtor and creditor, or double entry.

ACCOMPT (S.) a mercantile term for a collection of several particular sums ready cast up, whereby the profit or loss upon any particular

icular commodity, or the balance due from a person, may be plainly and truly known; and of these there are various sorts, such as the

Account of Sales, which is, when a person abroad sends me goods to sell for him here in *England*, which, after I have done, I advise him thereof, with the parcels, and persons to whom, and the price or prices for which they were sold, together with the conditions, whether for ready money or time, which is entered upon the right-hand, or creditor-side of the account; and all the charges, and my commission, premium, provision, or allowance for the sale, on the left-hand side; and if the money be received for the said goods, the difference between the debtor and creditor-side, which is called the balance, is carried to my employer's *account current*; which is the clear, nett, running account of bills drawn, or cash remitted between him and me, exclusive of any charges or deductions whatever. Some merchants who deal much by commission, or are factors to other merchants, keep an *account of time and ready money*. An *account of time* is, when I lay out considerable sums of money for freight, customs, &c. for my employer, or accept and pay bills drawn by him upon me, before I have sold his goods, or receive the money for them, in which case I charge him common interest for such sums, and for such times, as I am in advance for him, and no longer; and this account may be credited by his *account of ready money*, as I receive it; all which charges, as well for interest as merchandize, must be deducted, before the proceed is carried to his *account current*.

ACCOMPTANT (S.) one who exercises, or is skilled in the proper method of accounts, or book-keeping, which, among merchants, and in public offices, is, by double entry, commonly called the *Italian method*.

ACCORD (S.) consent, agreement, union.

ACCORD (V.) to agree, to consent, to yield to, be of the same judgment or opinion with another.

ACCORDING (S.) agreeing.

ACCORDING (Part.) so, like so; also doing any thing after a particular manner, &c.

ACCOST (V.) to come up to the side of, and to salute or speak to a person.

ACCOUNT (V.) to esteem, value, or respect any person or thing.

ACCOUNT (S.) esteem, good report, fame, or reputation; also a history, narrative, or relation of a matter.

ACCOUNTABLE (A.) answerable to a person, or for a matter or thing, that I have done, or may have in my possession.

ACCOUTRE (V.) to dress, to provide with all manner of necessities, particularly with those things proper for warlike expeditions.

ACCOUTREMENT (S.) dress, habiliments, particularly after a warlike manner.

ACCRETION (S.) an external addition to any matter or body, but particularly applied to the increase of things without life.

ACCRUE or **ACCREW** (V.) to come to, to be increased with, or added to a thing.

ACCUMULATE (V.) to gather, or heap up, to hoard, or amass together.

ACCUMULATION (S.) a gathering together, heaping up, or amassing.

ACCURACY or **ACCURATENESS** (S.) exactness, justness, delicacy, nicety, curi-ousness.

ACCURATE (A.) exact, curious, delicate, fine; any thing done very exactly, carefully, justly, or curiously.

ACCURSED (A.) one that lies under ex-communication, or any other judicial curse; also detestable, or whatever is abominable, hateful, or that ought to be avoided, shun-
ned, or left undone.

ACCUSATION (S.) the charging with some crime or misdemeanor, an impeachment or indictment.

ACCUSATIVE CASE (S.) in *Grammar*, is the fourth case or mode of changing the ending of nouns in the *Latin* tongue, and is always governed of a verb *active*, express'd or understood, which passes its action upon the subject signified by the word put in this case, as *John loves Mary*.

ACCUSE (V.) to indict, impeach, or charge with a fault.

ACCUSER (S.) any one that indicts, im-peaches, or charges with a crime, whether true or false; but by the occult writers, such as *Agrippa*, *accusers* are the eighth order of devils, whose chief is called *Asteroth*, or a spy, and who, in the *Revelation* of St. *John*, is, by way of eminence, called the *accuser* of the brethren, &c.

ACCUSTOM (V.) to use or habituate one's self, to do a thing often.

ACCUSTOMABLY (Part.) usually, com-monly, frequently, ordinarily.

ACE (S.) one; so among cards, that which hath but one spot, is called an *ace*; and on dice, that side that has but one spot, is call'd the *ace*. In a *metaphorical* Sense, it signifies almost, or nigh to, as, *He was within an ace of the matter*.

ACELDAMA (S.) or rather *Chakeldam*, the inheritance or portion of blood; the field which the *Jewish* priests bought with the thirty pieces of silver, that had been given to *Judas Iscariot*, for betraying *Jesus Christ*, was called by this name; for upon reflecting with himself what he had done, he came, and threw down the money which he had received, and went and hanged him-self. The priests not thinking it lawful to put it into the treasury of the temple, be-cause it was the price of blood, bought a field called the *potters*, with it, to bury strangers in; this field is still shewn to tra-vellers, being small, and covered with an
arched

arched roof, under which the bodies that are there deposited, are reported to be consumed in three or four days time.

ACERBITY (S.) sourness, harshness of taste, bitterness, &c.

ACHE, ACH or AKE (S.) bodily pain, as belly-ach, head-ach, &c. In the *Farrier's Physick*, that disorder in horses that benumbs their joints.

A'CHERON (S.) a river of *Epirus*, rising out of the lake *Acherusia*, and swelled with several other rivers, empties itself into the bay of *Ambracia*. The poets feigned it to be the son of *Ceres*, whom she hid in hell for fear of the *Titans*, that, threaten'd the destruction of her family, and turned into a river, over which departed souls were ferried. It is sometimes put for hell, or the grave, because that *Epirus* being fertile in mines, the labourers cross'd this river to go to their work, from whence but few returned. The water being impregnated with vitriol, &c. appears bluish, and emits unwholesome fumes.

A'CHOR (S.) a sourness of the stomach, proceeding from indigestion, which occasions flatulencies, and disagreeable belchings; also a sort or degree of the *herpes*, or scald affecting the head, by a spreading inflammation that eats off the hair, and grows into a crust or scab, &c.

A'CID (A.) sour, sharp, tart.

ACIDITY (S.) sourness, sharpness, tartness.

ACKNOWLEDGE (V.) to own, to confess, to be grateful, to requite, or reward a person for a favour done me.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT (S.) owning, confessing, rewarding.

A'CME (S.) the prime or best part of a thing, the very top or summit of a thing; also the point of a sword.

A'CORN (S.) the seed or fruit of the oak; with the *Heralds*, to be *acorned*, is to bear *acorns* in the shield.

ACOU'STICKS (S.) the doctrine or science of sound, the art of making musical instruments, or such that produce tones, or increase sounds; also such medicines that help deafness are so called.

ACQUAINT (V.) to inform, tell, or make known.

ACQUAINTANCE (S.) a familiar, or one with whom we often converse, and know well; also the knowledge we have in arts and sciences is so called.

ACQUIESCE (V.) to yield to, to comply, or to be satisfied with, to agree to.

ACQUIESCENCE (S.) consent, yielding, compliance, or agreeing to a thing.

ACQUIRE (V.) to attain, get, or purchase; to overcome difficulties, and become master of the thing sought after.

ACQUISITION (S.) an attaining, getting, or purchasing.

ACQUISTS (S.) purchases or procurements,

particularly applied to conquests or victories in war.

ACQUIT (V.) to set at liberty, to — or discharge from debt or punishment.

ACQUITTANCE, ACQUITTMENT or ACQUITTAL (S.) a discharge or release in writing from a creditor to a debtor, commonly called a receipt; also a freeing from any duty or obligation whatever.

A'CRE (S.) formerly an uncertain measure of land, but now fixed by the statute of 31 Edward 1. to be 40 poles or perches in length, and 4. in breadth, or 160 square poles, containing 4840 square yards, or 43560 square feet. *England* is computed to contain 39038500 square statute acres. Though in some particular places and counties the measure is much larger.

A'CRIMONY (S.) sharpness, roughness, that quality in one body, whereby it corrodes, eats up, or destroys another.

ACRONICAL (A.) in *Astronomy*, is spoken of such stars as rise at sun-set, or set when the sun rises; such rising or setting is called *acronical*.

ACROSTICK (S.) a term in *Poetry*, for those particular sort of verses, each line of which begins with a letter of a person's name, title, or matter. There have been many particular whimsies in this kind, but the above method is what is generally used.

ACROTHERIA or ACROTHERS (S.) those pedestals, in *Architecture*, upon which vases, globes, or statues stand, at the ends and middle of pediments or frontispieces; sometimes they are applied to the ornamental figures themselves, which are placed as crownings on the tops of temples or other buildings; and sometimes they signify those sharp pinnacles, or spiry blemishments, which stand in ranges about flat buildings, with rails and ballusters.

ACT (S.) in *Philosophy*, is the effective use or application of some power or faculty, whereby something is done. The publick deliberations and resolutions of an assembly, senate, council, or convocation, are call'd *acts*; in the *Universities*, the thesis or argument maintained publickly by a candidate for a degree, or to shew the capacity or proficiency of a student, is call'd an *act*. In *Poetry*, *acts* are the divisions or principal parts of a drama, contrived to give respite to the performers and spectators. During the interval, our theatres commonly divert the audience, either with a concert of music, dance, or song, and, in the mean while the actors prepare themselves to go on with the remaining part of the play, either by changing their habits to introduce other characters, or whatever may render the entertainment most agreeable; the number of *acts* in a well-conducted play is usually five. In the church of *Rome*, the *act of faith* is a pompous sort of punishment, being the last part of the process of the

the inquisition; it was formerly called a general sermon or discourse upon faith, where a great many persons charged with misperceptions in religion, sometimes to the number of two hundred, are forced to appear in a sort of a publick procession, habited in a frightful manner, and condemned to several penances, and sometimes to capital punishments. Now to make this *act of faith* more solemn and frequented, the inquisitor pitches upon a Sunday, or some other festival, and the day being given out by the bishop's or inquisitor's order, all the parish priests of the city or place where the solemnity is kept, take occasion after sermon, to tell the people, that in such a church the inquisitor will make a general discourse upon the subject of faith; that all people who go thither, will have the benefit of the usual indulgence of forty days, and that there will be no preaching in any other church in the city upon that day. The same notice is given to the religious houses, where they commonly have sermons, acquainting the superiors they must omit preaching in their respective monasteries that day, and send two or four friars to be present at the inquisitor's sermon, and at the giving of sentence. Now, if any obstinate or relapsed heretick is to be delivered over to the civil magistrate, the bishop and inquisitor send word to the sheriff, or other officer of the place, to be ready with his posse, against such a day and hour, at such a place, to receive a certain heretick from the inquisition court, and that upon the same day, or the morning before, he should take care to notify the execution all the town over, by the publick crier. In most of the inquisition courts, especially in *Spain*, they have a custom to bring faggots of brambles to the stake, the day before the *act of faith*: The same day likewise the prisoners have their heads and beards shaven, and upon the morning of this religious office, all the malefactors are dressed in the habit of their procession: They have all a black vest, with breeches down to their heels, and without any thing either on their head or feet, excepting that some notorious rascals have a scandalous sort of mitre on, as a punishment for being guilty of false witness in some horrid manner. Those who are convicted of heresy, and penitent for it, or strongly suspected of heresy, have a monkish sort of stock, commonly called a *sambenito*, of a saffron or flame colour, and with a red St. *Andrew's* cross before and behind; the rest, whose faults are lesser, are only in black. Each of them have a smothered torch put into their hands, and a rope about their necks; but those who are condemned to the stake, have a *samar* on; the prisoners are permitted to sit on the ground, and wait their doom; those who are to be burnt, are ordered into a neighbouring apartment, where confessors

are sent to them, to convert them, and prepare them for death; about four in the morning, the servants of the inquisition give bread and figs to all the prisoners; and about sun-rising, at the toll of the cathedral great bell, all those who undertake to see the prisoners forth-coming, at the end of the procession, meet in the inquisition hall, where the inquisitor seats himself near the gate of the inquisition, and the register of the office reads over the names of the malefactors, beginning with those whose crimes are smallest, and ending with those who are charged deepest: And here the prisoners go all out, one by one, each of them having an undertaker, who is their security, that they shall not slip off in the procession; in which the Dominicans go first, because the head of their order was the contriver of the inquisition; the colours of the inquisition are likewise flying; after these friars follow the prisoners with their bail. The lesser criminals have a crucifix brought after them, and when they have gone to the end of their walk, those condemned to the fire are brought out. Those who escape the execution of the stake, are absolved with certain ceremonies, and reconciled to the church, having first been beaten with rods. The execution at the stake being over, those who are penitent and reconciled, are carried back to prison, and the next day, being brought into the inquisitor's consistory, they are admonished to go carefully through the penance enjoined them, and so are all sent off to the place of their respective sentences. Those who are condemned to the galleys, are carried off to the civil magistrate's goal; some of them are whipped through the high streets of the town; some are ordered to wear a *sambenito*, either every day, or else upon Sundays or holidays. At *Genoa*, these unhappy persons, before they are released, are instructed in the doctrine and ceremonies of the church of *Rome*; after which, they have a schedule or paper of the particulars of their penance given to them; and here they are all sworn to silence, never to discover any thing, which they have said, seen, or heard at table, or any other place in the inquisition.

ACT (V.) to do something.

A'CTING (S.) the doing or performing something.

A'CTION (S.) something done or performed; among the *Orators*, it is the peculiar manner of gesture made use of by the speaker to gain upon his audience; In the *Law*, it is when one person brings a writ against another for the recovery of a debt, breach of promise, &c. also a share or part of a company's stock, this term is principally used by foreigners; as, an *action* in the *Mississippi* stock, answers to a part of our *South Sea* stock, &c. In *Law*, it is the process or form of a suit granted to the plaintiff for the recovery of his right,

right, &c. of which there are many sorts according to the occasion. In *Painting, Carving, &c.* it is the posture the figure or figures are put in, by which the beholder judges of the design.

ACTIONABLE (A.) whatever may cause or support an action in a *Law* sense, whether defamatory words, blows, promises, debts, &c.

ACTIONARY or ACTIONIST (S.) one possid'd of, or trading in actions, shares, or stock in a publick company.

ACTIVE (A.) nimble, brisk, lively; one very apt or forward to do a thing. In *Grammar*, that verb which expresses the action or doing of a thing is called a verb *active*. With the *Chymists*, spirit, oil, and salt are called *active* principles, because when their parts are in a brisk agitation, they excite motion in other bodies.

ACTIVITY or ACTIVENESS (S.) a propensity to do a thing, liveliness, readiness, nimbleness. In *Philosophy*, all that place or space wherein any thing extends its power, virtue, or efficacy, is called its *sphere of activity*.

ACTOR (S.) he that does any thing; but it is generally understood of those men who make a trade of, or wholly apply themselves to perform a part in a play.

ACTRESS (S.) a woman that does any thing; but chiefly one who performs a part in a play, by way of trade or livelihood.

ACTUAL (A.) real, true, positive.

ACTUARY (S.) the person or clerk who registers the canons or ordinances of a convocation.

ACTUATE (V.) to excite, stir up, or put in motion; to prompt a person to do a thing.

ACUMINATE (V.) to sharpen, to bring to a point.

ACUTE (A.) sharp-pointed, ready-witted, ingenious. In *Geometry*, every angle whose measure is less than a quarter of a circle, or 90 degrees, is called an *acute* angle. In *Physick*, those diseases are called *acute*, which soon come to their height, and by their vehemence either kill the afflicted patient, or decline and wear off.

ADAD (S.) the sun; which by the *Assyrians* was adored as God. Under this name they called the Earth his wife, and worshiped him under the name of *Adargyris*.

ADAGE (S.) a short sentence, or proverb, containing some wise saying, or remarkable observation.

ADAGIAL (A.) proverbial, like, or belonging to a proverb, or wise saying.

ADAGIO (A.) slow, grave, solemn; a term in *Musick*, signifying that part must be play'd or sung very slow to which it is annexed.

ADAMANT (S.) the hardest and most glittering of all precious stones, which by the lapidaries is called a diamond.

ADAMANTINE (A.) whatever is very hard, obdurate, or impenetrable; as a diamond;

also the stubbornness of a wicked, unreclaimable fellow, who is said to have an *adamantine heart, &c.*

ADAMITES (S.) a sect of hereticks that pretended to imitate *Adam's* nakedness before the fall, believing themselves as innocent, since their redemption by the death of Christ, and therefore meet together naked upon all occasions, asserting, that if *Adam* had not sinned, there would have been no marriages. They sprung from the *Garpocratians* and *Gnosticks*, and followed the errors of an infamous villain called *Prodicus*. They deified the four elements, rejected prayer, and said it was not necessary to confess Christ. This sect, with an addition of many blasphemies, was renewed at *Antwerp* in the 13th century, by one *Tandeme*, who being followed by 3000 soldiers, ravished women and maids, calling their villanies by spiritual names. One *Pikard*, a *Flandrian*, renewed it also in *Bohemia*, in the 15th century, whence they spread into *Poland*. They were said to meet in the night, and use these words, *fusar, forswear, and discover not the secret*. Vide *Bayle's* Historical Dictionary.

ADAPT (V.) to fit, to apply to, to make ready, to prepare.

ADAPTED (A.) fitted, applied, prepared, or suited to a particular purpose.

ADAR (S.) the twelfth month of the ecclesiastical year among the *Jews*, and the sixth of the civil year. It contains twenty-nine days, and answers to our *February*, and according to the course of the moon, sometimes enters into our month of *March*. On the third day of this month, the building of the temple was finished, at the solicitations of *Haggai* and *Zechariah*, and dedicated very solemnly. On the seventh, the *Jews* celebrate a fast for the death of *Moses*. On the 13th, they keep a fast called *Esfer's*, in memory of that observed by *Mordecai, Esfer*, and the *Jews* at *Susan*. On the 14th, they celebrate the festival of *Purim*, for their deliverance from *Haman's* intended cruelty. The 2th is kept in commemoration of *Jehoiachin* king of *Judah's* being advanced by *Evil-Merodach* above the other kings who were at his court. As the lunar year, which the *Jews* have been used to follow, is shorter than the solar year by 11 days, which at the end of three years makes a month, they then insert a 13th month, and called it *Pedar*, or a second *Adar*, which has also 29 days in it.

ADD (V.) to put or join together, to encrease, to enlarge.

ADDER (S.) a serpent, whose poison is so very piercing and dangerous, that very few remedies are strong enough to overcome it; it is sometimes called an *asp*.

ADDICE or ADZE (S.) an instrument in the form of a bow, wherewith coopers work, which answers the end both of a hammer and hatchet,

hatchet, one end being a driver, and the other a chopper.

ADDICT (V.) to wholly give one's self up to a thing, to be fully bent upon it.

ADDITAMENT (S.) any thing added to another, whether as necessary, or an encrease; in *Physick*, whatever new ingredient is added to a composition, besides the usual ones; with *Chymists*, any thing put into a menstruum to make it more efficacious, in opening and dissolving any mixed body.

ADDITION (S.) the joining or putting several things together, in order to encrease the quantity; and this may be either of the same species, or different ones; in *Arithmetic*, it is reckoned the second of the five principal rules; and when it is employed about collecting many particulars of the same kind into one total, is called *simple addition*; but when it is applied to things of differing species, it is called *compound addition*; in *Algebra*, it is expressed by the sign $+$.

ADDITIONAL (A.) something over and above the contract, bargain, or plain thing.

ADDLE (A.) rotten, spoiled, good for nothing; commonly applied to eggs, but metaphorically a silly, stupid, drunken fellow is said to be addle-headed.

ADDRESS (S.) a petition, or remonstrance made by a parliament, corporation, or single person to the king or queen; also the genteel, or fine behaviour of a well-educated person in the management of any affair; the prudent conduct of a wife man.

ADDRESS (V.) to apply to, or petition a single person or body of men, to beg a favour or offer one's service; also a complimentary assurance of the fidelity of a corporation, &c. to a prince, &c.

ADDUCENT (S.) any thing that draws or leads to a thing.

ADEPTS (S.) those *Alchymists*, who are said, or supposed to have found out the great nostrum called the philosopher's stone; also any person who continually amuses himself and others, with finding out improbabilities.

ADEQUATE (A.) fully, perfectly, and in every respect agreeable to a thing.

ADEQUATENESS (S.) equality, co-extensiveness, completeness, agreeableness.

ADES (S.) the god of hell, sometimes hell itself, so called of a king of *Epirus*, who employing many persons in mining, the most of which dying in that employ, he was called the god of hell and riches.

AFFECTED (A.) compounded, or made up of parts; from whence those equations in algebra, in which the unknown quantity, or root sought, are mixed or compounded with the known quantities, are called *affected* or *affected* equations.

ADHERE (V.) to stick close, to agree, to take part with.

ADHERENCE, ADHERENCY, or ADHERING (S.) an embracing, or strenuous

maintaining the opinions or interests of another.

ADHERENT (S.) one concerned with another, an assistant, a stickler, one who strongly maintains the interest or opinions of another.

ADHESION (S.) a close union of parts, a sticking fast together.

ADJACENT (A.) near to, or bordering upon.

ADJECTIVE (S.) a thing cast or added to another; and in *Grammar*, those words that explain the quality, sort, or kind of things or substantives, are called nouns *adjectives*; such as black, green, broad, narrow, great, little, &c. being always joined to some other word to determine its signification.

ADIEU (Part.) farewell, God be with you, good-by -t'ye, or may success happen to you.

ADJOIN (V.) to lie near, or next to; also to add or encrease.

ADJOURNMENT (S.) the continuing a court or meeting to another time, when they shall have more opportunity or leisure, either to prosecute the business they are now upon, or to go upon other matters which the present time will not permit.

ADIT (S.) a passage, or entry; a term principally used in *Mining*, in which it signifies the fough or level made to carry off the water.

ADJUDGE (V.) the pronouncing sentence in a court of judicature.

ADJUDICATE (V.) to adjudge, to award, to finish authoritatively.

ADJUDICATION (S.) a judgment, decree, or award.

ADJUNCT (S.) any thing that is joined to another, and does not essentially belong to it.

ADJURATION (S.) a solemn, or earnest charging, or strictly commanding in the name of another.

ADJU'RE (V.) to put a man to his oath, to charge him in the name of God to declare a matter.

ADJUST (V.) to settle a difference, to make a thing fit, to put matters to rights, to rectify mistakes.

ADJUTANT (S.) an helper or assistant; one attending the chief officer or officers of an army, and assists in council, and carries the orders from one part to another.

ADMEASUREMENT (S.) in the *Law*, it is a writ lying, to bring those to reason, justice, or equality, who take to themselves what belongs to another.

ADMINISTER (V.) to help, to serve, to give; also to manage or govern; and in *Law*, it is to be duly empowered to take and dispose of the effects of one that dies intestate, without making a will.

ADMINISTRATION (S.) management, rule, or government; in *Law*, it is the disposing of the estate or effects of one who died intestate, so as to give a just and regular account thereof.

ADMINISTRATOR (S.) in *Law*, is the person

person who has the goods, effects, or estate, of one who died without a will, committed to his trust.

ADMINISTRATRIX (S.) a woman that has the power of acting for a person deceased, without a will, in the disposal of their goods or effects.

ADMINISTRATORSHIP (S.) the office, power, or authority of an administrator.

ADMIRABLE (A.) wonderful, extraordinary, rare, delicate, excellent.

ADMIRABLENESS (S.) worthiness, excellence, delicacy, wonderfulness.

ADMIRAL (S.) the chief governor of the navy; who is invested with a power to determine all maritime affairs, and called the *lord high admiral*; under whom there are, the *rear admiral*, who commands the third Squadron in a royal fleet, and carries his flag with the arms of his country in the mizen-top of his ship; and the *vice admiral*, who commands the second Squadron, and carries his flag in his ship's fore-top.

ADMIRALTY-COURT (S.) the court where causes relating to maritime affairs are tried; there are several of them; but the chief is in *London*; all processes and proceedings in this court run in the name of the lord admiral, and not in the king's. In this court he has a deputy or lieutenant, called *judge of the admiralty*, who is commonly an eminent doctor of the civil law. Proceedings in this court, in matters relating to property, are governed by the civil law, the sea being without the verge or limits of the common law. They proceed to the action by way of libel, the plaintiff giving security to prosecute the suit, and to pay whatever shall be awarded against him, if he fails; on the contrary, the defendant, at the discretion of the judge, secures the plaintiff, that he will make his appearance, stand to every thing his proctor shall do in his name, and satisfy any judgment that shall be given against him. In this court, the laws of *Rhodes* and *Oleron* are likewise made use of. The former decrees and customs of the *English* court of admiralty have the force of precedents for deciding controversies. Under this court there is also a court of equity, for determining differences among merchants. In criminal matters, which is commonly about piracy, the proceedings were formerly by accusation and information; but this being found inconvenient, it was enacted by two statutes, made in the reign of *Henry VIII.* that criminal causes should be tried by witnesses and a jury, authorised by special commission of the king to the lord admiral, in which some of the judges in *Westminster-Hall* are always commissioners. The common law of *England*, and the admiralty, have distinct boundaries and precincts of power; for, in the sea, as far as low-water mark reaches, the place is reckoned in the neighbouring county, and causes thence

arising, are determinable by the common law; however, when the sea is full, the admiral has jurisdiction there also (as long as the tide holds) over matters done between the low-water mark and the land.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE (S.) a place where those noblemen and others meet to do their business, who have the care and direction of the ships of war, &c. belonging to the government of any nation or people.

ADMIRATION (S.) wonder, astonishment, surprizingness.

ADMIRE (V.) to look upon with delight, to be pleased with, to wonder at, to be amazed.

ADMISSION or ADMITTANCE (S.) a receiving into, permission, giving leave to, entering upon.

ADMIT (V.) to grant, permit, or give leave.

ADMONISH (V.) to call upon, to put in mind of, to reprove, to advise, to exhort.

ADMONITION (S.) reproof, advice, exhortation.

ADO' (Part.) a stir, noise, or bustle about any thing.

ADOLESCENCE (S.) the prime, or youthful part of a man's age, after he is grown to some maturity of understanding, commonly reckoned from fourteen to twenty-five years of age.

ADOP'T (V.) to make capable of inheriting, to put one in the place of another, to endow one by choice with what he had not by nature; as, to chuse the son of another person, and substitute him in the room of my own.

ADOPTION (S.) the act of making that my own by choice, which was not so by nature.

ADORABLE (A.) worthy of all honour, fit to be worshipped, admired, valued and esteemed.

ADORE (V.) to reverence, to honour with divine worship; also to admire, esteem, and regard with extreme fondness.

ADORN (V.) to beautify, to set off to the best advantage, to dress with fine ornaments.

ADSCITIOUS (A.) far-fetch'd, borrowed, counterfeit, false.

ADRY' (P.) thirsty, wanting somewhat to drink.

ADVANCE (V.) to go forward, to promote, to further, to raise, or prefer, to pay part of a contract before the work is done, or goods delivered.

ADVANCE (S.) in *Fortification*, is a ditch of water round the glacis to prevent its being surprized; also the first line of an army ranged in order of battle, or that part which marches first before the enemy.

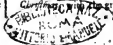
ADVANCEMENT (S.) preferment, promotion; also improvements in arts and sciences.

ADVANTAGE (S.) benefit, profit, good.

ADVANTAGEOUS (A.) any thing that is beneficial, profitable, or good.

ADVENT (A.) a coming to; also a time set apart by the church to prepare people to keep *Christmas* with the greater devotion.

ADVEN-



ADVENTITIOUS (A.) a coming from without, a happening accidentally.

ADVENTURE (V.) to run the hazard of a thing; as, to send goods to sea, &c.

ADVENTURE (S.) a difficult undertaking, a hazardous matter, chance, or uncertainty.

ADVERB (S.) in *Grammar*, is a word that is joined to a verb, to express the manner, kind, time, &c. of the action; as, *he ran swiftly*, here *swiftly* is the adverb explaining in what manner the person *ran*.

ADVERBIAL (A.) of or belonging to an adverb.

ADVERSARY (S.) an enemy, one that is in opposition, controversy, or battle with another.

ADVERSE (A.) opposite, or contrary to a person or matter.

ADVERSITY (S.) sorrow, affliction, trouble, grief, calamity, misery, &c.

ADVERTENCE or **ADVERTENCY** (S.) regard, observation, attention, &c.

ADVERTISE (V.) to publish, to give notice or intelligence of a thing.

ADVERTISEMMENT (S.) a publick noticing or advising of a thing, information, intelligence.

ADVICE (S.) counsel; also news, information, notice or account of a thing.

ADVISEABLE (A.) proper or fit to be done.

ADVISE (V.) to desire or wish one to do a thing, to give an account or information, to ruminate or consider a thing in one's mind.

ADVISEDNESS (S.) consideration, deliberation, acting or doing a thing after every circumstance has been duly examined.

ADULATION (S.) fawning, flattering, flattery.

ADULATOR (S.) a fawner, flatterer, humourer, pleaser, or complier with the desires or inclinations of another.

ADULATORY (A.) flattering, praising, humouring, pleasing, or complying with that which is delightful to another.

ADULT (A.) ripe, full grown, of a proper age to act any thing.

ADULTERER (S.) a married man that has criminal conversation with one or more women to whom he is not married.

ADULTERESS or **ADULTRESS** (S.) a married woman who hath criminal conversation with one that is not her husband.

ADULTERATE or **ADULTERATED** (A.) souled, mixed with a baser sort, corrupted, counterfeited.

ADULTERATE (V.) to counterfeit, spoil, corrupt or mix with something worse.

ADULTERATION (S.) the counterfeiting, spoiling, or corrupting things pure, by mixture, or imitation, whereby the effect is hindered from being produced, either wholly, or in part.

ADULTEROUS (A.) an unlawful and criminal conversation of married persons; also any counterfeit or pretended wares that are made or sold instead of the real ones.

ADULTERY (S.) is generally understood of the act of whoredom or incontinency in married persons; but if one be married, and the other single, it is called *adultery* in the married person, and fornication in the unmarried; in the old *Law Books* it is called *adultery*, was punish'd by the law of *Moses* with the death of both the man and the woman who were guilty of the crime, *Leviticus* xx. 10. When any man prompted by the spirit of jealousy, suspected his wife to have committed *adultery*, he brought her (*says the Rabbin*) first before the judges, and set forth to them, that having often admonished his wife not to be conversant in private with a certain person, she regarded not his admonition; but as she asserted her innocence, and would not acknowledge her fault, he required that she should be sentenced to drink the waters of bitterness, that God by this means might discover what she was willing to conceal. The man produced his witness, and had them heard; after which both the man and the woman were carried to *Jerusalem*, and brought before the *Sanhedrim*, which was the sole judge of such causes. The judges of the *Sanhedrim* at first endeavoured with their threatenings to confound the woman, and oblige her to confess her crime; if she persisted in denying it, they had her well tired with walking, to see if any thing could be got out of her by this means; and if she still denied the fact, she was led to the eastern gate of the court of *Israel*, and when she was stripped of the cloaths she wore, and was drest in black before a multitude of her own sex, the priest then told her, that if she knew herself to be innocent of that which she was accused of, she had nothing to apprehend; but that if she was guilty, she might expect to suffer all that the law threatened her with; to which she answered, *Amen, Amen*. The priest wrote the terms of the law upon a piece of vellum, with ink made particularly for this use, without vitriol, that it might more easily be blotted out. The words were, *If a strange man has not come near you, and you are not polluted by forsaking the bed of your husband, these bitter waters which I have cursed will not hurt you; but if you are gone astray from your husband, and have polluted yourself by coming near to another man, may you be accused of the Lord, and become an example for all his people; may your thighs rot, and your belly swell till it burst; may thine curdled waters enter into your belly, and being swelled therewith, may your thighs putrefy*. After this, the priest took a pitcher made of new earth, filled it with water out of the brazen basin, which was near the altar of burnt-offerings, cast some dust into it, taken from the pavement of the temple, mingled something bitter with it, and having read the curses above-mentioned to the woman, and received her answer of *Amen*, he scraped wormwood, or some

some other bitter drug into the pitcher of water. During all this time, another priest was tearing her cloaths as low as her bosom, made her head bare, untied the tresses of her hair, fastened her cloaths together, which were torn after this manner, with a girdle bound under her breasts, and presented her with the tenth part of an *epcha*, or about three pints of barley-meal, which was in a frying-pan, without oil or incense. The other priest, who had prepared the waters of jealousy or bitterness, gave them to the accused person to drink; which being done, he put the pan with the meal in it into her hand; this was stirred before the Lord, and part of it thrown into the fire of the altar. If the woman was innocent, she returned with her husband, and the waters instead of incommoding her, increased her health, and made her more fruitful than ever; if, on the contrary, she was guilty, she grew pale immediately, and her eyes started out of her head; and, lest the temple should be polluted by her death, she was carried out with all speed, and died instantly, with all the ignominious circumstances related in the curses, which, as they say, had the same effect 'a'fo upon him with whom the woman was faulty, tho' he were absent, and at a distance. If the husband had also been guilty of the same crime, the bitter waters had no effect upon the woman tho' she was guilty. Since the return of the *Jews* from the captivity, the *Rabbins* say, that the trial of women suspected of adultery has been suppressed for these two reasons, *viz.* first, the crime was become common; and secondly, because God's name should not be liable to be too often erased by the waters of bitterness. So that when any husband had conceived just suspicions against his wife's fidelity, and had witnesses to depose, that they had seen her privately with the suspected persons, contrary to the direction of her husband, she was immediately divorced, and deprived of her dowry. And *Leo of Modena* assures us, that in this case the husband is obliged to dismiss his wife, whether he will or no, and to separate from her for ever; after which the woman is at liberty to marry again, having first stayed four months to see whether she is with child by her former husband, before she takes another. *Calmet*. The ancient *Romans* had no formal law against adultery; the emperor *Augustus* was the first who introduced a law to punish it, and had the misfortune to see it executed in the persons of his own children. In most *European* countries at this day, it is deemed a private matter, and none but the husband allowed to prosecute the offender; and tho' the husband be guilty as well as the wife, the wife cannot sue the husband for his fault. *Socrates* relates, that under the emperor *Theodosius*, women convicted of adultery were punished by a public conspurcation. *Lycurgus* punished the adul-

terer as a parricide; and the *Locrians* tore out his eyes; and in most parts of the east he was severely punished. The *Saxons* formerly burnt the adulterers, and erected a gibbet over her ashes, whereon they hanged the adulterer. In *England*, king *Edmond* punished adultery as homicide; but *Canutus* ordained the man to be banished, and the woman to have her nose and ears cut off. In *Spain*, they punished this crime by cutting off the offending part. In *Poland*, before Christianity was established, they punished the man by nailing him by the testicles in the public market-place, laying a razor within his reach, necessitating him either to do justice upon himself, or perish in that condition. At present, the laws are more favourable. To divorce, and strip the adulteress of her dower, is all her punishment among us: In the *Romish* countries they shut them up in the nunneries.

A'DVOCATE (S.) one who pleads the cause of another.

A'DVOCATESHIP (S.) the office or business of an advocate.

ADVOWEE' or AVOWEE' (S.) a patron, or one who hath a right of presentation to a church, benefice, or parsonage.

ADVOW'SON (S.) the right of presentation of a clergyman to a living or benefice; and, when this right belongs to, or depends upon a manor as an appurtenance thereto, it is called *advowson appendant*; and when the right of presentation is absolute in some body or society of men, or some single person, without belonging to a manor, it is called an *advowson in gross*.

ADU'ST (A.) scorched, burnt, or parched up; so when the blood thro' excess of heat, having its thinner parts exhaled by steams or vapours, and the thicker parts which remain become black and foul, it is then by physicians said to be *adust*.

ADU'STIBLE (A.) that may be scorched, parched, or burnt.

ADU'STION (S.) scorching, parching, drying up with heat.

A'DYTUM (S.) a sanctuary; also a secret or retired place in the *Pagan* temples, where oracles were given, and into which none but the priests were admitted.

ADZE (S.) a sort of hatchet or chopping knife used by coopers, shipwrights, &c. some with long handles and short blades, others with short handles and long blades, but both bent like a bow when strung.

A'E'RIAL (A.) of, or belonging to the air.

AFA'R (Part.) at a great distance.

AFFABLE (A.) courteous, pleasant, easy to be spoken to, kind, good-natur'd.

AFFABILITY or AFFABLENESS (S.) kindness, courteousness, good-humouredness, condescensiveness, easiness of address.

AFFAIR (S.) any business, concern, or matter to be done.

AFFE'CT (V.) to set one's mind upon a thing,

to desire or incline to, to love or respect; also to influence or move the passions of another person.

AFFECTATION (S.) self-conceitdness, a particular stiff way of behaviour.

AFFECTED (A.) inclined, disposed, stiff, formal; in *Physick*, any tumour, or other disorder in the body.

AFFECTION (S.) love, kindness, tenderness, or inclination for a person, or thing; in *Philosophy*, some property or quality of a body.

AFFECTIONATE (A.) very loving, kind, or tender.

AFFECTIONS (S.) love, friendship, tenderness, desire, inclination, passion; in *Philosophy*, the properties or qualities of any thing; also the passions or inclinations of the mind, such as love, desire, &c.

AFFETTO or **AFFETTUOSO** (A.) a *Musical* term, signifying that such a strain or air should be played or sung in the tenderest and most moving manner.

AFFIANCE (S.) hope, trust, or confidence; in *Law*, it is the plighting of troth between a man and a woman upon an agreement of marriage.

AFFIDAVIT (S.) a judicial swearing or giving witness, or bearing testimony upon oath, to any matter or thing before a magistrate.

AFFINITY (S.) resemblance or relation of one thing to another; also kindred by marriage, several degrees of which prohibit marriage; as may be seen, *Leviticus* xviii.

AFFIRM (V.) to swear, to protest, assure, avouch, or maintain the truth of a thing; and in *Law*, it is the confirming a sentence or determination formerly passed or agreed to.

AFFIRMATION (S.) the positive asserting a thing; and now by a peculiar application, it means the solemn oath or declaration of the people called *Quakers*, in a judicial way, which, by act of parliament, is indulged them instead of taking an oath, as other people do, which in all matters of right is obligatory, but has no force in causes criminal.

AFFIRMATIVE (A.) pertaining to affirmation, positive, peremptory; in which sense it is opposed to negative.

AFFIX (V.) to fasten to, to set or post up a bill to give public notice.

AFFLATION (S.) a breathing or blowing upon; also inspiration.

AFFLICT (V.) to vex, grieve, torment, to trouble, cast down, oppress or disquiet.

AFFLICTION (S.) trouble, sorrow, grief, calamity, &c.

AFFLICTIVE (A.) that brings or causes grief, vexation, &c.

AFFLUENCE, **AFFLUENCY**, or **AFFLUENTNESS** (S.) plenty, riches, abundance.

AFFLUENT (A.) abounding, increasing, plentiful, more than sufficient.

AFFLUX (S.) a gathering together, a flowing or coming to.

AFFORD (V.) to give, to yield, to make allowance.

AFFRAY (S.) a disturbance, noise, fight, or quarrel between two or more persons.

AFFRESH (Part.) to do a thing anew, or over again.

AFFRIGHT (V.) to surprize, terrify, or scare, to put in fear.

AFFRONT (V.) to abuse by saying or doing something prejudicial to a person's character, &c. on purpose to raise a person's anger or resentment.

AFFRONT (S.) an injury or abuse, either by word or action.

AFFRONTIVE (A.) abusive, injurious, rude, disorderly.

AFFUSION (S.) a pouring over or upon.

AFFRICANS (S.) with the *Gardeners*, a particular sort of fine large headed marigolds.

AFORE or **AFOREHAND** (Part.) a person or thing that is got or done before another.

AFORESAID (Part.) something spoken of before, and is now again repeated.

AFT (Part.) that part of a ship towards the stern; the same with *Abast*.

AFTER (Part.) later, behind, or beyond, in time or order.

AFTER-BIRTH (S.) in *Midwifery*, the secundine, or coats that contain the child in the womb, which comes away some small time after the child is born, and which is very hazardous if not taken due care of, to bring away whole and entire.

AFTER-MATH (S.) in *Husbandry*, the latter crop of grass that grows after a field has been mowed.

AFTERNOON (S.) is properly that part of the day that is between the middle of the day, or twelve of the clock, and six, when the evening begins.

AFTER-PAINS (S.) those uneasinesses and pains that women feel in their groin, loins, &c. for some days after child-birth.

AFTERWARD (Part.) something done after or when another is done.

AGA (S.) is the title given by the *Turks* to the governor or colonel of the janizaries, and to the deputy-governors of towns; it signifies *master* or *lord*.

AGA'IN (Part.) the repetition of a thing once more.

AGA'INST (Part.) contrary, or opposite to some other thing or person.

AGAPE (S.) this is a *Greek* word, and signifies properly *friendship*. The feasts of charity, which were in use among the Christians of the primitive church, were called by this name. They were celebrated in memory of the last supper which Jesus Christ made with his apostles, when he instituted the holy eucharist. These festivals were kept in the church, towards the evening, after the common prayers were over, and the word of salvation had been heard. When this was done, the faithful sat together, with great simplicity.

simplicity and union, what every one had brought with them; so that the rich and poor were no way distinguished. After a frugal and modest supper, they partook of the eucharist, and gave each other the kiss of peace. This custom, good and laudable as it was in its original, soon degenerated, and was abused. St. Paul, 1 Cor. xi. 21, complains, that the rich despised the poor in their assemblies, and would not condescend to eat with them. The Jews had certain devotional entertainments, which had some relation to the *agepe* we are speaking of. Upon their great festival days, they made feasts for their family, their friends and relations; to these they invited the priests, the poor, and orphans, and sent them portions of their sacrifices. These repasts were made in the temple, and before the Lord; and there were certain sacrifices and first fruits appointed by the law, which were to be set apart for this purpose.—*Calmer*.

AGAST (A.) much frightened, surprized, or dismayed with fear.

AGATE (S.) a lower kind of precious stones, of which knife-handles and other toys are often made. There are many sorts of them, as the *agate sardonyx*, or *sardonyx*, the *agate onyx*, or *onyx*, the *agate calcedony*, or *calcedony* only; also the *Roman agate*, and *German agate*; it is sometimes called *arabates*, *garabes*, or *sheba*: It is said to take its name from a river in *Sicily*, where it is found.

AGE (S.) the space of time a person has liv'd, the whole time of life; also certain periods into which chronologers and historians have divided time since the creation, which are commonly six. The first extends from the beginning of the world to the deluge, and comprehends 1656 years. The second, from the deluge to *Abraham's* coming into the land of promise, in 2082; containing 426 years. The third, from *Abraham's* entrance into the promised land, to the deliverance of the *Hebrews* out of *Egypt*, in the year of the world 2523; including 430 years. The fourth, from the going out of *Egypt*, to the foundation of the temple by *Solomon*, in the year of the world 2992; containing 479 years. The fifth, from *Solomon's* laying the foundation of the temple, to the *Babylonish* captivity, in the year of the world 3416; containing 424 years. The sixth, from the *Babylonish* captivity, to the birth of *Jesus Christ*, which happened in the year of the world 4000; and in the fourth year before the vulgar era; and includes 584 years.

AGENCY (S.) the office of doing business, or transacting affairs for another; and sometimes it means the money or reward paid for one person's acting or doing business for another.

AGENT (S.) a factor, or person who does business for another; a resident or under-ambassador that takes care of the affairs of his prince at a foreign court; in *Philosophy*, that

by which any thing is done or effected, is called the *agent*; in *Divinity*, the dispute runs very high, whether a man is an *agent* or *patient*, that is, whether he is capable of doing, or refusing any particular act, and thereby make himself accountable, or not, at the day of judgment, for what is done in this life.

AGGLUTINATE (V.) to glue or stick one thing to another; also to thicken the natural fluids or moisture of the body in order to render them more nutritive.

AGGRANDIZE (V.) to heap honours upon a person, to enlarge upon his qualifications or fortune, to promote, raise, or advance to great honour.

AGGRAVATE (V.) to heighten or enlarge a small fault into a great one, to provoke a person to anger by ill usage.

AGGRAVATION (S.) provoking, enlarging, stirring up to anger.

AGGREGATE (V.) to collect, or gather together many particulars into one heap or total sum.

AGGREGATE (S.) the total, or whole mass of many particulars added or collected together.

AGGREGATION (S.) a gathering, adding, or collecting many things together into one heap, total, or sum.

AGGRESS (V.) to assault first, or to begin a quarrel.

AGGRESSION (S.) the act of first assaulting or setting upon a person, the beginning of a quarrel.

AGGRESSOR (S.) the person who first begins a quarrel, either by ill language, offensive behaviour, or blows.

AGGRIEVANCE (S.) wrong, injury, affliction, or trouble.

AGGRIEVE (V.) to afflict, trouble, wrong, or injure.

AGILE (A.) nimble, swift, dextrous, quick, brisk, lively, &c.

AGILITY or **AGILNESS** (S.) activity, swiftness, dexterity, liveliness, &c.

AGIO (S.) a term in *Merchandize*, used particularly where there are banks, that circulate foreign bills; and is the same with premium or reward, being the difference between the current money, and such bills or stock in that bank, which in *Holland*, *Venice*, &c. is sometimes 2, 3, 4, or 5 per Cent. advance in favour of the bank.

AGITABLE (A.) any thing that may be moved, disturbed, fretted, or fermented.

AGITATE (V.) to move, stir up, excite; to vex, fret, or tease.

AGITATION (S.) a stirring, shaking, tumbling, or tossing; also particularly applied to the enthusiastick distortions of the voice and body, us'd by the people call'd *French* prophets.

AGITATOR (S.) a promoter or stirrer up of a matter or business, an incendiary, one who stirs up the coals of contention, a manager

of a business or affair; so those persons, who, in the time of the civil wars in 1647, were chose out of every regiment of the parliament's army, to sit in council, and manage affairs, were called *agitators*.

A'GNAIL (S.) the soreness that arises from the stripping up of the flesh in thin slices at the bottom and corners of the nails.

AGNATION (S.) in the *Civil Law*, is that tie or bond of relation, that is between the male descendants of the same father.

AGO' (Part.) spoken of something that has been done some time.

A'GONY (S.) violent pain, the pangs of death; also an extraordinary affliction or disturbance of the mind, by which it feels the pain of fear, fright, amazement, or terror.

AGREE' (V.) to yield or consent to, to allow, to compose a difference, to bargain.

AGREE'ABLE (A.) pleasant, suitable, commendative, beautiful, charming.

AGREE'ABLENESS (S.) pleasantness, suitability.

AGREE'MENT (S.) the being of the same mind, judgment, or opinion; a settling the conditions of a contract or bargain, a reconciling disputes, or arbitrating differences.

AGRICULTURE (S.) husbandry, the art of manuring, plowing, sowing, and improving land to the best advantage.

AGROUND (A.) not capable of stirring, ship-wreck'd, non-plus'd, quite overcome.

A'GUE (S.) a disease that afflicts the patient, by involuntarily shaking, preceding which he is taken with a violent coldness or chilliness: There are many varieties or species of it, and as many pretended spec'ficks for its cure; it is properly an intermitting fever.

AGU'ISH (A.) of or belonging to an ague, cold, chilly, or shivering.

AH (Part.) a sudden expression of sorrow or pity.

AID (S.) help, assistance, comfort, support, or relief; in *Law*, a tax or subsidy; also an officer called an *aid de camp*.

AID (V.) to help, succour, assist, relieve.

AIL (V.) to be sick, or out of order.

AIL or AILMENT (S.) a disorder, or slight indisposition of body.

AIM (S.) the mark or point to which a person directs his discourse or actions, the design a person has formed in his mind, and strives to accomplish.

AIM (V.) to direct or shoot at, to bend all one's power or capacity to do a certain matter or thing.

AIR (S.) a *Musical Term*, signifying the general bent or inclination of the composition; also a particular tune played alone, without either a bass, or any other part to accompany it; also the way of behaving one's self in conversation, is called a *demeanor* or *gentle air*, according as the person behaves, agreeably or otherwise. In *Philosophy*, air is that fluid in which we move and breathe, and without which we cannot subsist: Some of

its properties are, that the particles of which it consists, give way to every small impression, and move freely among one another; and thereby is known to be a fluid. So that whatever force presses upon *air*, presses in all manner of directions at the same time; and as the pressure increases, so does its density; and as the pressure decreases, it expands itself. The force that compresses common *air*, is the weight of the atmosphere, and its spring is equal to that weight; for they always balance each other, and produce equal effects. Experience shews us, that the density of the *air* is proportional to the force that compresses it; and consequently, the *air* consists of particles repelling each other with a force reciprocally proportional to their distance. The repellent force of each particle of *air* terminates on the nearest particles, otherwise the *air* contained in any vessel would be condensed near the sides. If the distance of the particles of *air* in the receiver of an air-pump be only seven times greater after exhausting, than it was before, the mercury in the gage will rise within less than one eighth of an inch of its utmost height, according to the present weight of the atmosphere; for the spring of the *air* is as the cube of the distance of its particles; therefore the spring before exhausting is to the spring after exhausting, as 1 to 343. The repulsive virtue of the particles of the *air* is not to be overcome, and changed into attraction, by any known force whatever; therefore, it is concluded the particles of *air* are produced from metals, or such like hard and ponderous substances. Wherefore, when water is changed into vapour, by having its parts separated, and put into a state of repulsion, the vapour is lighter than *air*; for which reason watry vapours float in the *air*, and are raised up to a considerable height in the atmosphere, where its weight, and consequently its pressure and density, is less than near the surface of the earth. Hence it follows, that a moist atmosphere is heavier than a dry and clear atmosphere, *ceteris paribus*, by so much as the quantity of suspended vapours in the first case, exceeds the quantity of suspended vapours in the second. Moist vapours lessen the elasticity of the *air*, because the force of repulsion in the particles of watry vapours is less than in the particles of *air*: Therefore, it there be two columns of atmosphere of the same diameter and weight, that which contains the moist watry vapour, is specifically heavier than the other, and consequently shorter. The pressure of the atmosphere upon every square inch of space, at or near the surface of the earth, is about 15 pounds avoirdupois weight: For the pressure of the atmosphere upon every square inch is equal to the pressure of a column of mercury, whose base is a square inch, and altitude 30 inches. A cubick inch

of mercury weighs something more than 8 ounces avoirdupois; so that 30 cubick inches will weigh 15 pounds. If the *air* was a compressed fluid, the height of the atmosphere would be 29040 feet, or something more than 5 miles, reckoning 5280 feet to a mile, according to our *English* standard; for the pressure of one inch altitude in water is equal to the pressure of 850 inches altitude in *air*; and the pressure of one inch altitude in quicksilver is equal to the pressure of $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches altitude of water; therefore the pressure of one inch altitude of quicksilver is equal to the pressure of 11616 inches altitude of *air*; and the pressure of 30 inches altitude of quicksilver is equal to the pressure of 348480 inches, or 29040 feet of altitude of *air*: But the atmosphere must extend to a much greater height than 5 miles, as the *air* is an elastic fluid, and expands itself at all altitudes, in proportion as the pressure of the incumbent part of the atmosphere decreases. Dr. Halley first found out and demonstrated, that if altitudes in the atmosphere are taken in arithmetical proportion increasing, the densities of the *air*, and consequently the heights of the mercury suspended in a tube, shall be in geometrical proportion decreasing; and from thence he shewed how to determine the height of the mercury at any assigned height in the *air*; and *contra* having the height of the mercury given to find the height in the *air*. If the logarithm of any number less than 30 be subtracted from the logarithm of 30, and the difference be multiplied by 58709, the product will give the height in the *air*, expressed in feet; and the assumed number less than 30 shall be the correspondent height of the mercury, expressed in inches. Hence the following table is easily made.

	0 — 1
	7 — 4
heights in the	14 — 16 degrees of the <i>air</i> 's
<i>air</i> .	21 — 64 expansion.
	28 — 256
	35 — 1024
	42 — 4096

The height of the mercury, answering to each of those heights in the *air*, is found by dividing 30 inches by the degrees of the *air*'s expansion. Wherefore, at the height of 42 miles in the *air*, the height of the mercury would be little more than the hundredth part of an inch. *Puy de Doune* is a mountain near *Clermont* in *France*, at the top of which the mercury shall stand at about 27 inches, when it stands at 30 inches at the bottom of the mountain; therefore the perpendicular height of that mountain is about 2686 feet, or something more than half a mile. All common *air* is impregnated with a certain *vivifying spirit*, which is absolutely necessary to the preservation and continuance of animal

life. Every time the *air* passes out of the lungs of an animal, part of the *vivifying spirit* is either destroyed or left behind; for an animal dies as well for want of *fresh air*, as for want of *air*. The *vivifying spirit* is a gallon of common *air* is sufficient for one man about the space of one minute. The *spirit* is inflammable, or of a nature proper to feed fire, and capable of being burnt and consumed thereby; for this *spirit* is actually destroyed by making the *air* pass thro' the fire; which *air* so burnt will deaden red-hot coals, and extinguish flame. *Air* that has lost the *vivifying spirit*, may be called a *damp*; not because it is filled with humid or moist vapour, but because it deadens fire, extinguishes flame, and destroys life. The contrivance of warming a room, by supplying it with *air* heated by passing thro' the fire, or a red-hot tube, ought to be rejected as dangerous, because it fills the room with an unwholesome *damp*, instead of *fresh air*; and therefore in small and close rooms it may prove mortal, unless there be a speedy admission of healthful *spirituous air*. The elasticity of a *damp* is equal to the elasticity of common *air*; for the spring of the artificial *damp* in the receiver is equal to the weight of the atmosphere. *Air* may be changed into a *damp*, not only by passing thro' the fire, or thro' the lungs of an animal, but also by corruption and putrefaction of the *vivifying spirit*; as in the hold of a ship, or in oil-cisterns, after they have been emptied for some time. The sensible qualities of things putrefied, are different from the sensible qualities which they had before putrefaction, and affect the bodies of animals in a different manner. Wherefore, during the time that the *vivifying spirit* of the *air* is putrefying, it may reasonably be conceived to undergo such changes, as may quite alter its nature, and endue it with malignant and poisonous qualities of divers kinds and degrees, till the putrefaction is finished, and the *spirit* intirely destroyed and dissipated, as if it had passed thro' the fire. If a considerable part of the *vivifying spirit* of the *air* in any country begins to putrefy, the inhabitants of that country will be subject to an epidemic disease, which shall continue for a certain period, till the putrefaction is quite finished. If, as the putrefying *spirit* occasions the disease, so the diseased body contributes towards putrefying the *spirit* of the circumambient *air*; then the distemper shall not only be epidemic, but pestilential and contagious. If the *vivifying spirit* of the *air* be a nitrous salt, as is commonly believed, Sir Isaac Newton, in the 31st query at the end of his optics, describes the manner of its putrefaction.

AIR (V.) to take out of any close confinement, and bring a person or thing into the open *air*; also dry up the dampness that may be in a room,

A L B

- room, upon linen, or other cloaths, &c. by the warmth of the sun, a fire, &c.
- AL'RINESS** (S.) briskness, liveliness, dexterity, activity, gaiety, &c.
- AL'RY** (S.) the nest of a bird of prey.
- AL'RY** (A.) lively, brisk; also that has no solidity, or that is very light.
- AKE** or **ACH** (V.) to be very painful or uneasy.
- AL**, an *Arabick* particle, set before words to give them a peculiar emphasis, or strong meaning, and signifies *excellent*, *noble*, or *worthy*; as *alchemist*, *algebra*, &c. which see.
- ALABASTER** (S.) a white stone somewhat like marble, but not veined, softer, and not brittle, so that it is capable of being wrought into any form. Formerly all vessels to put liquor and perfumes in, had the general name of *alabaster*, of whatever matter they were made. Some old authors are of opinion, that the box that contained the ointment that *Mary* the sister of *Lazarus* poured on the head of *Jesus Christ*, was made of glass; some affirm that the name of *alabaster* denotes the form rather than the matter.
- ALACRITY** (S.) cheerfulness, briskness, liveliness; likewise, pleasure and content.
- ALAM'RE** (S.) in *Musick*, the lowest note but one in the three septenaries of the scale of music or gamut.
- ALAMODE** (S.) a particular sort of silk worn by women, commonly black; also after the mode, or according to the fashion now in use.
- ALA'RM** or **ALA'RUM** (S.) the noise made by a drum, trumpet, or voice, in a sudden and hasty manner, to signify that preparation must be made against the invasion of an enemy, who has in a manner come upon us by surprise, or unexpectedly; also a particular sort of clock, that may be set so as to discharge a weight hanging to a line, and thereby ringing a bell with a strong noise, on purpose to awake persons at any particular hour of the night.
- ALARM** (V.) to make a sudden noise, to call hastily; also to fright, surprise, or put in fear.
- ALA'S** (Part.) a sudden expression of grief or surprise, signifying pity or condolence.
- ALA'Y** (S.) in *Hunting*, is the putting fresh dogs into the cry.
- St. ALBANS** (S.) a Market Town in *Hertfordshire*, about 20 miles distant from *London*, was formerly a very noted place, taking its name from one *Alban*, who was the first *English* martyr for the Christian religion. *Edward VI.* incorporated this town by his charter, by the name of a mayor and ten burgesses, a steward and chamberlain, who should have perpetual succession, with power to chuse two burgesses to represent them in parliament, and determined that the mayor and steward only should have power to act as justices of the peace, and that the mayor and burgesses should hold a court of record

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- before the steward weekly on *Wednesdays*; that they should have a goal, and two markets weekly on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, and three fairs annually on *Michaelmas-day*, the 2d of *February*, and 27th of *June*, called *St. Alban's day*. This borough is a liberty, and hath a peculiar power in itself relating to both ecclesiastical and civil affairs. There are in the town four wards, each of which have a constable and two church-wardens, tho' there are but three churches in the town.
- ALBE'IT** (Part.) a sudden expression, signifying a supposal or concession, that something might have been as was asserted.
- AL'BION** (S.) the ancient name of this island, now called *England*.
- ALCA'DE** or **ALCA'IDE** (S.) a name given in *Barbary* to him that is intrusted with the administration of justice, and the guard of the city: He is the absolute judge both in civil and criminal matters, and all forfeitures belong to himself; but he cannot condemn the guilty to any other punishment but death.
- ALCAHOL** or **AL'COOL** (S.) in the *Chymists Language*, is the pure or refined substance of any thing separated from the more gross part; but particularly some fine powders or highly rectified spirit.
- ALCAHOLIZE** (V.) to separate chymically, the pure from the grosser part of any thing, whether dry or liquid.
- ALCALIZATION** or **ALKALIZATION** (S.) the impregnating a liquor with alkaline salt, in order to fit it the better for distillation, or make it a proper menstruum for dissolving other matters in it.
- AL'CHYMY** (S.) a name given to the art of purifying metals, and changing the less perfect into gold and silver; and to the extracting of the spirits of minerals and plants. The followers of this art pretend, that *Adam* taught it *Enoch*, and that from him it descended to *Moses* and others. Some are so profane as to allege *Salomon's* song to relate to this subject, and to be the epithalamium of the sun and moon. *Pliny* says, the emperor *Caligula* was the first who prepared natural arsenick, in order to make gold of it, but left it off because the charge exceeded the profit. Others say, the *Egyptians* had this mystery, which if true, how could it have been lost? The *Arabians* are said to have invented this mysterious art, wherein they were followed by *Ramond Lullius*, *Paracelsus*, and others, who never found any thing else but ashes in their furnaces. So that *Kircher* observes judiciously, that the quadrature of the circle, perpetual motion, inextinguishable lamp, and philosophers stone, have crack'd the wits of philosophers and mathematicians for a long time, without any effect.
- ALCORAN** (S.) the book of the *Mahometan* law. *Mahomet* composed it by the help of *Batras* a *Jacchin*, and *Sergius* a *Nestorian* monk, with the assistance of some *Jews*.

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The book is divided into four parts, and each of them into chapters, which have ridiculous titles, as the chapter of the cow, of the emmet, of the spider, and of the fly. It is composed in *Arabian* verse, of a very good stile, but in so irregular a method, that it is a continued piece of confusion; the author speaks sometimes in his own name, and sometimes (as he pretends) in God's, and at other times in the name of the faithful. Most of the principles are the same with those of *Arius*, *Nestorius*, *Sabellius*, and other Heresarchs. Sometimes he makes use of scripture histories, which he falsifies, and adds many fables to those of the patriarchs, Christ, and *John* the Baptist. This book is in such veneration among the infidels, that it is death for a *Jew* or a *Christian* to touch it, and for a muselman, as they call their true believers, if he touch it with unwashed hands. They say, that God sent it to *Mahomet* by the angel *Gabriel*, writ on parchment made of that ram's skin which *Abraham* sacrificed instead of his son *Isaac*; for its doctrine, they say that it is as ancient as the first prophets, since God chastized *Adam's* children; that *Noah* repaired what the first had lost; that *Abraham* succeeded the second, *Joseph* the third, and *Moses* the fourth; that *Christ* established, and *Mahomet* confirmed it. Our Saviour is therein called the *Word*, the *Soul* and *Strength* of God. They admit prayers for the dead, and purgatory; they believe that the punishment of the damned will cease, that the devils shall be converted by the *Alcoran*. They say, that the soul is a part of God, maintain freedom of will and destiny. They say, there are seven paradises, all of which *Mahomet* viewed on a creature called *Alborack*, bigger than an ass, and less than a mule; the first, they say, is of fine silver, the second gold, the third precious stones, where there is an angel, betwixt whose two hands is 70,000 days journey, and that is always reading; the fourth is of emerald, the fifth crystal, the sixth the colour of fire, and the seventh a delicious garden, watered with fountains, and rivers of milk, honey, and wine, with divers sorts of trees always green, and apples whose kernels are changed into girls, so handsome and sweet, that if one of them should spit in the sea, the waters thereof would be bitter no more. This paradise, they say, is guarded by angels, one of which has a cow's head, with 40,000 knots in his horns, and that it is 40 days journey from one knot to the other; others with 70 mouths, and every mouth 70 tongues, and that each tongue praises God 70 times a day, in 70 different idioms. Before the throne of God, there are 14 wax candles lighted, which contain 50 years journey from one end to the other; that all the apartments of heaven are garnished with whatever may be conceived most pompous, rich, and magnificent; that

the blessed are fed with the most rare and delicious messes; that they marry women who are always virgins, &c. Upon the whole, they accommodate their heaven to the most sensual and brutish appetite. They further say, that their wives which they have in this world, do not enter paradise, but behold the happiness of their husbands at a distance. They say, hell consists in pains, that shall have an end by the bounty of *Mahomet*, who is to walk the damned in a fountain, that they may eat the reminders of a feast which shall be made to the blessed. They say, that after death two black angels come to the tomb, and restoring the soul to the body of the deceased, ask it, if it hath carefully observed the law? if the dead answer *yes*, the transgressing members give him the lye, if it be not true, and upbraid him with his crime; whereupon one of those black spirits knocks him on the head with a hammer, which drives him seven fathom into the earth, where they torment him a long time; and on the contrary, the corpse of those who are innocent, are preserved by two white angels to the day of judgment. This book says the earth was created in two days; that it is sustained by an ox which is beneath it, standing on a white stone, with his head to the east, and tail to the west, having 40 horns; and as many teeth betwixt each horn; the space would take a man up a thousand years to walk continually. The foundations of their law are, 1. Predestination; believing that all things are so in eternal ideas, that it is impossible to prevent the effects. 2. That their religion is to be planted without miracles, dispute, or contradiction; and that the opposers are to be cut off without any other form of process; and that the muselmans who kill unbelievers deserve paradise. In a short time after *Mahomet's* death, above two hundred different comments upon this book were published. Whereupon *Mahavia*, caliph of *Babylon*, summoned an assembly at *Damascus*, to reconcile so many discordant opinions; but finding it impossible, he chose six of the most learned *Mahometans* out of the assembly, and shut them up apart, with a command to write what they thought best, and most agreeable to their judgment: Which being done, those six books, called the *Alcoran* to this day, were compiled and kept, and all the rest were cast into the river, with severe and strict prohibitions neither to speak, teach, or act any thing contrary to what was contained in those six books. Notwithstanding which, there are four different sects; the first, and most superstitious, formed by *Rabbi Melich*, is embraced by the *Mosses* and *Arabians*; the second, commonly called the *Imenian*, according to the tradition of *Italy*, which is the most rational, is followed by the *Persians*; the third is that of *Omar*, and the loosest, is venerated by the *Thurs*; the fourth,

set up by *Odmar*, which is the most sottish, is idolized by the *Tartars*.

ALCOVE (S.) a particular or retired part of a room or chamber, separated by an ettride or other ornament, for a particular purpose, as of containing a bed of state, &c. also small open summer-houses or seats in gardens, with a circular dome or covering are often-times so called.

ALDBOROUGH (S.) a market town in *Suffolk*, 76 computed, and 88 measured miles from *London*, both strongly and pleasantly situated in the *Valley of Slaugbden*, having the sea on the east, and the river *Ald* on the west: It hath three streets on a row, and is a commodious harbour for seamen and fishermen; upon which account it is fully inhabited by these sort of people. It is a town corporate, governed by two bailiffs, ten capital burgesses, and 24 inferior officers: It sends two burgesses to parliament; it has a market weekly on *Saturdays*, and a fair annually on the 26th of *April*.

ALDEBARAN (S.) among the *Astronomers*, is the name of one of the fixed stars called *royal*, in the fourth degree of *Gemini*, of the same nature with *Mars*, and which the astrologers say threatens death or danger, being in the ascendant with the luminaries, or with *Mars* or *Saturn*.

ALDER (A.) an old *Saxon* word signifying *best* or *chief*; also a tree that grows commonly in bogs or watry grounds.

ALDERMAN (S.) the second degree of nobility among the *Anglo-Saxons*, and now the second degree in cities or corporations; the mayor being the head, the *aldermen* next, and the common-council the third or lowest degree.

ALDERMAN (S.) this word is derived from the *Saxon* word *ealdorman*, that is, a senior, or *alderman*, which by degrees came to stand for persons of the greatest distinction; because such were chosen to discharge the highest offices, being those whose long experience render'd them most capable, and whose birth and fortunes made them most conspicuous; and as they were generally intrusted with the government of the counties, instead of saying the governor, it was said the *ealdorman* of such a county; and by degrees this word came to signify the governor of a county or city. While the heptarchy lasted, these officers were only during the king's pleasure; at last they became during life, at least for the most part. After the *Danes* were settled in *England*, the title of *ealdorman* was changed into that of *earl*, and the *Normans* introduced that of *count*; which tho' different in its original signification, meant however the same dignity. There were several sorts of *ealdormen*. Some were properly only governors of a province or county; others were owners of their province, holding it as of fee of the crown; so that it was always considered as

parcel of the state. These *ealdormen* or *earls* were honoured with the titles of *reguli*, *sub-reguli*, *principes*, *patriarii*, and sometimes *rex*. Those who were only governors, had the title of *ealdormen* of such a county, expressed sometimes in *Latin* by the term *consul*. The first administer'd justice in their own name, and appropriated to their own use all the profits and revenues of their respective counties. The last administer'd justice in the king's name, and had only some part of the profits assigned them. A third sort of *ealdormen* were those, who upon account of their high birth, bore the title without any authority, out of which rank the governors were commonly chose. There were also inferior *ealdormen* in cities and boroughs, who were only subordinate magistrates, who administer'd justice in the king's name, and were dependent on the great *ealdormen* or *earls*, which by the name of *alderman* still continues among us to those inferior officers, whilst the others are called *earls* only. The office of *ealdorman* was wholly civil, and had nothing to do either with military or ecclesiastical affairs. What power each of them had, is not easy to determine; but they were all obliged to be qualified with some knowledge in the law, their business being to try causes, and to take up controversies according to their several commissions. In the *Saxon* times, the bishop and the *ealdorman* sat together in the court to try causes, the one proceeding by the canons, and the other by the common law. Part of the *alderman's* jurisdiction was to examine the arms, and raise the militia within such a district, in order to suppress a riot, and execute the sentence of a court of justice. He had likewise the cognizance of house-breaking, robbing, &c. Nor was it lawful for any person to remove from one place to another, without a certificate from the *alderman*. Now at this time, *aldermen* are associates to the mayor or civil magistrate of most of our municipal or corporate cities or towns, who form a kind of council, and regulate matters relating to the policy of the place. Sometimes they also take cognizance of civil and criminal matters, but very rarely, and in particular cases. Their number is not limited, being in some places 6, and others 26, out of which are annually chose the mayors or chief magistrates, who at the expiration of their mayoralty devolve again into *aldermen*. The 26 *aldermen* of *London* preside over the 26 wards of the city, and when any of them die, the wardmote return two, out of which the lord mayor and *aldermen* choose one. All the *aldermen* who have been lord mayors, and the three eldest who have not yet arrived to that dignity, are by charter justices of the peace.

ALE (S.) all drink or liquor made of malt; but since brewing is become so great a trade, the milder or softer sort is called *ale*, and the harsher, *beer*. **ALE-**

ALE-CONNER (S.) an officer appointed by the magistrates of the city of *London* to look after the measures or pots used in ale-houses.

ALECTO (S.) in the *Heaven Mythology*, was one of the furies of hell, &c.

ALECTRY'OMANCY (S.) an ancient sort of divination, whereby some pretended to foretell future events, which was performed by superstitiously preparing a cock by some magical incantations, &c. and then sitting duft or fine sand upon some plane, and writing the alphabet thereon, and then sprinkling barley or other grain thereon, from whence the cock pecking what he thought proper, those letters from whence he had taken the grains being collected, were made into a sentence, from whence the event was pretended to be known.

ALE-DRA'PER (S.) one that sells or retails ale in a publick house, commonly called a *publian* or *ale-house keeper*.

A'LEGAR (S.) ale grown four, or too stale to drink, and is used by the makers of white lead, dyers, &c. instead of vinegar.

ALE-HO'USE (S.) a house, office, or shop where strong drink is retail'd, to such persons as want to drink it.

ALE'MBECK (S.) a chymist's still, made in the shape of an helmet, with a beak, or nose towards the bottom, by which the vapours descend.

ALE'RT (A.) brisk, lively, active, as it were upon the wing.

ALESBURY, AYLE'SBURY, or A'LSBURY (S.) the largest and best market-town in *Buckinghamshire*, seated on a part of the river *Tame*, in the east end of a fruitful vale of the same name. In *William the Conqueror's* time it was a manor royal, which he bestowed upon his favourites, to hold of him by this tenure, *viz.* that they should find litter or straw for the king's bed and chambers whenever he should come that way, and provide him three eels in winter, and three green geese in summer, besides herbs for his chamber; and this they were to do *twice* a year, if the king came so often thither. At present the town consists of several large streets, and the market-house, which is a handsome building, stands in a kind of square. It has a very convenient town-house, where the assizes and sessions are annually held. It is 34 computed, and 44 measured miles from *London*: The market, which is well stored with all manner of provisions, is kept on Saturdays, and its principal fairs are held on the 20th of *March* and *Palm-Monday*. It is a borough-town, whose chief officer is a constable, put in by the lord of the manor, or chose by the inhabitants, and confirmed by him. It sends two members to parliament.

ALEXA'NDRI'NE (A.) in *Poetry*, a metre that consists of two syllables more than a common heroick.

ALEX'PHARMICK (A.) remedies of such a nature as are fitted to expel poison.

ALFRETON (S.) a market-town in *Derbyshire*, supposed to have been first built by king *Alfred*, 100 computed, and 135 measured miles from *London*. Its market day is *Monday*. This town is much noted for brewing very strong and curious-tasted ale.

A'LGEBRA (S.) is the science of universal quantity; whereby difficult questions in arithmetick and geometry are solved. The methods used are two, *viz.* analytical, or the taking of that which is enquired after, as if it were known, and then going back by consequences, until it be found to be equal to something really known: Or else contrariwise synthetical, that is, the taking of that which is wanted or known, and thence proceeding by consequences, to the discovery of what is enquired after, or unknown. In this art, quantities or numbers are represented by letters, and sometimes by figures also (as there may be occasion.) The advantages of thus expressing quantities, is, that the numbers with their several operations, which in vulgar arithmetick would be lost or swallowed up, in this are so ordered and managed, as to be preserved distinct and in view, and at last produce a canon or rule for resolving not only the particular question proposed, but in general, any other of the like nature.

ALGEBRA'ICAL (A.) any thing that belongs to, or is performed by algebra.

ALGEBRA'IST (S.) a person that resolves questions by, or is skilled in algebra.

A'LGORISM (S.) the practice of arithmetick, whether algebraical or numerical.

A'LGORITHM (S.) the art of numerical computation; and particularly means the five rules of arithmetick, called numeration, addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.

ALHO'LLANTIDE (S.) the first day of *November*, or *All-Saints day*.

A'LIAS (Part.) also, or another besides what has been already named.

A'LIEN (S.) a stranger, or foreigner, one not born in the country, nor naturalized; which according to the common law of *England*, is incapable of inheriting lands till he be naturalized; also in corporations, all are called foreigners, who are not freemen thereof by birth, servitude, purchase, or gift.

ALIEN (V.) to transfer the property of a thing to another, to make over an estate to a person or family that was not the heir by birth, to disinherit those who would otherwise have claimed it.

A'LIENABLE (A.) any thing that may be made over or conveyed to another, &c.

ALIENATED (A.) conveyed or made over to a stranger.

ALIENATE (V.) to estrange or draw away the affections, to make over or give away to strangers.

ALIENATION (S.) an estranging, giving away, or making over to strangers, a man's effects,
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effects, or an estate, by due course of law.

ALIGHT (V.) to dismount, or get off the back of an horse, or other creature whereon a person rides.

ALIKE (A.) in the same manner or form with another.

ALIMENT (S.) any thing that feeds, or supports nature, whether it be animal or vegetable nourishment, or food. In *Physick*, it signifies the converting the substance taken in at the mouth into chyle, in order to repair the continual decay of the body, caused by perspiration, or otherwise.

ALIMENTARY or ALIMENTAL (A.) nourishing, feeding; and in *Anatomy*, that passage in the body thro' which the food passes, is called the *alimentary fist*.

ALIMONY (S.) support, maintenance, food; in *Law*, what a woman may sue her husband for, who is separated from him without being charged with elopement or adultery.

ALIQUNT PART (S.) in *Arithmetick*, is that which is not exactly contained any certain number of times without leaving a remainder; as, 3 is an *aliquant part* of 10, because it is contained 3 times, and 1 over.

ALIQOT PART (S.) in *Arithmetick*, is that number which is contained an exact number of times in another number, without leaving any remainder; as, 5 is an *aliquot part* of 15, because 3 times 5 is 15.

ALISANDERS (S.) the herb lovage.

ALIVE (A.) that has sense and motion, among *Animals*; and that has the sap circulating, &c. in *Plants*; in *Liquors*, they are so called, when they taste brisk, &c.

ALIZEE'S (S.) a sort of wind in the *Caribbee* islands, which carries vessels from *East* to *West*. They are very regular and periodical, and blow at certain times of the year, in different parts of the *Atlantic*, *Ethiopia*, *Indian*, and *Pacific* seas.

ALKAHEST (S.) in *Chymistry*, a menstruum which some chymists pretend is such an universal solvent, that it will reduce all mix'd bodies into a liquor of its own substance, and yet retain its seminal power, and natural form entire.

ALKALI (S.) the herb glass-wort or salt-wort; it is a sort of sea blite, and one of the chief ingredients in making glass; in the common received use and sense of the word, it is any matter, which being mixed with an acid, an effervescency, or ebullition, is produced.

ALKALI SALTS, are acids enclosed in little heaps or beds of earth, mixed with oil, by the help of fire.

Fixed ALKALIS, in *Chymistry*, are produced by burning the plant kaim, &c. and making a lixivium or lee of its ashes, which being filtrated, and the moisture evaporated by a gentle heat, the *fixed salt* remains at the bottom of the vessel; this salt becoming, by the operation, very porous, in which many

particles of fire lodge, upon the mixing any acid liquor with it, a violent effervescence or ebullition arises.

Volatile ALKALIES, are the volatile salts abounding in vegetables; so termed, because, upon the application of an acid to them, a fermentation ensues.

ALKALIZATE BODIES (S.) in *Chymistry*, are those whose pores are so formed, as to be capable of being pierced, and put into a strong motion by an acid.

Alkalizate Spirit of Wine, in *Chymistry*, a very strong rich spirit, that when let on fire, burns quite away without leaving any dregs, and will set fire to gun-powder.

ALKALIZATION (S.) a converting to an alkali.

ALKANET (S.) the herb commonly called *Spanish bugloss*.

ALKERMES (S.) a sweet-meat, wherein the principal ingredient is the berries of kermes, deemed an extraordinary restorative, and great friend to nature, by its nutritive quality.

ALL (Part.) the total, the sum, the aggregate, the whole, each and every one.

ALLANTOIS ALLANTOIDES (S.) in *Anatomy*, one of the coats enclosing the child in the womb, inserted between the amnion and chorion, and is a receptacle for the urine coming from the bladder by the navel and urachus. In several beasts, it is called *tunica farciminialis*, it being shaped like a hog's pudding; but in men, and some beasts, it is round.

ALLAR (S.) in *Botany*, the alder tree is so called.

ALLAY or ALLOY (S.) any sort of metal, of a meaner or baser sort, that is mixed with a purer or finer sort; as copper or any other metal, with gold or silver, in order to make it harder and more workable, or to reduce it to the standard of the mint of any particular country; as here in *England*, to 11 ounces 2 pennyweights of pure silver is put 13 pennyweights of *alloy* or *allay*, which makes one pound weight of metal, of which the current coin is made. The silversmiths have divers different quantities of *alloy*, mix'd with divers sorts of work, of which toys generally have the greatest quantity, and consequently is the coarsest of metal.

ALLAY (V.) to ease, assuage, or alleviate sorrow or pain, to debase any metal by mixing with it one of a lesser value, to reduce any substance to a lesser value by putting to it one of a meaner nature, or different quality; in *Carving*, it signifies to cut up a threabnt.

ALLEDGE (V.) to affirm, to bring any thing as a proof, to quote, to instance, or bring in precedents.

ALLEGATION (S.) a citation, or quoting of any passage, a making any assertion good by due proof.

ALLEGIANCE (S.) fidelity or obedience, the natural

natural duty which every subject owes (and swears to keep) to his prince, according to the constitution of the kingdom or country, where he is born or resides.

ALLEGORIZE (V.) to make use of allegories in one's speech or writing, to explain a subject, by supposing it to have an allegorical, as well as a plain meaning.

ALLEGORY (S.) a fabulous, figurative way of speaking, made use of by those, who say one thing, and mean another, wherein the literal meaning of the words is not to be regarded, but the design, moral, or application of the fable or figure is to be observed.

ALLEGRO (A.) in *Musick*, shows that the performance ought to be in a brisk, lively manner, but not too fast. If *poco* stands before, the musick must be perform'd in somewhat a slower or graver manner than single *allegro* requires; if it be preceded by *pivo*, the musick must be somewhat slower than *allegro*, and then is the quickest of all. In every swift movement, the player or finger must be careful to be distinct, and not hurry himself into confusion, and his auditors into uneasiness, by too much fire and precipitancy.

ALLELU'JAH, HALLELU'JAH or **AL-LELU'IAH** (Part.) a word that frequently occurs in the Psalms, and other parts of holy writ, which, for its peculiar emphasis in the Hebrew language, remains generally untranslated, meaning in *English*, *Praise ye the Lord!*

ALLELU'JAH (S.) the herb French sorrel, or wood sorrel.

ALLEMANDA or **ALMA'ND** (S.) a certain air in musick, always composed in common time, and consisting of two parts or strains, each of which must be played twice over in a grave sort of a manner, and yet at the same time so sprightly, as to be diverting to the ear; of which Corelli has given abundance of fine examples.

ALLERIONS (S.) in *Heraldry*, are the martlet or martinet painted without beak or feet; but they differ from the martlet in this, that their wings are expanded, the martlet's shut, which are never painted fronting, as the *allerions* are.

ALLERTON, NORTH (S.) a market-town in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, 166 computed, and about 190 measured miles from *London*. It hath but one street, about half a mile long, well-built; it sends two members to parliament, hath a good market weekly on Wednesdays, for cattle, corn, and other provisions; and on the 24th of *August*, one of the greatest beast fairs in *England*.

ALLEVIATE (V.) to ease, allay, assuage, lighten, or lessen grief or pain.

ALLEVIATION (S.) a comforting, easing, assuaging, or lightening.

ALLEY (S.) a narrow street, lane, or passage, where, tho' many houses are built, yet carts, coaches, and other carriages cannot go

thro' them; also an even, strait walk in a garden, on each side whereof are planted trees, hedges, shrubs, or low plants, as briars, box-trees, &c. Some make this difference between an *alley* and a *path*, viz. that an *alley* must be wide enough for two people to walk abreast, whereas a *path* is undetermined. In a *Compartment*, it separates the squares in a *parterre*. In *Perspective*, it is that which is larger at the entrance than at the going out, to make the length seem greater.

Counter ALLEY (S.) a little *alley* by the side of a great one.

Front ALLEY (S.) a walk that goes from the front of a building, and if planted with trees, commonly called a *visita* or *visite*.

ALL-GOOD (S.) the herb mercury, or good *Henry*.

ALLIANCE (S.) a uniting families by marriages; a league or covenant between states or potentates, whereby they agree to assist one another, in case they should be annoyed by their enemies.

ALLIED (A.) joined or united by marriage, agreement, contract, or league.

ALLIES (S.) states or princes who have entered into a league or covenant to help and defend one another.

ALLIGATE (V.) to tie, link, bind, or fasten together.

ALLIGATION (S.) joining, linking, or tying together; also a rule in *Arithmetick*, that teaches the mixing of commodities of different sorts and prices, so as to be sold at a given rate, and it is of two sorts, *viz.*

ALLIGATION MEDIAL (S.) is when the quantity and price of several sorts of goods is given, to find the rate at which the whole mixture is to be sold.

ALLIGATION ALTERNATE (S.) shews how to mix goods, of known and different prices, in such proportion, that the whole mixture may be sold at any rate between the lowest and highest prized commodities.

ALLIGATOR (S.) a kind of crocodile in the *West-Indies*; it is an amphibious creature, and grows as long as it lives; some of them 18 feet long, and of a proportional bulk; they smell so strong of musk, that the air and water they are in, is affected with it at a considerable distance.

ALLIOTH (S.) a star in the great bear's tail, of very great service to mariners in finding out the latitude, &c.

ALLIOTICKS (S.) medicines of the *Galenic* kind, whose property is to alter and purify the blood by fermentation and cleansing, made up commonly of the roots of low-thistle, chicory, fennel, endive, lettuce, currants, sorrel, &c. boiled.

ALLOCATION (S.) in the *Exchequer*, is the allowing and passing any article in an account.

ALLOCATIONE FACIENDA (S.) in the *Exchequer*, a writ directed to the lords of the

treasury, upon an officer's requiring certain sums of money to be allowed him, which, by virtue of his place, he has disbursed.

ALLO'DIAL or **ALLO'DIAN** (A.) that which is free of any incumbrance of service or rent, as, *allodial lands* are free lands.

ALLO'DIUM (S.) in the *Civil Law*, a freehold of an estate which any man holds of his own right, without having any obligation to another, and is opposed to *feudum* or *fee*.

ALLO'NGE (S.) in *Fencing*, is a pass or thrust made by any person at his enemy.

ALLO'T (V.) to assign, give, or appoint; also to divide into parts any whole thing, as the cargo of a ship, or other large quantity of goods.

Allotting of Goods, in *Merchandise*, is when a ship's cargo or other large parcel of goods is divided into several parts, in order to be sold, and the parties who buy them, have their names writ upon several pieces of paper, and by an indifferent person are fixed to several lots or parts; so that each person has that parcel, which answers to the lot with his name affixed to it.

ALLO'W (V.) to grant, give, yield, permit, suffer, or indulge.

ALLO'WABLE (A.) lawful, fit, convenient, proper to be done, &c.

ALLO'WANCE (S.) permission, leave, consent; also a stipend, salary, income, &c.

ALLOY (S.) the same with *Allay*.

ALL-SEED (S.) a plant so called, because of its great quantity of seed.

ALLUDE (V.) to speak figuratively, or refer to something not present.

ALLUM (S.) a kind of mineral salt of an acid taste, leaving in the mouth a sense of sweetness, accompanied with a considerable degree of astringency.

ALLUMINATE (V.) to make beautiful, to decorate, adorn, or make fine; before printing was invented, certain persons, called *allumners*, made it a trade or business to paint the initial letters of manuscripts in all manner of colours, and to gild them with silver and gold, as may still be seen in the vellum manuscript bibles, &c.

ALLUMINOUS or **ALLUMY** (A.) a rough clammy quality, feeling or tasting like alum; a so any thing soaked or laid in a dissolution thereof in common water.

ALLURE (V.) to entice, wheedle, deceive, beguile, or decoy by any artifice, &c. to bring or draw to the lure or bait.

ALLURINGNESS or **ALLUREMENT** (S.) temptingness, decoying, striving by some artifice to work upon a person, in order to deceive or bring him over to do a particular thing.

ALLUSION (S.) when any thing is spoken or written with reference to some other matter or thing.

ALMACANTHERS or **ALMUCA'N-THERS** (S.) circles parallel to the hori-

zon, imagined to pass thro' all the degrees of the meridian: Their use is to shew the height of the sun or stars; being laid down upon several quadrants, are there called parallels of altitude.

ALMAGEST (S.) the celebrated treatise of the sphere wrote by *Ptolemy*, which by way of eminence is so called; notwithstanding, some famous astronomers of later date, have wrote books under the same title; as, *Ricciolus's New Almagest*, &c.

ALMAIN (S.) a *German*, or native of *Germany*; also an air or tune in musick called also an *almand*, &c. which see.

ALMANACK (S.) as now used, is that book or instrument, in which is recounted the days of the week, month, or year, both common and particular, distinguishing the fasts and feasts from the common days, by proper marks; pointing out also the several changes of the moon, eclipses, &c. and as these particulars differ in different countries, so do the *almanacks* also one from another.

ALMIGHTY (S.) omnipotent, all-powerful, one of the attributes of God, applicable to no created being whatever.

ALMONARY (S.) a treasury for the business of charity or alms.

ALMOND (S.) a nut or fruit inclosed within a thick shell, and thin skin, growing upon a pretty tall tree, resembling a peach tree, frequent in *Germany*, *France*, and many other countries; they are of two sorts, the sweet and the bitter: *Adam's* rod which bore blossoms and fruit in the wilderness, was of the wood of the *almond tree*. In *Refinery*, those furnaces where they separate the metal, that is mixed among the coals, in the pots, &c. are called *almond furnaces*.

ALMONER or **ALMNER** (S.) one who looks after, or manages the alms or charity of a king or prince; commonly a dignified clergyman, called *lord almoner*, or *lord high almoner*, who has the forfeiture of all decandans, the forfeitures by accidental murders, and the goods of self-murderers, which he is to distribute to the poor. By an ancient custom, he had a privilege to give the first dish from the royal table, to such poor persons as he pleased; or instead thereof an alms in money. He also distributes daily to 24 men, nominated by the parishioners of the parish adjacent to the king's residence, to each four pence in money, and an alms of bread and small beer, each person first repeating the Creed and Lord's Prayer in presence of one of the king's chaplains, deputed by the *lord almoner* to be his *sub-almoner*, who is also to scatter new-coin'd two-pences in the towns and places, thro' which the king passes in his progress. He has also the charge of several poor pensioners to the court, below stairs, consisting of such as have spent their youth, and become superannuated in the king's service; or the widows of such household

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hold servants as died poor, and were not able to provide for their wives and children, whom he duly pays; under the *lord almoner* is a *sub-almoner*, a yeoman, and two grooms of the almonry, chose by his lordship.

A'LMONRY or **A'LMRY** (S.) the office or place where such alms are distributed.

ALMOST (Part.) wanting but a little, near the matter, place, or thing.

ALMS (S.) such charitable benefactions as are given to the poor, to relieve their immediate necessities, or to make a future provision for them.

A'LMS-HOUSE (S.) a place built and endowed for the entertainment and relief of a certain number of poor, aged, or disabled persons of either sex, and sometimes of both, at the exence of a private person or persons; and differs from an hospital only in being less, and more confined to the particular directions of the donor or trustees.

A'LNWICK (S.) a pretty good town in *Northumberland*, with a market on Saturdays, distant 226 computed, and 268 measured miles from *London*.

A'LOES (S.) a sort of tree that comes from the *Indies*, about eight or ten feet high, at the head of it is a large bunch of leaves, which are thick and indented, broad at bottom, but growing narrower toward the point, and about four foot in length. The blossom is red intermixed with yellow, and double like a pink; the fruit is round like a large pea, white and red. The juice of the leaves is drawn out by cutting them, and catching the liquor in bottles. The wood is exceeding fragrant, especially when burnt; but some reject the tree, and affirm that the plant is the true *aloe*, the leaves whereof are about two inches thick, prickly and chamfer'd, in the middle whereof rises a stem, which bears a white kernel, extremely light and almost round; from these leaves an exceeding bitter juice is extracted, which purifies dead bodies washed therewith from putrefaction. There are many ways of extracting the juice, and making it into the drug commonly going under this name, which we forbear mentioning here, referring to the noted herbalists upon this head.

ALOE'TICKS (S.) medicines that have aloes a ruling drug in their composition.

ALO'FT (Part.) on high, far above one's reach; a word common with *Seamen*, by whom it is principally used.

ALONE (Part.) by one's self, without company, retir'd.

ALONG (Part.) forwards, or towards one's journey's end, as, *to go along*; also stretched out at full length, as, *he lies all along*.

ALOO'F (Part.) a *Sea Term*, signifying that the steerman should keep the ship close to the wind; but in *Common Speech* it signifies to stand at a distance.

ALOPE'CY (S.) the disease called *fox evil* or

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scarf, which affects the patient in such a manner, that the hair falls from the head by the roots.

ALOUD (Part.) in a strong tone, or audible voice; plain and easy to be heard.

A'LPHA (S.) the first letter in the *Greek* alphabet, answering to our A; sometimes used metaphorically for one first in order.

ALPHABET (S.) the whole collection of letters in any language, disposed in the order of that particular nation or people.

ALPHABETICAL (A.) any thing that belongs to, or is put in the same order with the alphabet.

ALPHONSINE-TABLES (S.) certain astronomical tables, composed by the command, and under the direction of *Alphonfus*, king of *Castile*, who is reported to have spent 400,000 crowns in completing the work, and honoured it with a preface wrote by his own hand.

ALRE'ADY (Part.) something done and past before the time you are now speaking.

ALRESFORD (S.) a market and borough town in *Hampshire*, 47 computed, and 60 measured miles from *London*, governed by a bailiff and eight burgesses. It has weekly a great market on *Thursdays* for sheep, and all sorts of provisions, and two fairs yearly on *Holy Thursday* and *Midsummer-day*. The whole town was burnt down on *May-day* 1610; since when the market-house and many of the dwelling-houses are handsomely re-built with brick.

A'LSO (Part.) this as well as that, or this matter or thing now speaking of, and some other person or thing both considered or compared together.

A'LSTON-MORE (S.) a large straggling boiliwick town in *Cumberland*, built on a hill, at the bottom of which runs the *Tine*. It has a market on Saturdays, and is 209 computed, and 250 measured miles from *London*.

ALT (A.) in *Musick*, signifies those particular notes or parts that are above the common system, or five lines, *thrill*, &c.

A'LTAR (S.) a sort of table, which the old heathens made use of, to offer sacrifice to their gods. Who, as they had three sorts of deities, so there were three sorts of altars; those for the celestial gods were raised as high from the floor as a middle-sized man could make use of them: Those for their infernal gods were placed in a little trench below the surface of the ground; and the terrestrial deities had their altars set upon the ground, a very little raised, flagged with sod, and covered with verveine. Among the *Jews* there was great variety of altars, and also in the primitive Christian church, and even to this day, in the *Roman Catholic* church; but the church of *England*, and all the reformed churches discontinue the name, and have abolished the doctrine that supported the use.

A'LTAR (V.) to change a thing from one form

form to another, to vary or turn one's resolution to a different matter to what it was formerly.

ALTERABLE (A.) that may be varied, changed, or put into another form or condition.

ALTERATION (S.) any sort of change or variation whatever.

ALTERATIVES (S.) in *Physick*, are such medicines, that by flow, and almost imperceptible means work upon the constitution, correcting the malignancy of the humours, and rendering them healthful.

ALTERCATE (V.) to squabble, contend, scold, or wrangle.

ALTERCATION (S.) a squabbling, contention, wrangling, disputing.

ALTERNATE or ALTERNATIVE (A.) whatever is done by turns, or one after another. In *Geometry*, alternate angles are those which are formed by a line, cutting or crossing two or more parallel lines, and are on the opposite sides of the cutting line, the one below the first parallel, and the other above the second. In the doctrine of *Proportional Quantities*, *alternate proportion*, is where the antecedent of one ratio, is to its consequent, as the antecedent of another, is to its consequent; the same ratio holding alternately, by changing the anteceds into consequents, as 2. 4. 6. 12. and 2. 6. 4. 12. When applied to *Heralry*, it is used in respect of the situation of the quarters.

ALTERNATION (S.) a regular changing by turns, or one after another; as in ringing of bells.

ALTHO' (Part.) a sudden expression, importing assurance of doing something, tho' another person should use his endeavour to prevent it.

ALTIMETRY (S.) the art of measuring perpendicular and oblique heights, whether accessible or inaccessible.

ALTITUDE (S.) the height of any thing above the eye of the beholder; and in a *Geometrick Sense*, is the third dimension, or what properly constitutes or makes a body; and in this sense it is called *thickness*.

ALTOGETHER (Part.) wholly, absolutely, quite.

ALTON (S.) a tolerable town in *Hampshire*, having a great market on Saturdays, about 30 computed, and 50 measured miles distant from London.

ALTRINCHAM (S.) a fine small market-town in *Cheshire*, 137 computed, and 152 measured miles from London, governed by a mayor, &c. whose market is well by on Saturdays, and fair on the 25th of July.

ALTUS or ALT (S.) a *Musical Term*, signifying the counter tenor, or upper part performed by men, particularly in vocal music, that performed by boys and women being called the treble.

ALUDELS (S.) those pots or glasses without

bottom, set one on the top of the other, to sublime any thing in a chymical furnace.

ALVEARY (S.) a beehive, or place where bees are nourished; in *Anatomy*, that part, or inward cavity of the ear where the wax is bred, is so called.

ALVEOLI (S.) the sockets, or hollow cavities of the jaws, where the teeth grow.

ALWAYS (Part.) continually, incessantly, ever, referring to time past and to come.

AM (V.) the present tense of the verb substantive *to be*, and means a person's immediate speaking of himself, as, *I am*.

AMAIN (Part.) in the *Sea Language*, signifies yielding, submitting, or striking the top-sail: In *Common Affairs*, it means doing a thing with one's utmost power or ability; as, *be come on amain*, i. e. he improves much, or comes forward very fast; also in the game or play with dice called *bazard*, the first number from 5 to 9, both inclusive, that is thrown, is called the *main*, or *amain*.

AMALGAMATE (V.) with the *Chymists*, is to mix mercury with gold, silver, or other metals, to reduce it to a fine powder or paste.

AMALGAMATION (S.) the dissolving metals, by quicksilver or mercury.

AMALGAME (S.) metals reduced to paste or powder, by the help of quicksilver.

AMANUENSIS (S.) one that writes what another dictates; a clerk, &c.

AMASS (V.) to heap up, or collect together great quantities of money, war, or wealth of any kind whatever.

AMATORY (S.) a philtre or charm to cause or produce love.

AMAUROSIS (S.) a deprivation of sight, the eyes being seemingly not affected; it is usually called the *gutta serena*.

AMAZE (V.) to surprize, astonish, daunt, confound, frighten.

AMAZONS (S.) a certain warlike nation of women of *Sarmatia*, on the river *Tibermedon*: They permitted no men to live among them; and if by the conversation which they had with the men of neighbouring countries once a year, they brought forth any male children, they destroyed them as soon as born; but took great care of the females, and bred them to arms. On the left side their bosom was uncovered; they burnt one of their breasts, that it might not hinder them in the use of their bow, and the other was preserved to suckle their girls: They are said to have extended their empire as far as *Epeirus in Asia*; but coming into *Europe*, were defeated by the *Athenians* under *Theseus*: Some authors imagine there is no more in the whole account, than that it was customary for the women to go to war along with the men, and that all the other parts of their history are fabulous.

AMBAGE (S.) a ridiculous, far-fetched circumlocution, by which the proper argument, or subject discoursed on, is quite run away from.

AMBARVALIA (S.) certain festivals, or rather, hallowings of the ground, and harvests, used by the *Romans* before they went to reaping. At which time they carried a sow with pig three times round the field, one of the company, all that while, with an oaken garland upon his head, singing the praises of *Ceres*; which done, they poured out wine and milk upon an altar, then sacrificed the sow.

AMBA'SSADOR (S.) see *Embassador*.

AMBA'SSADDRESS (S.) a woman that is sent of an errand to negotiate business for another; also the wife of an ambassador.

AMBER (S.) a yellow, transparent, gum-mous, or bituminous substance, of a resinous taste, and smell like oil of turpentine.

AMBER-GREASE (S.) a fragrant drug, of a greyish or ash colour; it melts like wax, and is used both as a perfume and a cordial. It is found in several parts of the ocean, upon the coasts of *Mulcovy*, and the *Indian shore*; imagined to be a mixture of wax and honey, which being hardened by the sun, by falling into the sea, is there brought to perfection. There are many other opinions relating to this matter, but what supports this is, that from a mixture of wax and honey an essence very similar may be extracted, and that large pieces have been found before it reached its full maturity, that upon being broke were found to contain wax and honey in the middle of them.

AMBIDEXTER (S.) a person who has the use of both his hands alike; *metaphorically*, one who plays the jack on both sides; and in a *Law Sense*, a juror who takes money of both parties for giving his verdict.

AMBIDEXTROUS (A.) appertaining, or belonging to the mean and base practice of siding with contrary parties at the same time, in order to make advantage of both.

AMBIENT (A.) any thing that surrounds, encompasses, or is all about another thing; particularly applied to the common air, that encircles all other bodies in this lower world.

AMBIFA'RIOUS (A.) one who speaks with a double meaning; a deceitful speech, that may bear several interpretations.

AMBIGENAL (A.) in *Geometry*, relates to an hyperbola, which has one of its legs inscrib'd, and the other circumscrib'd.

AMBIGUITY or **AMBIGUOUSNESS** (S.) doubtfulness, double-meaning, obscurity, any thing that leaves or keeps the mind in suspense what to determine, or which side of the question to take.

AMBIGUOUS (A.) doubtful, uncertain, undetermined.

AMBIT (S.) a *Geometrical Term*, signifying the boundary, out-line, or circumference of any figure, regular or irregular.

AMBITION (S.) a vehement desire of greatness or fame, a thirst after power, a restlessness that cannot bear any competitor, either in government, or honour,

AMBITIOUS (A.) greedy of praise, honour, and power.

AMBLE (V.) to mince, or mimic, to play the wanton. In *Horses*, changing sides at each step or remove, both the legs on one side being lifted up together.

AMBLESIDE (S.) in *Westmoreland*, a town whose market is held on *Wednesdays*, 206 computed, and 250 measured miles from *London*.

AMBLYGON (S.) a figure whose angles are obtuse, or larger than a right angle, viz., containing more than 90 degrees.

AMBLYGONIAL (A.) obtuse angled.

AMBRE'SBURY (S.) in *Wiltshire*, a very ancient town, but the market on *Fridays* is now almost disused.

AMBROSIA (S.) any thing that is exceeding pleasant to the taste; among the *Heathens*, it was what they feigned their gods and goddesses regaled themselves with; likewise the herb called the oak of *Jerusalem*.

AMBS-ACE or **AMMS-ACE** (S.) a term in *Gaming*, when two aces are thrown at one time.

AMBULATION (S.) walking, or moving from place to place; in *Physick*, it is the spreading of a gangrene.

AMBURY or **ANBURY** (S.) that disease in horses and cows, that shews itself by breaking out in spongy swellings full of blood.

AMBUSH, **AMBUSHMENT** or **AMBUSCADE** (S.) a hiding or concealing one's self, a lying in wait to surprize at unawares; particularly used in *Military Affairs*, when a detachment of soldiers lie concealed in a wood, or other convenient place, to intercept the enemy's provision or ammunition; and also the place where the action is done, is sometimes so called.

AME'L-CORN (S.) *French rice*, or grain of which starch is made.

AME'N (Part.) may it be so, let it be so, I agree, with, or desire it may be so, as the matter before spoke specified; in which sense, the church puts it at the end of every prayer.

AME'NABLE (A.) of an easy or affable disposition; and in *Law*, it is used for a woman's submitting herself to the governance of her husband.

AMEND (V.) to improve in art, to reform or correct what has been done amiss, to behave better than heretofore.

AMENDABLE (A.) that which may be made better, or that may be improved or remedied.

AMENDMENT (S.) improving, growing better, correcting what is amiss; in *Law*, it is the rectifying, or supplying a mistake, or omission in a process, discovered before judgment.

AMENDS (S.) an equivalent, or satisfaction for an injury done, or a favour received.

AMENITY (S.) the pleasantness of a garden, the delightfulness of any charming object.

AMERCE (V.) to punish by laying a fine upon an offender, at the discretion of the court.

AMERCEMENT or **AMERCIAMENT** (S.) a penalty, mulct, or fine, charged or assessed by the peers or equals of a person, for an offence done; or a pecuniary punishment inflicted upon offenders at the mercy of the court; in which it differs from a fine, which is a mulct ascertained by statute.

A'MERSHAM or **A'GMONDHAM** (S.) a small market and borough-town in *Buckinghamshire*, that sends two members to parliament; it is no corporation, and its chief magistrates are burgesses; it has a fair on *Whitsun Monday*, and its market is weekly on Tuesdays; it is 24 computed, and 29 measured miles from *London*.

AMETHYST (S.) a precious stone, of a deep violet colour, the ninth in place, upon the breast-plate of the *Jewish* high-priests, upon which the name *Ishabbar* was engraved; it is reported to resist poison, and prevent drunkenness; in *Heraldry*, it signifies the purple colour in the coat of a nobleman; in *Genealogy* *Escutcheons*, it is called *purple*; and in *Sovereign Princes*, it is called *mercury*.

AMFRACTUOUS (A.) full of turnings and windings, like a maze in fine gardens.

A'MIABLE (A.) lovely, desirable, charming, beautiful; in *Arithmetic*, those numbers that are mutually equal to each other's aliquot parts, are called *amiable numbers*; such as 284 and 220: The aliquot parts of 284 are 142, 71, 4, 2, 1, the sum of which is 220; and the aliquot parts of 220 are 110, 55, 44, 22, 20, 11, 10, 5, 4, 2, 1, the sum whereof is 284.

A'MIABLENESS (S.) loveliness, desirableness, charmingness.

AMIA'NTUS (S.) a sort of stone like allum, which being put into the fire, does not visibly consume; some call it earth flax; others salamanders hair.

A'MICABLE (A.) friendly, courteous, loving, kind, peaceable.

AMICAB'ILITY or **AMICA'BLENESS** (S.) courteousness, friendliness, kindness, peaceableness.

A'MITY (S.) friendship, kindness, love, affection.

A'MMON (S.) the surname of *Jupiter*, worshipped under the shape of a ram; also the name of one of *Lot's* sons by his youngest daughter, from whom sprung the *Ammonites*.

AMMONITES (S.) the offspring of *Lot's* son called *Ammon*, who inhabited that part of *Syria*, called by *Josephus* the hollow, after they had expelled the *Zuzumites*. Upon the death of *Jair* they invaded the land of *Canaan*, and made the *Israelites* tributaries; but at length being defeated, their country was harassed by *Jephthah*. In the reign of *Saul*, they again invaded *Canaan* under their king *Nabab*, with an intention to put out all the right eyes of those they subdued; but

Saul overthrew them, and destroyed the greatest part of their army; afterwards they were subdued by *Joab*, vanquished and made tributary by *Joabab*, and defeated by *Judas Maccabeus*.

AMMUNITION (S.) all sorts of warlike stores or provisions, whether corn, arms, powder, ball, &c. prepared, or laid up, for the use of an army, by sea or land.

A'MNESTY or **A'MNISTY** (S.) a general pardon or act of oblivion granted by a prince to his subjects, by edict, proclamation, or otherwise, upon an accommodation or agreement with them, after a rebellion or general defection; it is also applied to treaties between two or more foreign powers, importing, that all former acts of hostility shall be passed by, and buried in oblivion, as tho' they never had been.

A'MNION or **A'MNIOS** (S.) that membrane or skin with which the fœtus in the womb is immediately covered.

AMOROSO (S.) a lover, a gallant, one who deals much with the ladies.

A'MOROUS (A.) of a loving, kind disposition; one who delights in love matters.

AMORT (A.) sad, heavy, dull, mournful, dismal, dejected, dismayed, &c.

AMOUNT (S.) the sum, the total, the charge or value of a thing.

AMOUNT (V.) to get or rise up, to ascend; also to come to a certain charge or value.

AMOURS (S.) affairs of love, intrigues with women in the criminal way.

AMOU'SES (S.) counterfeit gems, artificial precious stones.

AMPHEMERINUS (S.) a distemper that comes every day, as an ague or fever.

AMPHIBIOUS (A.) of both ways or kinds; such creatures as live both on land, and in the water; such as frogs, castors, otters, tortoises, sea-calves, crocodiles, &c.

AMPHIBOLO'GICAL (A.) something that belongs to amphibology, doubtful, indeterminate.

AMPHIBO'LOGY (S.) an obscure way of speaking or writing, so that the sense may be taken two contrary and opposite ways: The *English* language is not so liable to this abuse, as the *French*, and other modern tongues are, nor they so much as the *Latin*.

AMPHISCII (S.) those people who live between the tropicks; so called, because according to the sun's coming up to the two solstices, the shadow changes, and falls sometimes on the right, and sometimes on the left hand.

AMPHITHEATRE (S.) a large structure, built either round or oval, with rows of seats or benches, for the convenience of seeing fights shewn in the area of it: The ground was covered with sand, that the gladiators and beasts might fight there with the better convenience.

A'MPLE

A'MPLE (A.) spacious, full, extensive, abundant.

AMPLIFICATION (S.) the enlarging or illustrating a discourse, by taking in whatever may be a means to gain upon the audience, in order to engage their attention, or work upon their belief.

A'MPLIFY (V.) to enlarge, to expound, to extend, to illustrate.

A'MPLITUDE (S.) greatness, largeness, &c. in *Astronomy*, it is an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the true east or west point thereof, and the center of the sun or star, at its rising or setting.

A'MPTHILL (S.) a pretty market-town in *Bedfordshire*, pleasantly seated between two hills, distant from *London* 36 computed, and 43 measured miles, has a good market weekly on Thursdays, *Queen Catherine*, wife to *Henry VIII.* raised to one of the king's houses in this town, after she was forbid the court upon her being divorced.

AMPUTATION (S.) in *Surgery*, the cutting off a member or limb; in *Gardening*, the pruning or dressing of vines, &c.

A'MULET (S.) a charm or medicine worn about the neck or other part of the body, to cure, and keep away certain distempers.

AMUSE (V.) to divert, put off, or keep a person from looking too narrowly into a matter, by feeding him with expectations that are not likely to succeed, &c.

AMUSEMENT (S.) a diversion or slight employment, a matter of no great consequence, a thing of small concern or value.

AMY'GDALATE (S.) an artificial milk, or emulsion made of blanch'd almonds.

ANA (S.) a term used by *Physicians*, signifying, that in compounding a medicine, an equal quantity of every ingredient is to be taken and used.

ANABAPTISTS (S.) sometimes called *Katabaptists*, and *Antipedobaptists*, upon account of re-baptizing those adult persons, that embrace their opinions, and denying it to be lawful to baptize children. *John of Leyden*, *Münster*, *Knipperdoling*, and other German enthusiasts, about the time of the reformation, went by this name; maintaining that Christ was not the Son of *Mary*, nor true God; that we are righteous by our own merits and sufferings; that there is no original sin; that infants are not to be baptized; rejecting all communion with other churches, magistracy, and oaths; maintained a community of goods, property, and that a man may divorce his wife, if of another opinion; that the gods should enjoy a monarchy here on earth; that men have free will in spiritual things; and that any man may preach, and administer the sacraments, &c. These, and many other innumerable opinions, led them to various practices; for rising in arms, under pretence of gospel liberty, they committed many outrages: But those who now

go by this name in *England*, differ from other protestants in little more than the not baptizing children, as appears by a confession of faith, published by the representatives of above one hundred of their congregations, in the year 1689.

ANACA'MPTICK (A.) the same with *reflective*, applied to sound's produced by reflection, as echoes; and sometimes it is applied to that part of optics, called catoptricks, which see.

ANACATHARTICKS (S.) in *Physick*, such medicines as cause purging or evacuations in the upper parts of the body, *viz.* such as provoke sneezing, vomiting, &c.

ANACEPHALÆ'ONIS (S.) the recapitulating the heads or substance of any matter, spoken or delivered in words or writing.

ANACEPHALIZE (V.) to repeat the substance or heads of a discourse or argument.

ANA'CHRONISM (S.) in *Chronology*, is the placing a fact or an event much earlier than it ought to be; as, of *Virgil's* relating *Dido* was in *Africa* in the time of *Aeneas*; when, in reality, it was 300 years after the taking of *Troy*, when she was there.

ANACREONTIC (S.) a poem or copy of verses, wrote by or in imitation of *Anacreon*, a famous poet, who flourish'd in the sixth Olympiad, about 400 years before Christ, commonly in the jovial or *Bacchanalian* strain; in *English* they consist of seven syllables, and in *Latin* of three feet and a half.

ANA'GOGY (S.) a rapturous elevation of the soul, to things divine and eternal, in extasy; an endeavour to find out the mystical meaning of any passage of scripture.

A'NAGRAM (S.) a transposition or changing the letters of a name or sentence, so as to make one or more other words or sentences, that express the good or ill qualities of the person or thing; as from *Mary*, the name of the Blessed Virgin, is made *army*, which is thus paraphrased:

*How well her name may a great army bear,
Whose womb contain'd the mighty Lord of Hosts!*

ANAGRAMMATIST (S.) a composer of anagrams.

A'NALECTS or ANALE'CTA (S.) the remains or fragments taken off a table; also certain parts or portions selected out of different authors.

ANALE'MMA (S.) the orthographical projection of the sphere upon the plane of the meridian, the eye being supposed to be in the east or west points of the horizon, and at an infinite distance.

ANALEPTICKS (S.) medicines used to cherish the nerves, and renew and invigorate the spirits; any thing of a reviving or restorative nature.

ANALOGICAL (A.) proportional or belonging in proportion, or bearing a resemblance or relation to a thing.

ANA'LOGY (S.) the similar relation or proportion which one thing bears to another.

ANA'LYSIS (S.) the art of resolving questions that are difficult, by reducing them to their component parts or first principles, and from thence shewing the possibility or impossibility of the proposition; also the chymical reducing metals, &c. to their first principles; and in *Anatomy*, it is the dissecting of a human body according to art.

ANALYTICK or ANALYTICAL (A.) belonging to analysis, or the method of resolving questions algebraically.

ANALYZE (V.) a term used by *Chymists*, for such fiery operations by which they dissolve bodies, in order to discover the several parts of which they are composed.

ANAMNESIS (S.) a calling to mind what had slipped our present remembrance.

ANAMNETICKS (S.) medicines that are helpful to or restore the memory.

ANAPHORA (S.) a rhetorical figure, importing a repetition of the same word at the beginning of every verse, or member of a sentence.

ANAPLE'ROSIS (S.) the supplying a deficiency, a filling up a vacancy; in *Surgery*, the adding by art, what nature has not given, or that has been lost by misfortune.

ANAPLEROTICKS (S.) such medicines as carminate or fill up ulcers with flesh.

ANAPOLOGE'TICAL (A.) without excuse.

A'NARCHY (S.) confusion, hurlyburly, the want of government in a nation; the supreme authority being lodged neither in a king or any other settled governors; but every man acts in the manner most agreeable to himself, having no superior to control him.

ANASARCA (S.) a kind of dropsy that fills the whole body with pituitous humours.

ANASTOMATICKS (S.) such medicines as dilate or widen the orifices of the vessels, and cause a free circulation of the blood.

ANATHEMA (S.) sometimes it signifies a thing dedicated to God, and sometimes a person cursed, as we say, by bell, book, and candle. The *Jews* call it *ekrem*. It reached to a four-fold signification; for it was either an offering consecrated to the honour of the deity, or else something devoted to destruction, and which was to be the object of general aversion; or else it fell under this character on account of some great misbehaviour, of which there were several sorts. I need not insist upon the first signification; as to the second, we have a remarkable instance of it in the city of *Jericho*, *Josua* vi. 17. the third kind of *anathema* is related in *Ezra's* edit. chap. x. 3. the fourth kind was executed by no censures *Jure patis*, i. e. to keep their civil and religious customs from being violated.

ANATHEMATIZE (V.) to excommunicate, or put under a curse.

ANATOCHM (S.) the use, interest, or in-

crease, of money paid by a borrower to a lender; also that rule in *Arithmetick*, whereby the interest, or consideration-money, is computed in proportion to the principal, time, and rate, whether simple or compound.

ANATOMICAL (A.) something belonging to anatomy.

ANATOMIST (S.) a professor or practitioner, or one skilled in the art of anatomy.

ANATOMIZE (V.) to take a thing to pieces, to examine every part, to dissect, or cut up the body of any creature.

ANATOMY (S.) the art of dissecting or taking to pieces animal bodies, in order to discover the structure of their parts.

A'NCESTORS (S.) fore-fathers, progenitors, or those from whom a person is descended.

A'NCHOR (S.) the instrument that keeps a ship from being driven from the place where she rides; and, in a *Metaphorical Sense*, it signifies any thing that a person relies upon, or puts his trust in; it is also the name of a vessel the seamen put brandy in, holding or containing about ten gallons. In *Architecture*, it is certain carvings somewhat resembling *anchors*, which in different orders are placed in divers parts, in some it is put in the entablature, in others in the capital, and others in both.

A'NCHOR (V.) to heave, cast, or throw out the anchor, in order to stop the ship from going any farther.

A'NCHORAGE or A'NCHORING (S.) a proper place, or fit ground to cast anchor in, so that the ship may ride safely, and resist the wind or currents. In *Law*, it is a certain duty paid to the king, for casting anchor in the pool of a harbour.

A'NCIORET or A'NCHORITE (S.) a hermit, or devout person leading a solitary life in a desert, that he may be out of the reach of temptation, and have the more leisure for meditation, prayer, and other religious exercises.

A'NCHO'VY (S.) a small sea fish, which when pickled is much used as a sauce to other fish.

A'NCHYLOPS (S.) a swelling between the corner of the eye and the nose.

A'NCIENT or A'NTIENT (S.) among the *Sailors*, a flag or streamer set in the stern of a ship is so called; in *Civil Affairs*, those persons who have served the several offices of the place, or parish they live in, are called *antients*, and, by common practice, are summoned or called upon all publick occasions, to give their opinions; also among the *Lawyers* in the *Temple*, such as are past their reading, are called *antients*; and in *Gray's-Inn*, it is one of the four classes that makes up the society, which consists of *antients*, barristers, benchers, and students.

A'NCIENT or A'NTIENT (A.) old, worn out, aged, of a long date, or time past.

A'NCIENTLY or A'NTIENTLY (Part.) in former

former times, a long while agoe, &c.

ANCLE (S.) the joint immediately between, or which parts the leg from the foot.

AND (Part.) used in the *English* tongue, to join the words that follow, with those that went before.

ANDANTE (S.) a *Musical Term*, signifying, that every note must be play'd very distinctly, and the time observed very exactly; and is principally applied to the thorough bass.

ANDOVER (S.) a mayor, market, and borough town in *Hampshire*, a great thoroughfare in the western road, from *London* distant 55 computed, and 66 measured miles, pleasantly seated on the sides of the downs, which renders it very healthy, and is a populous and thriving place, governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, bailiffs, and common-councilmen, with the privilege of electing and sending two members to parliament: It has a great market weekly on Saturday, and two fairs yearly, viz. May 1, and November 6. Near to it, on September 30, is kept *Weyhill-Fair*, esteemed one of the greatest in *England*, especially for sheep.

ANECDOTES (S.) memoirs that treat of the manners, transactions, and secret affairs of princes, and great men, with too much freedom and sincerity to be publish'd while the persons are living, unless it be under the disguise of a novel, &c.

ANEMOMETER (S.) an instrument to try the strength of the wind by.

ANEMONY (S.) a name given to all flowers that are of short duration, and that are easily beaten down, ruffled, or destroyed by the wind.

ANEMOSCOPE (S.) a machine that shews the changes of the wind.

ANEURISM (S.) a soft tumour formed of blood extravasated and spread under the flesh, by the rupture or dilatation of an artery.

ANEW (Part.) something done over again, either in the same or different mode to what it was in before.

ANFRACUOSITY or ANFRACTUOUSNESS (S.) a labyrinth, a winding, a turning, an intricacy.

ANGEL (S.) a messenger, a spiritual intelligent substance, the first in rank and dignity among created beings; also the name of an old *English* gold coin, of the value of ten shillings.

ANGELICA (S.) a plant so named, on account of its being a great anti-poison; it is of a sweet smell, and aromatick taste, the leaves whereof are much used by the confectioners.

ANGELICAL (A.) of the nature of angels, or something relating thereto.

ANGER (S.) wrath, fury, displeasure, resentment.

ANGER (V.) to displease, to stir up, or excite the resentment of a person, &c.

ANGI (S.) tumours, or swellings in the groin, called by the physicians *buboes*.

ANGINA (S.) the disease commonly called the *grippe*, or swelling in the throat.

ANGIOLOGY (S.) a dissertation, or treatise upon the several vessels in a human body; as, the arteries, veins, &c.

ANGLE (S.) a corner, the place where two sides of a room, or building meet, and touch; also the instrument or rod, with its whole apparatus, that people divert themselves with to catch small fish. In *Geometry*, it is the meeting of any two lines which incline to one another in a certain point, and as the lines are closer, or wider, so the angle is called acute, right, or obtuse.

ANGLE (V.) to catch fish with a rod fitted with a line, hook, &c.

ANGLER (S.) one that catches fish, or endeavours so to do, with a line and rod called an *angle*.

ANGLESEA (S.) an island lying over-against *Carnarvon* in *North Wales*, compassed on all sides with the *Irish* sea, which parts it from *Wales* by a narrow channel, which may be forded at low water in some places: It is 20 miles long, and 17 broad: It yields plenty of good wheat, and mill-stones to grind it; is divided into six hundred's, and these into 74 parishes, but has but two market-towns, viz. *Newborough* and *Beaumaris*. It sends one member to parliament.

ANGLICISM (S.) the speaking or writing after the manner, or in the idiom of the *English* people or nation.

ANGRED (A.) stirred up to wrath, displeased, &c.

ANGUELLES (S.) those little small worms that hawks void when they are sick.

ANGUISH (S.) trouble, sorrow, grief, pain, any disorder either in body or mind; chiefly used when the malady is very violent.

ANGULAR (A.) any thing that has corners, or angles.

ANHELUS (S.) shortness of breath, difficulty of breathing; as in the asthma.

ANIMADVERSION (S.) an observation made upon a book, or other thing, after duly examining into the merits of it, and may be applied as well to praising or commending, as dispraising or finding fault with it; in which sense any thing may be added to, or taken from it.

ANIMADVERT (V.) to apply the mind seriously to examine into, and consider the nature, extent, and usefulness of a thing; also to write down one's remarks so made, for the perusal of others.

ANIMAL (S.) any thing whatever that has life and motion; from whence that power whereby a man, or other creature exercises motion, sense, or the functions of the mind, as perception, reflection, &c. is called the *animal faculty*.

ANIMALCULE (S.) a creature so small as to be invisible to the naked eye. Such as those numerous insects which crowd the wa-

ter in the summer months, making it sometimes of a pale, or deep red, yellow, &c. They seem to be of the shrimp kind. By the help of the microscope, vast numbers of *animalcules* are discovered in most liquors.

ANIMATE (V.) to stir up, to encourage, to enliven, to push forward, to excite.

ANIMATED (A.) excited, stirred up, quickened, encouraged; also any creature that is endued with life and self-motion.

ANIMOSITY (S.) hatred, aversion, dislike, grudge, heat, passion, the doing any thing with a pre-determined ill-will against a person.

ANALIST (S.) a writer of what happens yearly, whether it relates to the church or state; an historian.

ANNALS (S.) the historical account of what has happened in former times, digested chronologically, year after year; or what now passes annually in our own times.

ANNA'TES (S.) the first year's income of a spiritual or church living, that formerly was given or paid to the pope, but now to the king.

ANNUAL (V.) to paint upon glass in such a manner, that by baking or heating in a furnace the colour sinks quite through the glass. It is also used to express certain operations of the potters upon tiles, &c. and it signifies also the anointing or besmearing with oil.

ANNEALING (S.) the art of painting, or staining glass, so that by the assistance of heat, the colour strikes quite through, and is not to be washed or scraped off by any means whatever.

ANNEX (V.) to tie, join, unite, or add one thing to another.

ANNEXED (A.) any thing tied, united, joined, or added to another.

ANNIHILATE (V.) to destroy, quite take away, and reduce to nothing, which, in the full extent of the word, is only in the power of God, all other destructors being only alterations or changes of the form, and not of the matter.

ANNIHILATION (S.) a total destruction or taking away the existence of any created being, not only as a creature or thing of a particular species, but absolutely as matter universally.

ANNIVERSARY (S.) a certain yearly return of a particular day or time set apart for mourning or rejoicing; such as the fixed festivals, or stated fasts appointed by the church, and render'd obligatory by the sanction of the civil power, enacting a law for the observance of it; as of the 30th of January, the 20th of May, 5th of November, &c.

ANNO DOMINI (S.) two Latin words signifying the year of our Lord, and frequently made use of to shew what year of the Christian era, or epocha, any transaction was done in, as peace made between princes, or a contract between private persons was made in the

year of our Lord 1739, &c. to this it is usual also to add the year of the prince then reigning, as the 12th of king George II.

ANNOTATION (S.) a particular marking, or observing; especially applied to the writings of those who undertake to explain the difficulties of an author.

ANNOY (V.) to prejudice, hurt, injure, molest, or disturb.

ANNOYANCE (S.) any thing that is offensive, hurtful, detrimental, or injurious.

ANNUAL (A.) yearly, of or belonging to a year.

ANNUITY (S.) a certain yearly allowance for life, or otherwise; and properly ought to be paid but once a year; but custom has introduced the payment sometimes quarterly, sometimes half-yearly, as in the annuities in the South-Sea company, &c.

ANNU'L (V.) to repeal, destroy, revoke, make void, and of no effect.

ANNULAR (A.) round, like to, or in the form of a ring.

ANNU'LET (S.) a distinction in *Heraldry*, of a small ring which the fifth brother of a family ought to wear; in *Architecture*, it frequently means a small ornament, sometimes called a *fillet*, a *circlet*, &c.

ANNU'MERATE (V.) to reckon, esteem, or count a person or thing into a list, or part of a number.

ANNUMERATION (S.) a reckoning or counting into the number.

ANNUNCIATE (V.) to bring a message to a person, to declare something unknown from another.

ANNUNCIATION (S.) the delivering a message that a person is sent about; particularly applied to the declaration the angel made to the Virgin Mary concerning her Son Jesus Christ.

ANODYNE (S.) an assuager of grief, an easer of pain; in *Physick*, those medicines that relieve persons in great pain, or that take it wholly away, are called *anodynes*.

ANOINT (V.) to smear with oily, or some unctuous matter, called *ointment*, a ceremony both anciently, and still used at the inauguration of kings, bishops, and other great persons, into their respective offices.

ANOMALISM (S.) a disorder or irregularity, especially in *Chronology*.

ANOMALISTICAL or PERIODICAL YEAR (S.) is that space of time which the earth spends in going through her orbit, which by reason of the precession of the equinoxes, the points of intersection move back every year so seconds, and, as it were, meet the sun. The whole time of the earth's period, or *anomalous year*, is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 14 seconds.

ANOMALOUS (A.) irregular, contrary to rule, disorderly.

ANOMALY (S.) in *Grammar*, is the different or irregular conjugation of verbs, or declension of

of nouns from the general rules. In *Astronomy*, that arch of a circle, on an angle, or elliptick area, taken proportional to the time in which the planet descends from one point to another, is called the *mean anomaly of the planet*.

ANON (Part.) some time hence, hereafter, by and by.

ANONYMOUS (A.) a book or person without a name, or title of distinction.

ANOREXIA (S.) that disorder in the stomach which renders a person incapable of digesting his food, and which naturally creates a loathing, and want of appetite.

ANSWER (V.) to reply to a question asked, to solve a proposition, by declaring what the amount is, &c. also to fulfil or comply with the expectation of a person.

ANSWER (S.) the reply made to a question, the solution of an enigma, riddle, or mathematic question, &c.

ANSWERABLE (A.) accountable for or to, agreeable or proportionable to a person or thing.

ANT (S.) a small insect, sometimes called an *emmet* or *pisnir*, noted by *Salomon* for its provident carefulness in laying up in harvest, against the necessities of winter.

ANTAGONIST (S.) an opposer, or person who contends for the mastery with another, whether it be in bodily exercises, or disputation in words, or writing. The *Antagonists* call those muscles, that have a contrary situation or office to others, by this name; as the *abductor* and *adductor* of the elbow, the first pulling the arm back, and the latter stretching it out.

ANTAPHRODITICKS (S.) such medicines as are useful in venereal cases.

ANTAPODOSIS (S.) a paying back, or returning; with the *Rhetoricians*, the counterpart of a similitude; as the husbandman renders barren ground fruitful by manuring it, so the school-master corrects the natural ignorance and stubbornness of children, by diligently informing their minds with good learning and discipline.

ANTARCTICK CIRCLE (S.) is one of the lesser circles of the sphere, parallel to the equator, and 23 deg. 30 min. distant from the south pole.

ANTARCTICK POLE (S.) the south pole, so called, because it is opposite to the north, or arctic pole.

ANTEACTS (S.) actions that have been done formerly, such as are now past.

ANTEAMBULATION (S.) a going or walking before.

ANTECEDANEUS (A.) going before.

ANTECEDENCE or **ANTECEDENTIA** (S.) in *Astronomy*, is when a planet seems to move from east to west, contrary to the order of the signs in the zodiac.

ANTECEDENT (S.) one thing going before another, either in order of time or place.

In *Grammar*, it is the word the relative repeats or refers to, as, *the tree which grows*. In *Mathematicks*, it is that term in a proportion which is first named or compared to, or with another.

ANTECHAMBER or **ANTICHAMBER** (S.) the lobby, or outer chamber of a large building, where servants, petitioners, or strangers stay, to wait till the nobleman, or other person, is at leisure to be spoken with, or calls for them.

ANTEDATE (V.) to date or time a letter, bond, or other writing, as tho' it had been wrote or executed some time before it really was; as, if I write a letter, &c. upon the 20th day of *July* 1739, and date it as if it was wrote the 10th day of *May* 1738.

ANTEDILUVIAN (S.) one who lived before *Noah's* flood.

ANTEMERIDIAN (S.) before noon, mid-day, or twelve o'clock.

ANTEPAST (S.) a fore-taste of something that is to come hereafter.

ANTEPENULTIMA (S.) a *Grammatical Term*, signifying the last syllable but two, or the third from the right-hand towards the left, which is often marked to shew that the aspiration, or stress in pronunciation, lies there; as in this very word *antepenultima*, the mark or accent is put upon the syllable *ul*, to shew that the greatest breathing, or strongest part of the pronunciation, lies upon the vowel *u*.

ANTEPILEPTICKS (S.) medicines good for, or in convulsions, &c.

ANTEPREDICAMENTS (S.) in *Logic*, things proper to be known, previous to the doctrine of categories; such as what is meant by the terms univocal, equivocal, and demonstrative.

ANTERIOR (S.) any person or thing that is put or placed before another.

ANTERIORITY (S.) priority or seniority.

ANTES (S.) a term used by *Gardeners* for the foremost or undermost ranks of vines; and in *Architecture*, it means pillars or great stones put in the front of a building, to prop or support it; also the square pilastrs that were anciently put in the corners of temples, &c.

ANTESTATURE (S.) in *Fortification*, a rough, small, hasty sort of retrenchment, made of palisadoes or bags of earth, to give the retreating falliers opportunity to dispute the remainder of a piece of ground, which the enemy has made himself master of in part already.

ANTHELIX (S.) the protuberance or knob of the ear, or the inner circle of the auricle.

ANTHELMINTICKS (S.) medicines that destroy worms in human bodies.

ANTHIM (S.) a divine or religious hymn or song, performed usually in cathedrals, by the choristers, who are divided into two choruses, and sing alternately.

ANTHESPHORIA (S.) certain festivals celebrated by the ancient *Greeks*, in honour of *Persephone*, who at times adorned the temples of that goddess with all sorts of flowers, because when *Persephone* was ravish'd by *Pluto*, she was gathering flowers upon mount *Ætna* in *Sicily*.

ANTHESTERIA (S.) festival celebrated by the ancient *Athenians*, at which time the masters feasted their slaves, as the *Romans* did during their *Saturnalia*.

ANTHOLOGY (S.) a treatise or collection of flowers, the art of knowing their difference, generation, growth, produce, time of blowing, &c.

ANTHRACOSIS (S.) a disease of the eyes occasioned by a corrosive ulcer covered with skin, and attended with a swelling of the parts near the eye.

ANTHRAX (S.) a burning or live coal; a carbuncle swelling, encompassed with fiery, sharp, and painful swellings, which in a manner parch and burn the skin.

ANTHROPOLOGY (S.) a discourse, dissertation, or description of the whole man, both soul and body. *Drum* calls that manner of speaking of God by attributing to him hands, feet, eyes, &c. by this name.

ANTHROPOMANCY (S.) a kind of divination, performed by inspecting the entrails of a dead man.

ANTHROPOMETRIA (S.) anatomy, or the consideration of a man after the manner of anatomists.

ANTHROPOMORPHITE (S.) a heretic, one who supposes God to be in the shape of a man.

ANTHROPOPATHY (S.) human, or the endowment with the affections and passions of men.

ANTHROPOPHAGI (S.) men-eaters, or savages, commonly called *cannibals*.

ANTHYPNOTICKS (S.) medicines to keep a person from sleeping.

ANTHYPOPHORA (S.) a figure in *Rhetoric*, by which the objections and insinuations that an adversary may be supposed to make, are clearly and fully answered.

ANTIÆDES (S.) the glandules or kernels commonly called the *almonds of the ear*, also an inflammation in those parts.

ANTIARTHRITICKS (S.) medicines proper to remove, or good against, the gout.

ANTIASTHMATICKS (S.) proper medicines for, or against the plithick, or shortness of breath.

ANTICHRESIS (S.) a pledge, mortgage, or pawn; in the *Civil Law*, a covenant between the debtor and creditor relating to the interest or loan of money upon a mortgage or pawn.

ANTICHRIST (S.) a name given by way of eminence, by *St. Paul*, to the man of sin, and son of perdition, who at the latter end of the world is to appear very remarkably in opposition to *Christ*. *ty.* His reign is supposed to

continue three years and a half, during which time there will be a terrible persecution: This is the opinion of the *Papists*; but the *Protestants*, as they differ from them, so they differ from themselves. *Grotius* and *Dr. Hammond* supposing the time past, and the characters to be finished in the persons of *Caligula*, *Simon Magus* and the *Gogmagog*; but the more general opinion is, that the pope is the true *anti-christ*, and accordingly, at a council held at *Gap*, in 1603, they inserted, in their confession of faith, an article whereby the pope is declared to be *anti-christ*.

ANTICHRISTIAN (A.) any thing, whether doctrine or practice, that is opposite or contrary to the laws of the Christian religion.

ANTICHRONISM (S.) errors in *Chronology*, a wrong computation of time.

ANTICIPATE (V.) to prevent, by taking up a thing before-hand, to forestal a market, &c.

ANTICIPATION (S.) a preventing, forestalling, or taking up before-hand.

ANTICK (S.) a merry-andrew, a fantastical fellow, a buffoon.

ANTIDOTE (S.) an opposite, a remedy against poisons, a counter-poison.

ANTIEMETICKS (S.) medicines proper to be given in violent vomitings, to stop or cure them.

ANTIEPILEPTICKS (S.) remedies against, or medicines to be used in convulsive distempers.

ANTIOQUIST (S.) an opponent, a contradictor, or disputer.

ANTIOGARITHM (S.) the complement of the logarithm of a sine, tangent, or secant, to 90 degrees.

ANTILOGY (S.) a contradiction, or disagreement between the words of an author in one part, to those of another part of the same book, upon the same subject.

ANTILOPE (S.) a mongrel sort of a creature, generated between a hart and a goat.

ANTIMETRICAL (A.) opposite, or contrary to the rules of metre, or verse.

ANTIMONARCHICAL or **ANTIMONARCHIAL** (A.) principles, or opinions, that are against monarchy, or kingly government.

ANTIMONY (S.) a mineral substance, of a metalline nature, having all the seeming characters of a real metal, excepting malleability; so that it is what is called a *femi-metal*, being a solid glebe, composed of some undetermined metal, combined with a sulphurous and stony substance. It is found in mines of all metals, but chiefly those of silver and lead: That in gold mines is esteemed the best. There are mines of it only, in *Hungary*, *Germany*, &c. It is sometimes called *marcasite of lead*, from its being found in clods or lumps resembling black lead, only it is both harder and lighter. Its texture is particular, being full of little thinning

fining veins, and brittle as glass. Sometimes the veins are of a red or gold colour intermixed, which is called the male, and the other the female. It fuses with some difficulty in the fire, and dissolves in water; when dug out of the earth, it is fused in a very strong fire, and then poured into cones, called antimonial horns, which is the common sort usually sold in shops. Its uses are very numerous, being a valuable ingredient in specula, or concave burning-glasses, rendering them of a finer polish than they would otherwise have; in bell-metal it makes the tone or sound clear. It is mixed with tin to make it hard and white, and with lead to make printers metal, to cast or found their letters. In *Physick*, its uses are so various, that according to its preparation, Mr. Boyle says, that alone, or in company with one or two associates, it is sufficient to furnish an apothecary's shop, answering the physician's desire, whether he wants catharticks, emeticks, diureticks, &c. Anciently it was used as paint to blacken both womens and mens eyes; as appears from 2 Kings ix. 30. *Jerem.* iv. 30; and in the eastern countries is used for that purpose to this day.

ANTINEPHRITICKS (S.) medicines good against the diseases of the reins and kidneys.

ANTINOMIANS (S.) hereticks, so called for rejecting the law as a thing of no use under the gospel. They say that good works do not further, nor evil works hinder salvation; that the child of God cannot sin; that murder, adultery, drunkenness, &c. are sins in the wicked, but not in them; and therefore *Abraham's* lying and dissembling was no sin; that the child of grace, being once assured of salvation, never doubteth afterwards; that no man should be troubled in conscience for sin; that no Christian should be exhorted to perform the duties of Christianity; that an hypocrite may have all the graces which were in *Adam* before his fall; that Christ is the only subject of all grace; that no Christian believeth and worketh any good, but Christ only believeth and worketh; that God does not love any man for his holiness; that sanctification is no evidence of justification.

ANTINO'MY (S.) a difference, opposition, or contradiction, between two laws, or two articles or parts of the same law.

ANTIPARALYTICKS (S.) remedies proper for such as are afflicted with the palsy, &c.

ANTIPARASTASIS (S.) a figure by which one grants what his adversary affirms, but denies the consequence or inference drawn from it.

ANTIPATHY (S.) aversion, hatred, or offence taken by one man against another man or thing, arising sometimes from nature, and sometimes from reason, or an injury received.

ANTIPERISTASIS (S.) the action of two opposite qualities, whereby the quality oppo-

sed becomes heightened or intended; or the action whereby a body attacked by another, collects itself, and becomes stronger by such opposition; or an intention of the activity on one quality, by the opposition of another.

ANTI'PHONE (S.) the answer that one side of the choir makes to the other, when the psalm or anthem is sung between them alternately, as in the common or reading psalms.

ANTI'PHRASIS (S.) a figure in speech, whereby the original sense or meaning of a word is inverted, and applied quite contrary; also a figurative or ironical manner of speaking, that intends the contrary to the plain meaning of the words made use of.

ANTI'PODES (S.) a name given to those that live under the same meridian, and yet are diametrically opposite; they have the same elevation of their different poles, as they are in different hemispheres; so that our mid-day is our *antipodes* mid-night, and *vice versa*. In former ages it was thought impossible there should be such a place, especially peopled; our good ancestors not being able to conceive, how it was possible to cross the vast sea, that in their thoughts separated both hemispheres; nay, the more ignorant inland people, whose conversation is not with seamen, are as difficult to convince at this day; but mathematicians and travellers know infallibly the truth of the fact.

ANTIPOPE (S.) a name given to those who pretend to pass for popes, to the prejudice of those who are legally chosen, and so cause a schism in the church of Rome. The mischiefs that have arose from these fallible infallible gentlemen, the history of all nations concerned (among which our own is a severe instance) loudly proclaims.

ANTIQUARIES (S.) persons who apply themselves to the study of antiquity, by explaining the motto's upon medals, inscriptions upon statues and public buildings, endeavouring to recover decayed manuscripts, and other lights, whereby we may come at the knowledge of times past, and their customs, laws, religion, &c.

ANTIQUATE (V.) to set aside, repeal, make void, abolish, or annul.

ANTI'QUE (A.) ancient, of an old date, or long standing; particularly used by painters, carvers, statuarie, architects, &c. to signify buildings, statues, &c. when those arts were in their greatest perfection among the *Greeks* and *Romans*, and before the general destruction therein, occasioned by the irruption of the *Goths* and *Vandals*.

ANTI'SCI or **ANTO'ICI** (S.) any people that live under the same meridian, but in different parallels equally distant from the equator, some in the northern, others in the southern hemisphere. They have noon and midnight at the same time, but their seasons differ; for whilst one has summer, and the longest days,

days, the other has winter, and the shortest days.

ANTISCORBU'TICKS (S.) remedies against the fever.

ANTI'THESIS (S.) the opposing or setting one thing to or against another, by way of comparison.

ANTITRINITARIANS (S.) a general name given to all persons or sects, that deny the trinity; tho' it is more particularly applied to the Socinians or Unitarians.

ANTITYPE (S.) a copy like to the original, or that which answers or is prefigured by a type; as the Sacrament of the Lord's supper is the *antitype* of the paschal lamb, or *Jewish* sabbath, &c.

ANTIVENEREALS (S.) such medicines as are oppo- site to, or good against the *Fren- dis* disease or grand pox.

ANTLERS (S.) horns or branches of a deer's antlers, distinguished by *brow-antlers*, which are those next above the head, and the *bes- antler*, that immediately above the *brow- antler*.

ANVIL (S.) the instrument whereon smiths lay their work, in order to hammer or forge it into such shapes or forms, as is desired.

ANXIETY (S.) uneasiness, trouble, great concern or desire for a thing.

ANXIOUS (A.) uneasy, sad, thoughtful, very desirous.

ANXIOUSNESS (S.) the same with *Anxiety*.

ANY (Part.) some, part of.

APACE (Part.) fast, quick, swift.

APAGOGICAL (A.) a sort of demonstration that shews the truth of a proposition, by manifesting the impossibility or absurdity of its contrary.

APART (Part.) separate, aside, alone.

APARTMENT (S.) such a part or portion of a house that one person lodges in, or occupies for his use, separate and distinct from another under the same roof, whether it consists of one or more rooms.

APATHY (S.) a state of insensibility, not being moved or affected either with pleasure or pain, a freedom from all passions or affections whatever.

APAU'ME (S.) in *Heraldry*, is a hand opened so, that the full palm appears, with the thumb and fingers extended at full length.

APE (S.) an animal, that of all creatures comes nearest to, or is most like to the figure of a man. There are several sorts of them; some with, and others without a tail; some have a length head or snout like a dog, others have a rounder head and flatter tail; the toes of their feet are as long as their fingers; they have generally red hair, inclining to be greenish; some are all white, some red upon their backs, and their breast, belly, and inside of their thighs and arms, white or grey. These creatures have a thousand stratagems to defend and save themselves; they live commonly upon the tops of

trees, leaping from one branch to another with admirable dexterity. On both sides their jaw they have pockets, where they hide what they desire to keep. The females have but one young one, which they carry at their backs; when they suckle it, they take it in their arms like a woman, and present the teat to it. The *Egyptians* used to worship them, and so do the *Indians* at this day. The inhabitants of *Gua* did not dare to kill an *ape*, nor a serpent, believing them to be spirits created by God to punish mankind for their sins.

APPLI'TE (S.) a sect of heretics, that taught, that Christ left his body in the air, and went into heaven without it.

APTOSY (S.) in *Physick*, is that disorder of the stomach called indigestion.

APERITION or **APER'TURE** (S.) the opening of any thing whatever; also a hole, slit, or crack, made in any solid thing, as timber, stone, &c. also in *Architectura*, the doors, windows, chimneys, stair- cases, or any other in or out-lets of air, smoke, or light, in a building, are called *aperitures*; in *Geometry*, it is that space or distance between any two lines that form an angle; in *Opticks*, the hole next to the object glass of a telescope or microscope, through which the light and image of the object come into the tube, from whence they are conveyed to the eye; in the *Guil Law*, the life of a feudal tenure, by default of issue of him to whom the fee was first granted, is called *apertura feudi*; and the breaking up or opening of the last will or testament of any person, that was sealed up, is called *apertura tabularum*.

A'PEX (S.) the uppermost point of any thing, the summit, or very tip of a pillar, or other erected thing; and in *Geometry*, it is the angular point of a cone, or any such like figure.

APHELION or **APHELIUM** (S.) a term used in *Astronomy*, signifying that point of a planet's orbit, in which the planet is at the greatest distance from the sun; in the *old Astronomy*, it is called the *apogee*.

APHORI-M (S.) a short pithy sentence, comprehending a great deal of matter in a few words; it is sometimes called a maxim, or general rule, or principle of an art or science, approved by experiment.

APIARY (S.) a place where a person keeps or breeds bees.

APIS (S.) an ox or bull worshipped by the *Egyptians* under this name; one consecrated to the sun, which they fed at *Heliopolis*, which they called *Mneon*; and another to the moon, fed at *Memphis*, called *Apis*. Their god *Osiris* worshipped under the form of this animal, whose whole body was to be black, except a white square spot upon the forehead. Some say it had the figure of an eagle upon its back, and some say of a crescent; the hairs of its tail were double, and it had the form of a beetle under its tongue.

When

When a calf was found with these marks, it was carried with great joy to the temple of *Osiris*, where it was fed, kept, and worshipped instead of the god, as long as it lived, and at its death it was buried with great solemnity and mourning; this done, they looked out for another with the same marks. Sometimes they were many years before they found one; but when they had, there was a great festival kept all over the country.

A'PISH (A.) foolish, silly, ridiculous, one given to, or delighted with, anticks and mimicry.

APOBATE'RION (S.) a farewell speech, sermon, oration, or poem, at, or upon a person's going out of his own country, or other place where he had resided for some time, and been kindly entertained.

APO'CALYPSE (S.) a discovering or revealing something, particularly applied to the *Revelation* of St. *John*. Some have affirmed *Cervinus* the heretick to be the author of it; and in the first centuries, many churches disowned it to be canonical; but since the fourth century, it has been generally receiv'd. There are many spurious books under this name, which have had their abettors, and been affirmed to be wrote, some by St. *Peter*, others by St. *Paul*, &c.

APOCALYPTICAL (A.) belonging to, or after the manner of, a revelation or vision.

APOCO'METRY (S.) the measuring things at a distance, by the help of glasses and other instruments.

APO'CRYPHA (S.) the name of certain books, frequently printed at the end of protestant bibles, not esteemed canonical, or of divine authority; but the church of *Rome* admits them of equal authority with the rest of the books of the Old and New Testament; they are so called upon account of their being unknown, or not generally received and acknowledged.

APO'CRYPHAL (A.) something not certainly known, or of which the truth or genuineness is disputed, especially applied to books, whose authors are disputed.

APODI'CTICAL (A.) in *Logick*, is a clear, undeniable proof, or demonstration of any matter or thing in dispute.

A'POLEPSY (S.) a stoppage, hindrance, prevention, or intervening of one person or thing between another.

APOLLINA'RIANS (S.) a sect that arose in the fourth century, who were the followers of *Apollinaris*, Bishop of *Laodicea*, who, after he had wrote many useful books, especially for the younger Christians, fell into a strange degree of enthusiasm, and taught, that the divinity of Christ was instead of a soul to him, that his flesh was pre-existent to his appearance upon earth, and that it was sent down from heaven, and convey'd thro' the virgin, as thro' a channel; that there were two sons, one born of God, the other of the virgin; that Jesus Christ was concei-

ved a pure substance, and that afterwards the Word descended into him, and had such operation in him as in the prophets, but was not united to his nature; that it was only by his good works, that he became great and perfect; that God was crucified; and that Jesus Christ has now no body; with many other strange doctrines.

APO'LLO (S.) one of the false gods of the heathens, to whom they attributed oracles, and the art of divination. He is said to be the son of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, and brother of *Diana*, born at *Delos*. He is also said to have killed the serpent *Pitoo*, because the heat of the sun dries up the pestilential vapours of the earth. He was represented to wear long hair, in imitation of the sun-beams; the laurel was consecrated to him, because the heathens believed, that a laurel leaf being laid under a sleeping man's pillow, made him dream truly. The fable of his feeding *Admetus*'s sheep, was to denote, that all creatures receive particular benefit from the nourishing warmth of the sun; and his killing the *Cyclops*, for forging *Jupiter*'s thunderbolts, alluded to the sun's dispersing those vapours, that occasion the changes of the air, and various distempers in human bodies. He is called the *Sun* in heaven, *Bacchus* on earth, and *Apollo* in hell; and is represented with a harp, to shew us the harmony of the spheres; with a buckler, to signify he is the defender of the earth; and with arrows, to denote his power of life and death.

APO'LLYON (S.) is the same in *Greek*, as *Abaddon* is in *Hebrew*, both signifying the destroyer. St. *John*, Rev. ix. 11. says, *And they had a king over them, which is the angel of the bottomless pit, whose name in the Hebrew tongue is Abaddon, but in the Greek tongue hath his name Apollyon.*

APOLOGE'TICAL (A.) something said, written, or done, by way of excuse or defence of any person, thing, or matter.

APO'LOGIST or **APO'LOGER** (S.) one that speaks or writes in defence of himself or others.

APOLOGI'ZE (V.) to plead for, defend, or excuse a person or thing.

A'POLOGUE (S.) the moral or application of a fable, or imaginary story or relation contriv'd for the directing, amending, or improving the life or manners of mankind.

APO'LOGY (S.) an excuse or handsome defence made by a person for himself or another.

APOME'COMETRY (S.) the art of measuring things at a distance, to know how far they are from us.

A'POPHTHEGM (S.) the wise saying, or grave and instructive remark of some learned, judicious, or pious person, couched in a few words.

A'POPLEXY (S.) a disease that immediately or suddenly deprives the patient of the use of all his senses, and stops the motions of all parts

parts of the body, except the heart and lungs, instantly; it is supposed to be occasioned by an interruption of the passage of the blood towards the brain, or by any thing that hinders the influx of the animal spirits into the organs of sense, and the parts of voluntary motion. There are many other causes assigned by different authors. The fit is usually preceded by a pain in the head, dimness, and loss of sight, memory, and many other symptoms. To prevent it, wine, hard labours, excessive eating, and sleeping after dinner, should be avoided, and moderate exercise used. To cure it, evacuating medicines must be taken. In the fit, bleed free'y in the jugulars, lay the patient on his back, apply strong volatiles to the nose, &c. Some recommend cupping rather than venesection.

APOSTASY (S.) a falling off from, or forsaking the religion which a man had made profession of; the despising the true religion, and profaning what is commanded to be kept holy. In the *Roman* church, it sometimes means no more than the leaving a religious order whereof a man had made profession, without a legal dispensation. The difference between heresy and *apostasy* is, that hereby forsakes one part of the common, and generally acknowledged faith, but *apostasy* forsakes and despises the whole.

APOSTATE (S.) one who forsakes the truth; upon which account, all those who leave, or forsake, any particular religious opinion, are by their former companions called *apostates*.

APOSTATIZE (V.) to revolt from, or forsake the truth.

APOSTLE (S.) the title of the twelve disciples of our blessed Saviour, who being furnished with the supernatural gifts of tongues, infallibility, and working miracles, were commissioned by him to travel all the world over, to make profelytes, and found churches. The names of these *apostles* are so well known, that we need not mention them. Among the *Jews*, *apostles* were persons appointed by the patriarch to collect a tax due to the *Roman* emperors, as appears by the *Tiberidian* code. *Baronius* observes, that they were called *apostles*, who collected money for repairing the temple. They had likewise a commission to see that the law of *Moses* was punctually observed.

APOSTLESHIP (S.) the office, ministry, or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLICAL or **APOSTOLICK** (A.) belonging, conformable, or agreeable to the practice, doctrines, or times of the apostles.

APOSTROPHE (S.) in *Grammar*, is a mark placed over a letter, to shew that a vowel is cut off; as in call'd for called, th' audience for the audience. Also a *Rhetorical* figure, whereby an orator turns his discourse from the audience to a particular person or thing.

APOTHECARY (S.) one who prepares me-

dicines, according to the prescription of the doctors; a practitioner of pharmacy.

APOTHEOSIS (S.) the ceremony of deification, done to perpetuate the memory of some great man; and among the *Romans*, in honour of their emperor. After the ceremony was over, the deified emperor was worshipped as a god, and was as much revered as any of the other gods. They likewise swore by his name, and that with so much veneration, that a man might with more safety forswear himself by *Jupiter*, than by the emperor's genius, as *Miratus Felix* observes. They likewise swore by the empresses, as we are informed by *Dion Cassius*, who tells us, that *Caligula* permitted the women to swear by *Drusilla*. This honour of deifying the deceased emperor, was begun by *Augustus* for *Julius Cæsar*.

APOTOME (S.) a cutting off, a parting from a thing, and making two or more out of one whole thing: So in *Mathematicks*, it is the remainder, or difference between two incommensurable quantities; and in *Musick*, it is the difference between the greater and lesser semitone.

APOZEM (S.) in *Medicine*, a decoction of divers roots, plants, flowers, seeds, fruits, and leaves, sweeten'd and clarify'd. It is not so thick and viscous as a syrup; and differs from a julep in this, that it is thicker and more viscous, and is not made of distilled waters, as juleps are.

APPARATUS (S.) the necessary preparation for doing something, whether publick or private: So in the present *Philosophy*, all the instruments used to shew the experiments, as air-pumps, and their furniture, microscopes, &c. are called the *apparatus*. In *Surgery*, the medicines, bandages, &c. are so called. That particular part of *Surgery* called *lithotomy*, or cutting for the stone, is particularly called *apparatus*; which is performed three ways: The one is called the *bigb apparatus*, said to be invented by *de Franco*, and is the most ancient, though but lately introduced among us. In this method, an incision is made above the groin, along the *linea alba*, into the fund of the bladder, through which the stone is extracted. The *great apparatus*, invented by *John de Romanis* about the year 1520, is performed by making an incision in the perinæum; and from the number of instruments used, this is called the *great apparatus*. The *small apparatus* is so called from the few instruments used in it. This was invented by *Celsus*; to perform which, the two fore-fingers are thrust up the fundament, till they come against the stone, and drive it to the neck of the bladder, from whence it is extracted through the incision of the scrotum.

APPAREL (S.) the habit, or cloathing, that is worn by any particular nation, or people.

APPARENT (A.) plain, easy to be seen, visible

..sible without difficulty, evident, conspicuous, demonstrative.

APPARITION (S.) the appearing of a star, or other luminary that was not before seen; also a spectre, by the vulgar called a *spirit*, supposed to be the ghost or soul of some person dead, that comes to make something that is unknown, known. Abundance of idle tales have been told about such *apparitions*; but of late years people grow wiser than to be so deluded or imposed upon.

APPA'RITORS (S.) officers in the ecclesiastical court, who cite persons to appear; in the university, the beadle, or officer who carries the mace before the masters, faculties, &c. are so called.

APPE'AL (V.) to submit, or refer a matter in dispute, to some other court or person of greater authority.

APPE'AL (S.) in *Law*, is the removing a cause out of an inferior into a superior court; in common *Conversation*, an *appeal* is referring a matter in dispute to the judgment or decision of one or more indifferent persons.

APPE'AR (V.) to come in view, to be in sight, to come to a place according to appointment; also to make a shew or pretence of doing what is required, without an intention of performing it.

APPE'ARANCE (S.) the external surface of a thing, or that which strikes the senses or imagination; which, according to the distance, situation, or other accident, may communicate to the perception something very different from what the thing really is. In *Law*, an *appearance* is the defendant engaging to answer a cause or action entered against him, in some court of judicature.

APPEASE (V.) to pacify, to bring an angry person into temper, or to satisfy or allay the fury of a disorder'd mind.

APPE'ASABLE (A.) that is capable of being reconciled or pacified, that may be wrought upon and brought to a good humour, &c.

APPE'LLANT (S.) a *Law Term* for those who bring an appeal against another.

APPELLA'TION (S.) the name, dignity, or title whereby one man, or thing, is distinguished from another.

APPELLATIVE (S.) a *Grammatical Term*, signifying a general or common name to all things of one species; as dog, horse, man, angel, &c. and stands opposite to proper name, which belongs but to one only; as, *John, Gabriel, &c.*

APPELLEE (S.) one who is complained of, or appealed against.

APPE'NDAGE (S.) something that is adled to another, not absolutely necessary, but put by way of ornament or convenience.

APPE'NDANT (S.) any thing that hangs to another; as the seal in charters or other deeds.

APPE'NDIX (S.) whatever is dependent on another; but chiefly made use of for addi-

tions made to books written before, in which some part of the book is more fully explained, or such matters as were wholly left out, are supplied; and this is sometimes added to the end of a book, and sometimes made a distinct treatise by itself.

APPE'NAGE or **APPA'NAGE** (S.) the fortune of a king's younger sons, or a settled portion of lands, &c. assigned for their maintenance. In *England*, this depends entirely upon the pleasure of the king; but in *France* it is otherwise, certain counties or dukedoms, being appropriated to that purpose: But those dutchies, or districts pay homage and fealty; and upon the possessor's dying without issue male, they revert to the crown.

APPERTA'IN (V.) to belong to, or depend upon a person or thing.

A'PPETITE (S.) that passion of the soul whereby we desire something; or a propensity, inclination, or impulse towards something apprehended to be beneficial. In *Physick*, it is the relish, or grateful pleasure we eat, drink, or do any thing with, for the preservation of health, life, or convenience of any kind.

APPLAUD (V.) to praise, commend, or highly approve of.

APPLAU'SE (S.) praise, commendation, or approbation.

A'PPLE (S.) in the *general Signification*, is any kind of large fruit of the round kind; but is now commonly restrained to those several sorts of well-known *English* fruits, of which cyder is made.

A'PPLEBY (S.) anciently a strong and populous city, but by the frequent inroads of the *Scots*, who burnt it quite, it is now only a small market-town of little note, tho' pleasantly seated on the river *Eden*, and the *assizes* are held here in the town-hall: The market-day is weekly on Saturdays, esteemed one of the best in all the north for corn; distant from *London* 217 computed, and 279 measured miles.

APPLEDO'RE (S.) in *Kent*, was formerly a market-town, but the market has been lost thro' long disuse; it has a court-leet, which extends itself over two boroughs; it is situated on the river *Rather*; distant from *London* 54 computed, and 58 measured miles.

APPLI'A'BLE or **APPLIC'A'BLE** (A.) any thing that may be used for a particular purpose, or that has relation, or is conformable to another.

APPLICA'TION (S.) the tying, or putting one thing to, or upon another; also close study of, or address to, any thing or person.

APPLY (V.) to address one's self to a person, especially of superior rank, and to beg or desire his favour or interest to do something on our behalf. In *Mathematics*, it signifies the inscribing a line given within a curve; also the dividing one quantity by another; also to

compare, or fit quantities, whose areas are equal, but figures unequal.

APPOINT (V.) to authorize one person to act for another, to talk, or set a person something to do; also to make an end of, or determine a matter.

APPOINTMENT (S.) agreement, order, or assignation; also a pension given by princes and noblemen, to retain certain persons in their service or interest.

APPORTION (V.) to allot, or divide into two or more parts.

A'POSITE (A.) fit, proper, suitable, just as it ought to be.

APPOSITION (S.) a comparing or laying things one by another; with some *Philosophers*, it is the same with *accretion*, or the external addition of matter to a subject, more than it was naturally, and is usually spoken of bodies without life.

APPOSITENESS (S.) fitness, properness, justness, suitability, or for the thing designed.

APPRAISE (V.) to value, rate, or set a price upon a thing.

APPRAISER (S.) one who makes it his business to value or rate goods for another.

APPRAISEMENT (S.) the rate or value set upon any thing by an appraiser.

APPREHEND (V.) to seize, lay hold of, or take up a criminal; also to conceive, understand, suspect, or fear.

APPREHENSION or APPREHENDING (S.) a seizing, or arresting a person; commonly used criminally; also the conception, understanding, suspicion, or fear of a thing.

APPREHENSIVE (A.) that may be apprehended; also quick of perception, ready at taking in, or understanding a thing; also fearful, or suspicious.

APPRENTICE (S.) a learner; and now commonly means one who is bound by indenture, to serve another a certain time, in order to learn the trade, art, or mystery of that person perfectly.

APPRENTICESHIP (S.) that portion of time, that one person is bound by indenture, to serve another, and is now usually seven years.

APPRO'ACH (V.) to come nigh to, or near a thing, person, or place.

APPRO'ACHABLE (A.) that may be come at, or near to.

APPRO'ACHES (S.) the several works that besiegers make, to get nearer to a fortress, or place besieged; such as trencher, mines, saps, lodgments, batteries, &c.

APPROBATION (S.) the liking, esteeming, or approving of a thing.

APPROPRIATE (V.) to define, appoint, or set aside a thing for a particular purpose; also to claim, or take a thing to one's own use.

APPROPRIATION (S.) the appointing a thing to a particular use; and in *Church Aff-*

airs, it is applying a church-benefice to the proper and perpetual use of some religious community. It is where the advowson of a parsonage belongs to a bishoprick, or religious house, college, &c. and their successors, so that the body is both patron and parson, and some one of their members officiates as vicar. These *appropriations* were introduced in the time of *William the Conqueror*: The parochial clergy being then commonly *Saxons*, and the bishops and temporal clergy *Normans*, they made no scruple to impoverish the inferior clergy to enrich monasteries, which were generally possessed by the Conqueror's friends. Where the churches and tithes were so appropriated, the vicar had only such a competency, as the bishop or superior thought fit to allow. This humour prevailed so far, that pope *Alexander IV.* complained of it as the bane of religion, the destruction of the church, and as a poison that had infected the whole nation.

APPROVE (V.) to like, commend, to allow of; also to ingratiate, or render one's self deserving of the commendation or approbation of another.

APPROXIMATION (S.) a coming near to a thing. So in *Arithmetic* or *Algebra*, it is the finding the value of a surd, nearer and nearer, or to any assigned degree of exactness, without being able to be quite perfect.

APPU'LSE (S.) an *Astronomical Term*, importing the approach of any planet to a conjunction with the sun or a star.

APPU'RTENANCE (S.) any thing that belongs to another.

A'PRIL (S.) the fourth month of the year, according to the vulgar computation or reckoning; but according to the civil and church account, the second. The *ancient Painters* represented this month by a beautiful young man clothed in green, with a garland of myrtle and hawthorn buds, winged, and holding primroses and violets in one hand, and the sign *Taurus* in the other.

A'PRON (S.) a loose garment, usually worn by women, to save their cloaths from dirt; also commonly worn by several artificers, made of divers sorts of matter, some linen, some woollen, and some leather, &c. In *Gunnery*, it is the piece of lead that covers the touch-hole.

APT (A.) fit, proper, or convenient for a thing; also ready or forward to learn, understand, or do a thing.

A'PTNESS (S.) fitness, propriety, or convenience; also quickness, readiness, or forwardness.

A'PTITUDE (S.) a fitness, or natural propensity to a thing.

A'QU'EDUCT (S.) a conveyance to bring water from one place to another, either from a river or a spring, to some town, castle, or house, &c. Those made at *Rome* bear the greatest character; but the present ones in *London*,

London, from the *New River*, *Thames*, &c. are full as useful and ingenious, though not so pompous.

AQUARIANS (S.) a sect in the primitive church, who forbore the use of wine even in the sacrament, and used nothing but water. The original occasion was the persecution the Christians were under, for which reason they met secretly, and in the night, where for fear of discovery they used water instead of wine when they received the sacrament, which precaution riveted itself into an opinion that it was a duty, and when they could use it with safety, rejected it as unlawful. *Tatian*, in the second century, is said to be the head of this sect, who held many absurd notions.

AQUARIUS (S.) the eleventh sign in the Zodiac, and next to *Capricorn*; it rises about the 16th of *January*. The Mythologists make *Ganymede* shine in this constellation; for *Jupiter* being charmed with his beauty, order'd an eagle to trust him, and bring him into the skies, where this pretended deity made him his cup-bearer. Others say this sign is so named, because when it appears in the horizon, it is commonly moist, rainy weather. The stars in this constellation, in *Ptolemy's* catalogue, are 45; in *Tycho's* 40; in *Flamsteed's* 90; its character is *♒*.

AQUATICK or **AQUATILE** (A.) watry, or belonging to the water; so those trees or creatures that grow, breed, or live in, or near the water, are called *aquaticks*.

AQUEOUS (A.) watry, moist, inclin'd to dampness.

ARABICK (S.) the language of those who inhabit the country called *Arabia*.

ARABICK (A.) after the modes, manners, or customs of the people of *Arabia*.

ARABLE (A.) such land as is fit or proper to be ploughed or tilled.

ARACK or **ARRACK** (S.) a spirituous liquor, imported from the *East-Indies*; chiefly used for drams or punch. The word is *Indian*, signifying any thing strong or distilled; as brandy, &c. are by them called *English arrack*. But we apply it to that liquor only, distilled from a vegetable juice called *toddy*, which flows by incision out of the cocoa-nut tree. This *toddy* is a very pleasant liquor of itself, when drank new, purging those that use it; when stale, is heady, and makes good vinegar. The *English* at *Madras* use it as yeast or leven to raise their bread. *Gea arrack* is esteemed the best, though the *Batavian* is much the strongest: The first is drawn off in earthen vessels, and the latter in copper stills, which makes it more fiery, and not so well refreshed.

ARBITER or **ARBITRATOR** (S.) one chose to settle a difference between contending persons, an umpire, or referee.

ARBITRARINESS (S.) a doing or acting any thing purely by, or according to one's

own will, uncontrollableness without any superior.

ARBITRARY (A.) whatever depends upon one's own will and pleasure, any thing that may be done without giving an account for to another.

ARBITRATE (V.) to award, or determine a matter that was referred to a person, to give sentence in, or adjudge a matter.

ARBITREMENT (S.) a power given by two or more contending persons, to some other person, or persons, to adjudge, determine, and award the matter in dispute, to which they oblige themselves to comply or agree to, under a certain penalty, fine, or mulct.

ARBOR (S.) in *Mechanicks*, is the spindle or axis, on which the instrument or machine turns.

ARBORIST (S.) one well skilled in the different sorts or species of trees.

ARBOUR (S.) a bower, or little room in a garden, shaded with trees, to keep away the heat of the sun, and by letting in the air freely, to render it refreshing and pleasant in hot weather.

ARCANUM (S.) a name given to all manner of secrets; but particularly used in *Physick* for a recipe that is not made publick.

ARCH (A.) chief, or principal of any order, degree, or dignity. So *arch-bishop* is the chief or head bishop, *arch-duke* the principal or chief prince or duke, &c. Sometimes it signifies unlucky, merry, or waggish; also crafty, dextrous, very notorious, or arrant; as an *arch-rogue*, or *traitor*, is a notorious rogue, the ring-leader, or principal traitor; so *arch-wag* means sometimes a merry fellow, and sometimes a subtle, cunning, dextrous, cheating person.

ARCH (S.) in *Architecture*, is the roof, or upper-part of a building, made curved or circular. In *Geometry*, it is a part or portion of a circle, or other curve-lin'd figure, less than half; by arches of circles the quantity of all angles is measured and determined; the whole circle being divided into 360 equal parts, the angular point is supposed to be the center of the circle, and the whole leg, or such part of it as is used, is the semi-diameter or whole sine; and the number of such degrees, contained between the legs, is the measure of the angle, which is denominated according to the number it contains.

ARCH-ANGEL (S.) is the name of the chief, or principal angel in scripture, called also *Michael*; also the name of a great city in the *Muscovite* dominions; and in *Physick*, it is the name of an herb, &c.

ARCH-BISHOP (S.) the chief, or metropolitan bishop, who has several suffragan bishops under him. This title was first introduced in the east about 340, but was then only honorary, and given to all bishops of great cities. *England* is divided into two, *viz. Canterbury* and *York*, who are called *primates* and *metropolitans*.

politans. *Canterbury* had formerly jurisdiction over *Ireland*, and was styled a patriarch. He enjoyed some special marks of royalty, as to be patron of a bishoprick, viz. *Rocheſter*, to make knights, coin monies, &c. He is still the first peer of *England*, and next to the royal family, having precedence of all dukes and great officers of the crown. He has, by common law, the power of probate of wills and testaments, and granting letters of administration; also to grant licences and dispensations in all cases formerly sued for in the court of *Rome*, and not repugnant to the Law of God. He holds several courts of judicature; as, court of arches, and of audience, the prerogative court, and court of peculiars. The arch-bishop of *York* has the same power in his province with that of *Canterbury*; has precedence of all dukes, not of the royal blood, and all officers of state, except the lord high-chancellor.

ARCH-BISHOPRICK (S.) sometimes signifies the great extent of ground under the jurisdiction of an arch-bishop, and sometimes his power, dignity, &c.

ARCH-BUTLER (S.) the great butler of the empire is the king of *Bithemia*, who is to present the first cup at an imperial entertainment; but he is not obliged to officiate with his crown on; his vicar or deputy is the hereditary prince of *Limborg*.

ARCH-CHAMBERLAIN (S.) an officer in the empire, much like our lord, or great chamberlain; the elector of *Brandenbourg* is appointed hereditary chamberlain of the empire, by the golden bull, and in that quality bears the scepter before the emperor, walking on the left-hand of the elector of *Saxony*. At some solemnities he serves on horse-back, as do the other electors, carrying a basin with a towel in his hand, from which alighting, he sets it for the emperor to wash. His vicar, or sub-arch-chamberlain, is the prince of *Hohenzellern*.

ARCH-CHANCELLOR (S.) anciently presided over the notaries or secretaries of the court. This office chiefly obtained in *France* under the two first races of their kings, and afterwards in the empire of *Germany*.

ARCH-DEACON (S.) a church officer, whose business it is to visit the parishes within a certain district. This name was given to the first or eldest deacon, who attended on the bishop without any power; but since the council of *Nice*, his function is become a dignity, and set above that of a priest, tho' anciently it was quite otherwise. He was the bishop's chief minister for all external concerns, and particularly the temporalities. In the tenth century they were considered, as having jurisdiction in their own right, or attached to their office, with a power of delegating it to others; but this being thought too much, their power was lessened by encreasing their number. There are sixty arch-

deacons in *England*, whose office is to visit every other year, to enquire into reparations and moveables belonging to the church, reform abuses in ecclesiastical matters, and bring the more weighty affairs before the bishop; besides which they have also a power to suspend, excommunicate, and, in many places, to prove wills, and in some to institute to benefices. One part of their office is to induct all clerks into their benefices within their jurisdiction, and, by the act of uniformity, he is now obliged to be in priest's orders. Many of them have their courts and officials, as bishops have.

ARCH-DEACONRY (S.) the extent of ground, or place where an arch-deacon exercises his authority.

ARCHERS (S.) the militia or soldiery armed with bows and arrows, much used formerly, and still in some parts of *Turky*, and the eastern countries; in *France*, the name is still kept up, tho' the arms are laid aside, and converted into halberds and carabines.

ARCHERY (S.) the art of shooting with the long bow, which, before the invention of gun-powder, was practised in the room of gunnery.

ARCHETYPE (S.) an original, model, or pattern, from, after, or according to which another thing is made.

ARCHIALOGY (S.) a discourse or treatise of antiquity.

ARCHIPELAGO (S.) in *Geography*, is a sea interrupted by a great number of small islands; of which there are several, but the most noted is that, called by our seamen the *Archels*, being that part of the ocean that lies between *Asia*, *Macedon*, and *Greece*. The *Malabar* is said to contain 600 islands; the *Mexican*, commonly called the gulf of *Mexico*, 12,000, the *Philippine*, 11,000, &c.

ARCHITECT (S.) a person skilled in the rules and laws of building, and by that draws designs, lays down plans, calculates the charge, and directs the workmen how to go on accordingly.

ARCHITECTURE (S.) tho' it be the science of building, and in that sense may be said to be as old, as the time men made themselves defences against the inclemency of the weather; yet, as it is commonly now understood in an improved sense, it means the construction of a building, either publick or private, according to some, or all of the five received orders, following the proportions and ornaments, suitable to the bigness, strength, and beauty of the work intended, as they are laid down by the most celebrated artists, and called the *Tuscan*, *Doric*, *Ionick*, *Corinthian*, and *Composite*.

ARCHITRAVE (S.) one of the three general members of the entablature of any regular order of architecture is divided into, and is the lowest, or that resting upon the capital of the column; and in ordinary and com-

ARE

men buildings, it is represented by the great beam into which the joints of the floors are laid; but in the different orders it is differently made, and ornamented more or less, according as the order is more or less delicate.

ARCHIVES (S.) the place where old records, charters, &c. are laid up or kept.

ARCTICK (A.) northern or northward; so that pole which is in the northern part of the world, is called the *arctick pole*.

ARCTURUS (S.) a star in the constellation of *Arctophylax* or *Bootes*; it signifies a bear's tail, because it is near it; it rises the first of September, N. S. and sets the second of May; the vulgar opinion was, that it brought hail and tempest. The poets feigned, that in the day-time this star was a spy upon mankind, and gave intelligence to *Jupiter* of the perjury and villany committed in commerce and courts of judicature.

ARDENCY or **ARDENTNESS** (S.) zeal, fervor of mind, earnestness, eagerness, or desire, warmth of affection, &c.

ARDENT (A.) warm, hot, zealous, eager, desirous, &c.

ARDOR (S.) vehemence, eagerness, great desire, heat, warmth, &c.

ARDUOUS (A.) difficult, hard to perform.

ARE or **ALAMFRE** (S.) the first of the eight notes in the common scale of music.

AREA (S.) in common Speech, is the plain surface upon which we walk; in *Geometry*, it is the superficial content or measure of any body or figure whatever.

AREOMETER (S.) an instrument to measure the density or gravity of fluids, commonly made of glass, with a round hollow neck, terminating in a long slender neck, hermetically sealed at top; there being first as much running mercury put into it, as will serve to balance, or keep it swimming in an erect position; the neck is divided into degrees, and by its depth of sinking, the quality of the liquor, as to lightness, is concluded.

AREOPAGUS (S.) the place where the *Areopagites* or *Athenian* judges assembled, situated upon an eminence, which was formerly near the middle of the city, but at present it is out of it; there are still some remains of it visible in the foundations, which form a semi-circle, built with square stones of a prodigious size, which support a terrace or platform of about 140 paces, which was the court. In the midst was a tribunal cut in a rock, and all about were seats cut out of the stone, where the judges heard causes in the open air without any covering; at a small distance were some caves hewn in the rock, where it is supposed the prisoners were kept, who were to appear before the judges. They pronounced sentence in the night, that they might not be affected by the sight of the persons who spoke, and defended them.

Salvator. St. Paul having preached at Athens

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against the plurality of gods, and declaring, that he came to reveal that God to them, whom they adored without knowing him, was carried before the *Areopagites*, as the introducer of a new religion, where he spoke with so much wisdom, that he converted *Diogenes*, one of his judges, and was dismissed without any one's having any thing to say to him.

ARGAL (S.) that hard matter, or dy'd lees, that condenses and sticks to the wine vessels, frequently called *tartar*.

ARGENT (S.) a term used in *Heraldry*, for silver, or the colour white, used in the coats of gentlemen, knights, and baronets. Barons and noblemen have that white called *pearl*, and in the arms of sovereign princes, it is called *luna*; it is expressed in engraving, by leaving the part plain without any strokes of the graver.

ARGIL (S.) that white earth or clay used by the potters to make their white ware of.

ARGUE (V.) to reason, debate, dispute, discourse.

ARGUMENT (S.) is a medium, from the connection of which with two extremes, the connection of the two extremes themselves is inferred; or it is certain reasons or allegations, why such or such a thing is done, which is either probable and rational, or authoritative. It is sometimes taken for the heads, contents, or subject, upon which a book or discourse is made.

ARGUMENTATION (S.) the art of reasoning powerfully and strongly, by inferring, concluding, convincing, &c. from certain premises laid down, admitted, or granted.

ARGUMENTATIVE (A.) a convincing by reasoning or arguments.

ARIA (S.) in *Music*, is an air, song, tune, or lesson.

ARIANISM (S.) the doctrine of *Arius*, who, in the beginning of the 4th century, taught, that Christ, or the Son, was not God consubstantial with the father, but the first of created beings, &c. This doctrine spread almost over the whole church for a few years; but in 321 was condemned by the council of *Nice*; after which it infected the east very much; and in succeeding times, was divided into many branches, and called by sundry names, and at this time is too common to be secret.

ARIANS (S.) such persons as immediately were the disciples, or that now do profess the opinions or doctrines of *Arius*, especially relating to the trinity.

ARIES (S.) a constellation in the heavens, figured by a ram; and by the astronomers is reckoned as one of the 12 signs of the Zodiac, which in *Ptolemy's* catalogue consisted of 18 stars, in *Tycho's* 21, and in the *British* of 65; for the latitudes and longitudes whereof consult the astronomers.

ARGENT

A R K

- ARIGHT** (Part.) as a thing ought to be, just, well, truly.
- ARISE** (V.) to get up, to proceed, or take beginning from.
- ARISTOCRACY** (S.) that form of political government where the supreme power is vested in the council, or senate, composed of the chief persons for birth, capacity, honesty, and wealth; it is sometimes called an *oligarchy*.
- ARISTOCRATICK** or **ARISTOCRATICAL** (A.) belonging to the form of government called *aristocracy*.
- ARISTOTELIANISM** (S.) the philosophical doctrines, or opinions of the old philosopher *Aristotle*, particularly those contain'd in his four books *de Caelo*, and his eight books of physics, which were universally embrac'd till the time of *Copernicus*, and now almost as universally rejected. His followers are sometimes called *Aristotelians*, and sometimes *Peripateticks*.
- ARITHMANCY** (S.) a pretended sort of prophesying, or divination by certain numbers.
- ARITHMETICAL** (A.) belonging to arithmetick.
- ARITHMETICK** (S.) is that part of the mathematicks, that considers the properties and powers of numbers, and numerical quantities; and is chiefly used in trade, and calculations for astronomical purposes. It is variously denominated, as theoretical, practical, instrumental, literal, tabular, logarithmical, specious, numerick, and many others; according to the mode of explaining or performing its proposition.
- ARK** (S.) a chest or coffer. The basket wherein *Moses* was expos'd on the *Nile*, is call'd an *ark* of bulrushes. It was a sort of bark, in form much like a chest or trunk: Historians inform us, that the *Egyptians* used barks made of bulrush on the *Nile*; and that they were so light, as to be carried on their shoulders, when they met with falls of water which prevented their passage. The chest wherein the two tables of the covenant, the golden pot that had manna, and *Aaron's* rod, were deposited, was call'd the *ark* of the covenant: It was made of *Sittim* wood, covered with plates or leaves of gold; it was two cubits and a half in length, a cubit and a half wide, and a cubit and a half high. All round the top of it was a kind of gold crown, and two cherubims were fasten'd to the cover. On the two sides of it were four rings of gold, two on each side, through which staves were put, by the help whereof they carried it, as they march'd through the wilderness. The mercy-seat hung over the *ark*, and covered it; by the account of the *Rabbins*, it was made of beaten gold, of the thickness of a hand's breadth. There were two cherubims of the same metal placed at each end, their wings expanded, and looking inwards towards each

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- other. Thus the mercy-seat was furrounded, the cherubims wings meeting each other. It was here the *Sbedinab*, or divine presence, rested, and was visibly seen in the appearance of a cloud over it; and from hence directions, and oracular responses were given. Before this mercy-seat, the high priest appeared once a year, on the day of expiation, to make an atonement for the sins of all the people. Also the building which was erected by *Noah* at the command of God, into which entered every living thing that God intended not to destroy. This remarkable structure was begun by *Noah*, in the year of the world 1532, and 2497 before the Incarnation. He was directed by God Almighty in the dimensions of it. *Noah* was five hundred years old when he received this commandment, and spent about a hundred years in building it. The *ark* was three hundred cubits in length, fifty in breadth, and thirty cubits high. Most interpreters suppose this cubit to be about a foot and a half, and that it was not the geometrick one of six feet. The *ark* was contriv'd with three floors; the first for beasts and cattle; the second for fodder and provisions; and the third for the birds, and *Noah's* family; it was not made like a ship, but came near the figure of a square, growing gradually narrow to the top. There was a door in the first floor, and a great window in the third. In *Mathematics*, *ark* means the same with *Arch*, which see.
- ARM** (V.) to put in a condition of defence, either by arguments or weapons; to furnish with sword, gun, and other habiliments of war. In *Gunnery*, to arm a shot, is to twist or roll osium, rope-yarn, or old clouts about the end of an iron bar, which is put through the shot.
- ARM** (S.) the whole limb of a human body, extending from the shoulder to the fingers ends; also that part of an anchor to which the flook is set or fastened. In *Statics*, that part of the beam that reaches from the point of suspension on each side of it to the end; sometimes a part of the sea, or great river that runs up into some country or land, like a branch of a tree, is call'd an *arm*; as is also the large boughs of a tree, &c. and in a *figurative* Speech, it means power or authority.
- ARMA'DA** (S.) a great fleet or navy of ships, well furnished with men, provisions, and all manner of warlike stores, ready for any expedition.
- ARMAMENT** (S.) is sometimes taken for the place where arms, &c. are laid up, or kept in store, or for the arms, provisions, &c. itself of an army or navy, and sometimes for the army or navy itself.
- ARMED** (A.) bearing arms, or carrying weapons, whether it be for offence or defence. In *Heraldry*, beasts and birds of prey are said to be *armed*, when their horns, teeth, feet, beaks,

beak, talons, or talons are of a different colour from the rest.

ARMILLA (S.) an ornament, bracelet, or jewel worn on the wrist or arm; the name of one of the garments worn by kings at their coronation; also a ligament, comprehending all the ligaments of the whole hand, in a sort of a circle.

ARMILLARY (A.) full of circles; so the sphere made use of by *Astronomers*, instead of a globe, is called an *armillary sphere*, which is commonly made of brass, and disposed in such a manner, that the greater and lesser circles of the sphere are seen in their natural position and motion, the whole being put into a frame for the better accommodation of the user.

ARMINIANISM (S.) the doctrine of *Arminius*, a celebrated professor in the university of *Leyden*, and of the *Arminians*, his followers. They held, that predestination did not consist in any absolute and irrelative eternal decree of saving some persons, which God had not then so much as decreed to create; neither upon the supposition of creation, and the fall of *Adam*, to save some particular persons, without any antecedent respect to our Saviour, as the brethren of *Deists* believed: But this scheme of predestination was, that all those were predestinated to be saved, who being in a lapsed condition, should resign themselves to the will of God Almighty, believe in our Saviour, and live up to the terms of the gospel. This doctrine was condemned at the synod of *Dort*, but is at present tolerated all over *Holland*.

ARMISTICE (S.) a cessation from hostilities, between two or more nations; a truce for a short time, to see if the contending parties can settle their several pretensions, by a treaty, in an amicable way.

ARMO'NIACK or **SAL ARMO'NIACK** (S.) a volatile salt, produced from urine, sea-salt, and foot: It cools water, being mixed with aqua fortis, produces that liquor called aqua regia, which dissolves gold; it sublimes by a large fire, and affords a pungent, urinous flavour.

ARMORER or **ARMOURER** (S.) one who makes or sells arms; also an officer that looks after and cleans them.

ARMORY or **ARMOURY** (S.) the art of *Heraldry*, or displaying and marshaling all sorts of coats of arms, and appointing to them their proper bearings; also a store-house, to keep or lay up arms in readiness for any sudden expedition of war.

ARMOUR (S.) such habiliments as are made to cover and defend the body, or any part of it, against wounds from darts, swords, or small shot.

ARMS (S.) all manner of warlike instruments; both limbs of a human body are so called; also the legs of a large bird of prey, from the thighs to the feet. In *Heraldry*, it

is the badges of honour or distinction that are born by particular persons or families.

A'RMV (S.) a collective body of soldiers under their proper officers.

A'ROMA (S.) all manner of sweet-smelling herbs or spices.

AROMA'TICK or **AROMA'TICAL** (A.) any delicious, spicy, odouriferous, or perfumy-smelling herb or drug.

AROUND (Part.) all about, encircling, circumscribing, &c.

ARPEGGIO (S.) the manner of making the several notes of a chord in music be distinctly heard one after another, by a melodious purling and rolling motion of the hand, particularly upon stringed instruments, always beginning at the ground, or lowest note, and rising upwards.

A'RQUEBUSE or **HA'RQUEBUSS** (S.) a hand-gun, somewhat larger than a common musket.

A'RRACK (S.) commonly called *Rack*, a spirituous liquor distilled in the *East-Indies*.

ARRA'IGN (V.) to indict, and bring to his trial, a person accused, or guilty of a crime. He who is arraigned on an indictment of felony or murder, is not allowed council, but the judge is to inform him in what relates to the manner of pleading, that he may not run into any danger by mis-pleading. To arraign at an *offize*, is to prosecute by such a writ.

ARRA'IGNMENT (S.) an indicting, or bringing a prisoner to his trial.

ARRANGEMENT (S.) the putting, placing, or disposing of persons or things into a certain order.

A'RRANT (A.) famous, notorious, well-skilled; but chiefly used in a disgraceful or ignominious sense, signifying a very, or downright fool, rogue, sot, &c.

A'RRAS (S.) the best or richest tapestry, so called from *Arras*, a town in *Flanders*, the place where it was first made.

ARRAY (V.) the ranking, or putting things in order, for the performance of something to be done; as putting an army in *array*, is to prepare it for battle.

ARREARS or **ARREARAGE** (S.) the whole, or part of an old debt, since when the account has been settled, and matters carried on. So wages, or pensions, are said to be in *arrear*, when they exceed the usual time of payment, or any part is left unsatisfied, or unpaid.

ARRE'ST (S.) the stopping or detaining a person, by a legal process.

ARRE'ST (V.) to stop, detain, or seize the person of a debtor, in order to make him pay, or give security for a debt, or answer an accusation.

ARRET (S.) a proclamation, or law, which among the *French* is the same with our acts of parliament.

ARRIERE (A.) behind, or the hind, or furthestmost part of a thing.

ARRIVAL (S.) the coming home, the making a port by ship, or the finishing a journey, either in whole or in part by land.

ARRIVE (V.) to attain, or come at; also to finish a voyage, or journey, to come home when a person has been at a great distance.

ARROGANCE or **ARROGANCY** (S.) pride, haughtiness, or self-conceit.

ARROGANT (A.) presumptuous, haughty, proud, self-conceited.

ARROGATE (V.) to assume to one's self more than we ought, to boast of, claim, or challenge what does not belong to one.

ARROW (S.) an instrument of war, much used by all nations formerly, and still by the *Indians*, which being projected from a bow, by drawing a string, would do execution at a great distance; it is sometimes called a *dart*.

ARSE (S.) the buttocks, or that part of a man, or any four-legged creature, upon which he sits.

ARSENAL (S.) the publick store-house for arms and ammunition, belonging to the crown, or government of any fortified town or city.

ARSENICK (S.) a ponderous, mineral substance, caustick and corrosive to so great a degree, as to be a poison. It is ranked in the class of sulphurs. There are divers kinds of it, viz. yellow or native, red and crystalline. *Native arsenick* is of an orange, or yellow colour, and is called *orpiment*, commonly found in copper mines; from this sort are made the two others. One property of *arsenick* is, that mixing a very small portion of it with any other metal, it renders that mettles friable, and unmallesable; for which reason, the refiners fear nothing so much as *arsenick* being mixed among any of their operations.

ART (S.) the skill or knowledge of doing, acting, or performing any thing regularly, by proper instruments, fit methods, and due ways; and differs from a science, which properly is the contemplation of the theory, or abstracted relation that one thing bears to another; though these terms are frequently confounded. They use the phrase, *He is art and part*, in the north of *England* and *Scotland*, when they charge a person with being both the projector and contriver of something criminal, as well as the actor.

ARTERY (S.) a hollow, fistulous canal, of a conical form, whose use is to receive the blood from the ventricles of the heart, and disperse it all over the body, for the preservation of life and heat, and the conveyance of the necessary nutriment. It is composed of three coats; the first nervous, being a thread of fine blood vessels for nourishing the other two; the second muscular, consisting of spiral fibres, which have a strong elasticity, and have many, or few struts, according to the

size of the *artery*; the third and inmost coat is a fine, dense, transparent membrane, which keeps the blood within its channels.

ARTFUL (A.) cunning, well-projected, &c.

ARTHRITICK or **ARTHRITICAL** (A.) gouty, any distemper that affects the joints, or of belonging to the joints.

ARTHROÏDA (S.) in *Anatomy*, a species of articulation, wherein the flat head of one bone is received into the shallow socket of another.

ARTICLE (S.) a head or subject upon which a discourse is made, a part, portion, or paragraph of a book; also the condition of a contract, agreement, or bargain; also a point or head of doctrine, or belief, in any congregational or national church. In *Anatomy*, it is the joint, or joining of two bones. In *Arithmetick*, it is the number ten, or such others as are divisible into ten equal parts. In *Grammar*, especially in *Latin*, it is a word added to a noun in the declining it, to signify its gender.

ARTICLE (V.) to make an agreement, upon particular conditions, to be performed by all parties.

ARTICULATE (A.) distinct, very plain and easy to be heard.

ARTICULATION (S.) in *Anatomy*, is the placing the bones of any animal so together, that they may be fitted for motion. In *Grammar*, it is the art of sounding letters, and joining them together, so as to make syllables and words, commonly called the art of spelling.

ARTIFICE (S.) a fetch or wile, a put-off or device, a cunning trick, a knack, or sleight of doing a thing.

ARTIFICER (S.) a worker at any sort of handicraft trade, the practiser of any mechanic business.

ARTIFICIAL (A.) any thing done according to the rules of art; frequently applied to doing a thing in imitation of nature.

ARTILLERY (S.) all sorts of large fire-arms, as cannons, &c.

ARTISAN or **ARTIST** (S.) one well-skill'd in any art, a curious workman.

ARTLESS (A.) plain, natural, downright, simple, without design; also a bungler, or piece of work that has no curiosity or regularity in it.

ARUNDEL (S.) is an ancient borough-town of *Sussex*, pleasantly situated upon the side of a hill, at a small distance from the sea, and watered by the river *Arun*, where ships of 100 ton may ride; over which there is a budge, that renders it very commodious, and the trade carried on here is so considerable, that several ships are built here for its propagation. It is governed by a mayor, twelve burgesses, a steward, and other usual officers in corporations. It has two markets weekly, viz. Wednesday and Saturday, and four fairs. The cattle in this town renders it famous, it having

having the manor inseparably annexed to it, and also the title of *Earl* without creation descends to the heir thereof. Note, the earl of *Arundel* is foremost earl of England. It is distant from *London* 46 computed, and $55\frac{1}{2}$ measured miles. It sends two members to parliament.

ARUSPICE (S.) a *Roman* priest, soothsayer, diviner, or foreteller of things to come, by looking into, and examining the appearance of the entrails of beasts sacrificed; *Romulus* is said to compose a college of these priests; also the divination or art itself.

ARYTHMUS (S.) a sinking, failing, or ceasing of the pulse, so that its motion can scarce be discerned.

AS (S.) among the *Romans*, was both a weight and a coin; when considered as a weight, it was a pound; when a coin, at different times it had different weights, but always the same value. At first it weighed a pound or twelve ounces; at the first *Punic* war, A. R. 513, a pound made 6 *asses*; at the second *Punic* war, 12; and by *Papirius*, A. R. 563, into 24, where it continued all the time of the commonwealth, in value about three farthings sterling; sometimes *as* signified an integer, or whole thing, divided into 12 parts.

AS (Part.) likeness, comparison, similitude, &c.

St. ASAPH (S.) an ancient city of *Flintshire*, in *North Wales*, distant from *London* 159 computed, and 212 measured miles, more noted for its antiquity, than for either its largeness or beauty. It is seated on the river *Elwy*, where it receiveth the *Clwyd*, over each of which there is a bridge. It is an episcopal see, founded by *Kentigern*, a *Scot*, bishop of *Glasgow* in 560, who ordain'd one *Asaph*, a godly man, to be his successor, from whom the city takes its name. Its present condition is but mean, having little to boast of, but its cathedral. It hath a small market on Saturday.

ASAPHY (S.) a hoarseness, or low tone of the voice, occasioned by a great cold, or ill construction of the organs of speech.

ASBESTINE (S.) a certain sort of paper or cloth, which being thrown into the fire, instead of being consumed, is only cleansed and purified from any dirt, or filth, it might have contracted, without being consumed or sensibly diminished.

ASBESTOS (S.) a stone, something resembling *Venetian* talc, from whence the matter of the *asbestine* cloth or paper is taken; it is also called *amiantus*; the word properly signifies an incombustible body, or one not to be destroy'd by fire.

ASCA'RIDES (S.) small worms that breed in the straight gut, which by their continual motion make the patient very uneasy; vulgarly called the *arse-worms* in human bodies, and bots in horses.

ASCEND (V.) to rise, go higher, or get up,

in respect to the present place or condition a person may be in.

ASCENDANT (S.) with the *Astrangers*, is that degree of the ecliptic which rises at a person's nativity. In *Civil Matters*, to have the *ascendant* over a person, is to have a power or influence over him, so that he will do a thing, through the interest of that person, that is contrary to his own judgment or inclination.

ASCENSION (S.) the moving or going upwards. In *Astronomy*, there are two kinds, viz. right, and oblique *ascension*; the right is that part or degree of the sun or star, in the equinoctial, reckoning from *Aries*, which in a right sphere, rises, or comes to the meridian, with it; the oblique is the same in an oblique sphere, and is reckoned or counted from west to east, and changes according to the latitude of the place. The difference between the right and oblique *ascension* is called the *ascensional difference*; but in common, this word means that festival, which the Christian church has instituted, to solemnize the day in which our Saviour went up, or ascended into heaven, forty days after his resurrection, his apostles and disciples, to the number of about 120, being eye-witnesses. The *Papists* say, that the holy fathers, who were dead and in limbo, were at this time delivered, and had a visible triumph over death and hell; but the scriptures positively affirm, the apostles saw nothing but angels in the shape of men, who assured them that Christ should one day descend from heaven, in the same manner they had seen him go up. Some Christians very positively affirm, that Christ left a visible mark of this glorious action, viz. the print of his feet, on that part of mount *Olivet*, where he last stood; and *St. Jerome* says, that it was visible in his time, and goes farther, saying, that when a church was built upon the spot, it could neither be cieled or covered over that part, for which reason so much of the dome was always left open. *Optatus*, bishop of *Milevis*, *Paulinus* of *Nola*, and others, are of the same opinion. About the year 700, Venerable *Bede*, in his book of the holy place, relates that it was then remaining; But at last the *Mahometans* took away these miraculous remains, and with the same stone blocked up the eastern door of the church built there; so that those whose curiosity might lead them now to view it, have not the opportunity to confirm by seeing themselves, what the others have affirmed with so much confidence.

ASCENT (S.) the steepness of a hill or mountain, reckoning from the ground or plain upwards towards the sky; also the act of moving upwards; in *Logic*, it is that sort of reasoning, where they rise from particulars to universals.

ASCERTAIN (V.) to assert, affirm, or assure;

sure; also to fix the price, measure, or weight of any thing.

ASCETICK (S.) a person that practises mortification, prayer, retirement, and other extraordinary severities, such as were practised by the Pharisees and Essenes among the *Jews*, the Stoicks among the Heathens, and by the Monks in the first ages of Christianity, and some pretenders of later years. Several books go under this title, that relate to devotion.

A'SCII (S.) a geographical name given to those people, who live in the torrid zone, and at certain seasons of the year have no shadow, the sun being vertical to them.

ASCITES (S.) the distemper called the dropsy, and particularly that species or kind that affects the abdomen or lower belly, by causing it to swell, &c.

ASCRIBE (V.) to report, lay upon, impute, or attribute a thing to a person.

ASHA'ME (V.) to put a person to the blush, to make him disown or repent of an act done.

A'SHBURN (S.) a small market-town in *Derbyshire*, seated on the river *Deule*, in a rich soil, from *London* 108 computed miles; its market is on Saturday weekly.

A'SHBURTON (S.) a large borough-town in *Devonshire*, that sends two members to parliament; is composed of several streets, with a large and beautiful church, and hath a very good market weekly on Saturdays, well stored with corn, cattle, sheep, and all other provisions; it is a great thoroughfare upon the *London* road, and distant from it 153 computed, and 191 measured miles.

A'SHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH (S.) a very pleasant town in *Leicestershire*, situate between two parks, has weekly a market on Saturdays, and consists of one good street, in which stands a neat stone cross; it has four fairs annually, which are famous for being well stocked with large young horses; it is distant from *London* 89 computed, and about 98 measured miles; it has one large, handsome parish-church, called *St. Helen's*; the living is a vicarage, whose great tithes are impropriate; the patron is the earl of *Humington*, who is the impropriator.

A'SHES (S.) the dust or powder of wood, coal, or other combustible matter, which remains after the primary body is consumed by burning, or at least dissolved in its firm, by violently loosening the cohesion of the parts together. They are properly the earth, and fixed salts of the fuel, which the fire cannot raise, all the other principles being gone off in smoke; the chymists call them *calx*. If well burnt they are generally very white, the oil that causes them to be black, being evaporated. The ashes of kali, fern, &c. are principal ingredients in making glass, and tints for refiners. It is consistently affirmed, that the ashes of all vegetables contain some iron, which occasioned a very in-

genious dispute, whether the metal existed in the plants, or was produced by calcination. Ashes are abundantly useful in physick, bleaching, sugar-works, &c. and particularly in agriculture, making an excellent manure for cold and wet grounds. The *Jews* made a lye, or lustral water, with the ashes of an heifer sacrificed on the great day of expiation, the ashes whereof were distributed to the people, and the water used in purifications, as often as any one touched a dead person, or was present at funerals, *Numb.* xix. 17.

A'SH-FIRE or SA'ND-FIRE (S.) in *Chymistry*, is when the containing vessel is covered with sand or ashes, and the fire or heat communicated to the vessel thro' the covering.

A'SHFORD (S.) a market-town in *Kent*, distant from *London* 48 computed, and 51 measured miles; its market is kept weekly on Saturdays; it has two fairs, *viz.* the 6th of *May*, and 29th of *August*, and a court of record on every Tuesday three weeks, for all actions not exceeding 20 marks; the town is governed by a magistrate, called a *constable*.

ASHO'RE (Part.) on the dry land, where the water is not, or does not come.

ASHTA'ROTH, ASTA'ROTH, or AS-TARTE (S.) a *Philistine* idol, which *Sennacherib* commanded the *Jews* to pull down; also the name of the *Sidonians* false deity, adored by *Solomon*, when he turned idolater. The word signifies a flock of sheep and riches; for which reason some think, that it was the name of a king of *Syria*, so called upon account of his great wealth; by others it is supposed to be one of the four *Venuses*. The scripture calls her *Aserah* or *Astrim*, the goddess of woods and groves, because of her being worshipped there, where the acts of uncleanness committed by her adorers, rendered her very infamous. She is sometimes called the queen of heaven, and the worshipping of her is called worshipping the host of heaven. She is generally joined with the god *Baal*, and called a god, the *Hebrews* having no word for goddesses.

A'SH-WEDNESDAY (S.) the first day of *Lent*, when, in the primitive church, notorious sinners were put to open penance; thus, They appear'd at the church-door barefoot and clothed in sack-cloth, where being examined, their discipline was proportioned according to their crimes; after which, being brought into the church, the bishop singing the seven penitential Psalms, they prostrated themselves, and with tears begged absolution; the whole congregation had ashes on their heads, to signify, that they were both mortal, and deserved to be burnt to ashes for their sins.

A'SIA (S.) one of the largest quarters of the world; so called by the *Greeks*, from the nymph *Asia*, daughter of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*, the wife of *Japhet*. This part of the world

world was first peopled; here the law of God was first promulgated, and Christ appeared in the flesh; here many of the greatest monarchies of the world have had their rise; from hence all arts and sciences are derived, and most of the religions that have appeared in the world. It is bounded by the *Tartarian sea* on the north, by the *Chinese sea* on the east, by the *Indian and Arabian seas* on the south, and on the west, the *Red-sea* divides it from *Africa*. Its extent from east to west is 1750 *German leagues*, and from north to south 1550; it is under the dominion of the grand seignior, king of *Persia*, great *Mogul*, emperor of *China*, and cham of *Tartary*. After the deluge, the empire of the *Assyrians* began here by *Belus* or *Ninus*, and continued to *Sardanapalus*; then it passed to the *Medes* by *Arbaces* to *Ahyages*; to the *Persians*, by *Cyrus* to *Darius*; to the *Grecians* and *Macedonians*, by *Alexander the Great*. The *Partians* also established a very powerful empire, which ended under *Alexander Severus*, and passed again to the *Persians*, but it flourished again about 1515. The air is very temperate, and if we consider its gold, silver, rarities, fruit, corn, simples, drugs, &c. we may justly denominate it the pleasantest and richest part of the whole world.

ASIATICKS (S.) those people who live in, or inhabit *Asia*.

ASIDE (Part.) privately or concealed; so in a *Play*, one of the characters is said to speak aside, to himself, or privately, so that the other do not hear him; also when a man breaks, hides, or absconds, he is said to go aside.

ASININE (A.) of or belonging to an ass; also a heavy, dull, blockish performance in any sort of work, book, or writing.

ASK (V.) to inquire, seek, or demand of, or after any person.

ASKAUNT or **ASKEW** (V.) to look sideways, to scorn or neglect a person, by looking cold, or indifferently, or disdainfully upon him.

A'SKRIG (S.) a small market-town in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, distant from *London* 175 computed miles.

ASLEEP (A.) to be in a state of insensibility and rest, in a natural way, in order to recover and refresh the several powers and faculties of the mind and body, which by labour and study are fatigued and overcome; in a moral *Sense*, it is to be careless, indolent, or negligent in a man's business, unattentive and heedless in any matter of concern or moment.

ASLOPE (A.) slanting like a hill, uneven, aside, awry.

ASMATOGRAPHER (S.) a composer or writer of songs.

ASP or **A'SPICK** (S.) a kind of serpent, whose poison is so dangerous and quick in its operation, that it kills almost the same in-

stant that it bites, without a possibility of applying any remedy. It is said to be very small; it is often spoke of in scripture, sometimes by the name *adder*, and sometimes *asp*.

ASPA'RAGUS (S.) a curious garden plant, commonly called *sparrow-grass*, now much in vogue, both for sauce to almost all sorts of flesh, or as a dish by itself, having a green head, somewhat like to wheat, growing upon a pretty large stem or stalk.

A'SPECT (S.) the look, countenance, or appearance of the face; also the line or angle two planets make in the heavens. Astrologers reckon commonly five, which are the conjunction, sextile, quartile, trine, and opposition.

ASPERITY (S.) roughness, harshness, sharpness.

ASPERSE (V.) to sprinkle, to slander, to malign, or speak evil of a person.

ASPERSION (S.) a sprinkling, a slanderous report, a lying charge against an innocent person.

ASPHA'LTO or **SPA'LTO** (S.) a black, brittle substance, like pitch, found in the lake *Asphaltites* in *Palistina*; whence it is called *bitumen Judaicum*, or *Jewish pitch*: This is a principal ingredient in the ground, that engravers use, to spread upon their plates, when they intend to etch, or eat in the figure of any creature, building, &c. with aqua fortis.

A'SPIRATE (V.) to pronounce or read words with a pretty strong breathing, or pushing forth of the breath.

ASPIRATION (S.) breathing; also a mark set over a letter in a *Greek* word, which has the force of an *b*, which is by some called no letter, but an aspirate.

ASPIRE (V.) to breathe, to long after, to ambitiously strive or aim at honour, power, or dignity; also to strive at excelling or equalling persons in learning or art.

ASQUINT (Part.) with the eyes turn'd on one side, not looking right forwards; and sometimes means a coldness or indifference for a person or thing.

ASSAIL (V.) to set upon, to attack, to begin an encounter or quarrel.

ASSAILANTS (S.) those who attack, or set upon others.

ASSARABA'CCA (S.) a plant whose leaves were formerly used as an emetic and cathartic; its chief use now is to make snuff.

A'SSART (S.) in the *Law*, is the offence of grubbing or plucking up by the roots, those trees or bushes that constitute thickets or covert in a forest.

ASSART (V.) to root, or grub up trees, shrubs, or bushes; to clean and make plain any woodland or disorder'd place; to dispose or set things in order, that before were confused.

ASSA'SSIN (S.) one who commits, or is concerned in an assassination,

ASSA'S-

ASSA'SSINATE (V.) to murder a person privately, treacherously or barbarously, whether by one's self, or with the assistance of others.

ASSASSINATION (S.) a private, treacherous, cowardly, barbarous murder.

ASSAULT (V.) to set upon a person violently and illegally; it is actionable, and damage may be recovered for it; in *War*, it is much the same with storming; for taking a town by *assault*, is taking it by storm.

ASSAY (V.) to examine, prove, or try a matter very exactly; as, to *assay* silver or gold, is to melt a part of the whole mass or ingot in a very strong fire, which being weighed, before it was put into the copple or melting pot, very exactly, and also after it comes out, the fineness of the whole is judged by this *assay*; for what is lost by this part so tried, is proportioned to the whole, which is accordingly pronounced more or less fine, as it loses more or less in the *assay*. The *assay* of weights and measures is an examination of them by a proper officer, called the clerk of the market, by weighing or measuring them with such, as are very nicely adjusted according to the custom of the place, or standard appointed by statute. In *Musick*, the flourish in the key, to try whether the instrument is in tune, and to put the hand in a proper position before the grand performance begins, is called an *assay*.

ASSEMBLAGE (S.) a total, or collection of several things into one sum or heap, a joining or uniting together.

ASSEMBLE (V.) to gather, meet, or call together, a number of persons or things into one company, mass, or heap.

ASSEMBLY (S.) a congregation, or number of persons or things collected or called together.

ASSENT (V.) to agree, comply, or yield to a thing; to approve of what another proposes or has done.

A'SSENT (S.) the approving of, or agreeing, complying, or yielding to a thing.

ASSERT (V.) to affirm, support by all manner of ways, vindicate, justify, or maintain.

ASSERTION (S.) a positive, strong, wilful and resolute affirmation, or maintaining of a thing.

ASSERTORY (A.) affirmative, positive, wilful.

ASSESS (V.) to tax, rate, or proportion how much every person in a district shall pay.

ASSESSMENT (S.) a taxation, rating, or proportioning.

ASSESSOR (S.) one appointed by authority to rate, tax, assess, or proportion how much every person is to pay towards a certain sum, to be raised for a certain use.

A'SSETS (S.) the effects of a deceased person, wherewith the heir or executor is to satisfy his debts.

ASSEVERATION (S.) a strong, earnest,

positive vouching, or affirming to a thing.

ASSIDUITY (S.) close application, hard study, continual diligence.

ASSIDUOUS (A.) diligent, constant, applicative, close in the pursuit of a thing.

ASSIGN (V.) to make over, to transfer to another; to shew, set forth, or declare why a thing should be done, is to *assign* or give reasons. In a *Law Sense*, it is the appointing one person to act, or do a thing for, and in the behalf of another.

ASSIGNABLE (A.) any thing that may be made over, or conveyed by one person to another.

ASSIGNATION (S.) the assigning, or making a thing over to another; but very commonly means an appointment to meet for love matters, or amorous intrigues.

ASSIGNEE (S.) a person to whom any thing is made over, which may be either by deed, or by law; by deed, when the lessee of a term sells, or assigns by deed, his right or interest in an estate, &c. In *Law*, an executor is called the *assignee* of the deceased person. In cases of *Bankruptcy*, *assignees* are persons chose from among the principal creditors of the bankrupt, to take care of his estate, effects, and debts, and to see them disposed of to the best advantage, for the common interest of all the concerned.

ASSIGNMENT (S.) a transferring, or making over any thing that is the property of one person, to the use, benefit, and property of another.

ASSIMULATE (V.) to imitate, or copy after, to feign or counterfeit, to make one substance into another.

ASSIMULATION (S.) the making one thing like another; and *Physically*, means the changing the chyle into blood, or the nutritious juices into the substance of the body.

ASSISE or ASSIZE (S.) the sitting of judges or justices to determine causes. Formerly, it was the extraordinary sittings of superior judges, in inferior courts, to inquire whether the inferior judges did their duty, and to hear appeals; also a court held occasionally in the king's palace; also a writ directed to the sheriff, for the recovery of the possession of things immovable, whereof a man or his ancestors have been dispossessed; it has been sometimes used for a jury. *Assizes* are general or special; general, when the judges go their circuits; special, when a commission is granted to take cognizance of one or two particular causes.

ASSIST (V.) to help, aid, encourage, or be present at the doing a thing.

ASSISTANCE (S.) help, aid, encouragement, succour.

ASSISTANT (S.) one who helps, aids, assists, encourages, or any ways forwards the doing of a thing. In *Civil Affairs*, particularly in the management of publick companies,

nies, there are commonly a governor, sub or deputy governor, and more or less *assistants*, according to the charter of the company, who ordinarily have the whole power of managing all affairs belonging to the common concerns of the company, but are for the most part obliged to lay all extraordinary matters before a general collection of the proprietors, commonly called a general court, for their consent and approbation.

ASSOCIATE (V.) to enter into a league or contract with one or more persons, to solicit or carry on a concern for their common benefit.

ASSOCIATE (S.) a companion, or intimate friend, or acquaintance.

ASSOCIATION (S.) the entering into partnership, or agreement with others to do something. In *Law*, it is a patent, sent by the king to the justices of assize, to add other persons to them, for the more effectual taking the assize. In *Logic*, it is when two, or more ideas, constantly follow one another in the mind, so that the others always arise when the first is present.

ASSUME (S.) to take upon one's self, to arrogate.

ASSUMPSIT (S.) a promise to do, or pay a thing to, or for another voluntarily.

ASSUMPTION (S.) in *Logic*, is the minor, or second proposition in a categorical syllogism; also a consequence drawn from the propositions of which an argument is composed; also a festival, or solemnity observed by the church of *Rome*, in honour of the blessed Virgin *Mary*, who, as they suppose, was taken up, soul and body, into heaven.

ASSUMPTIVE (A.) any thing that may be lawfully taken, and used by one who before did it not; so in *Heraldry*, *assumptive arms* are such as a person has a title to bear, by virtue of some action done or performed by him, which by birth he could not wear: As, if a person that has naturally no coat, should, in lawful war, take a prince, or nobleman prisoner, he has from that time a right to bear the arms of such prisoner, by virtue of that military law, *That the dominion of things taken in lawful war, passes to the conqueror.*

ASSURANCE (S.) a security, positive promise, certainty, confidence.

ASSURE (V.) to assert, to promise positively; also to insure, or undertake for the safe delivery of a thing.

ASSUAGE (V.) to pacify, abate, allay, or appease, to persuade, or bring into temper.

A'STERISK or A'STERISM (S.) a mark, like a star, importing either some deficiency in words or letters, or something remarkable referred to. In *Astronomy*, a constellation of fixed stars is so called.

A'STHMA (S.) a distemper that renders breathing very difficult, by reason of a disorder in the lungs.

ASTHMATICK (A.) one who is short-breathed.

ASTONISH (V.) to amaze, surprise, or confound.

ASTONISHMENT (S.) an extraordinary surprise, great admiration or amazement.

A'STRAGAL (S.) in *Architecture*, a small round member on the top or bottom of a column. It is sometimes used to separate the fascia of the architrave; in which case it is wrought in chaplets or beads. It is also placed above and below the lists immediately adjoining to the dye of the pedestal. In *Gunnery*, it is a ring or moulding on a piece of ordnance, at about half a foot distance from the mouth.

ASTRA'Y (V.) to wander out of the right way, to go in a wrong path.

ASTRE'A (S.) according to the poetical account, was the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Themis*, and goddess of justice: She came from heaven, in the golden age, to live upon earth; but the wickedness of the iron age was such, that she fled to heaven again, and was placed in the Zodiac.

ASTRIDE or ASTRA'DDLE (Part.) the setting upon any thing with one leg on the one side, and the other leg on the other side, as a man on horseback, &c.

ASTRINGE (V.) to bind up, to make fast, to stop the flowing of blood or humours, by proper medicines.

ASTRINGENT (A.) binding, or tying up. So in *Physick*, those medicines that create costiveness are called *astringents*.

ASTROLABE (S.) an instrument to take the altitude or height of the sun or stars.

ASTROLOGER (S.) one who pretends by his skill in the starry world, to predict what is to come, or tell what is past, relating to the safety or welfare both of kingdoms and private persons.

ASTROLOGICAL (A.) something belonging, or relating to the art of astrology.

ASTROLOGY (S.) an art, taking its rise from astronomy, which pretends, by observing the aspects of the planets, and by knowing their influences, to foretell what is to come, or relate what is past. This art was very much studied by the ancient mathematicians, who, it is pretended, found out what no body now knows, the principal secrets being lost, although the modern impostors affirm, each for himself, to have found, exclusive of all others.

ASTRONOMER (S.) one skilled in the science of astronomy.

ASTRONOMICAL (A.) any thing relating, belonging, or pertaining to astronomy, whether it be tables, instruments, &c.

ASTRONOMY (S.) a science that teaches the motions, distances, magnitudes, periods, and eclipses of the heavenly bodies. It is very ancient, being known to the *Chaldeans* near 2000 years before *Alexander* took *Babylon*; the clearness of their hemisphere inviting them to make celestial observations, conti-

usual practice improv'd in it. From them it was communicated to the *Egyptians*, among whom an academy was erected by *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, for the study and improvement of it, in which *Hipparchus* made great progress, by discoveries and observations, and predicted eclipses for many ages after. From thence it traveled into *Greece*. The *Saracens* brought a little of it out of *Egypt*, upon their conquest there in the 8th century, from whom it came into *Europe*, and about the middle of the 13th century, *Alphonfus* king of *Castile* spent 400,000 crowns in composing more correct tables than had been before known, which are still extant, and well known by the name of the *Alphonfina tables*. About the beginning of the 16th century, *Copernicus* received the old exploded doctrine of the sun's being the center of the system, and the earth a planet moving round him. *Kepler* and several other great men followed him, and made great discoveries, particularly *Galileo*, by the help of perspective glasses, which have been improved into telescopes of various sorts, upon which many of the new discoveries depend, and although *Sir Isaac Newton* has done many wonders, there is still room for future industry to compleat what is begun.

ASU'NDER (Part.) parted, or at a distance one from another, divided into two or more parts.

ASY'LUM (S.) a place of refuge for unfortunate persons, who by accident, or unavoidable necessity, had done things that rendered them obnoxious to the law. God commanded the *Jews* to build certain cities for this purpose. The posterity of *Hercules* is said to have built one at *Athens*, to protect themselves against such as their Father had irritated. *Cadmus* built one at *Thebes*, and *Romulus* one on mount *Palatine*. A while after Christianity's coming into *England*, superstitious veneration ran so high, that churches, monasteries, church-yards, and bishops houses became asylums to all that fled to them, let the crime be what it would; of which very ill use was made, both by the clergy and laity. Something of this nature is still practised in popish countries, but not to so great an extravagance as it was here.

ASYMMETRICAL (A.) incommensurable, or that have no one measure that can divide or measure any number of quantities, without some deficiency, or redundancy.

ASYMPTOTES (S.) certain lines in that part of mathematicks called the conick sections, that continually approach nearer and nearer to each other, yet can never meet, though continued infinitely.

AT (Part.) now in the place, come to, or arrived; as, *He is at home*, or, *he is now in the house*, or *part adjacent*; *I am at my journey's end*, or, *am come to the place intended*, &c.

ATCHIE'VE (V.) to perform or finish a thing, particularly something great and noble.

ATCHIEVEMENT (S.) the doing an honourable and worthy action. In *Heraldry*, it is the whole coat, embellished with every thing that belongs to it.

A'THEISM (S.) the denying of a God, the disbelieving a first, immaterial, and intelligent cause of all things.

A'THEIST (S.) one who pretends not only to disbelieve a supreme Being or Cause of all things, but undertakes to demonstrate the absurdity and impossibility of such a Being.

ATHEISTICAL (A.) any thing belonging to, or tending to atheism.

A'THERSTON (S.) a pretty good market-town in *Warwickshire*, distant from *London* 84 computed miles. The market is weekly on Tuesday.

ATHLETICK (A.) belonging to wrestling, robust, strong and hardy, fit for such sturdy exercises.

ATLA'NTES (S.) those figures which in some old buildings are made in the forms of men or beasts, supporting the edifice; they are sometimes called *caryatides*.

ATLAS (S.) the name of a king of *Mauritania*, celebrated for his skill in astronomy. The invention of the instrument called the *sphere*, is attributed to him; upon which the poets improved, and fabulously attributed the carrying the world upon his shoulders to him. There is a mountain in *Africa* called by this name, into which he is said to be metamorphosed, upon account of its great height, appearing to the vulgar to support the heavens. Also books, or collections of maps, general and particular, for the whole world, are called *atlases*. In *Anatomy*, the first vertebra of the neck goes by this name; and in *Architecture*, those figures of half men, used in some old buildings, by way of ornament to the supports of houses, are called *atlases*.

ATMOSPHERE (S.) the large hemisphere that visibly surrounds us, containing the air, clouds, rain, &c. Its height is very variously conjectured, grounded upon different phenomena, and sundry experiments; but the most general received opinion is, that it is about 45 miles. The weight, density, thickness, rarity, &c. are propositions that have, and do whet the wits of the Naturalists of all ages and nations, and in all probability will continue so to do. All bodies are supposed to have their particular *atmosphere*, whether terrestrial or celestial; in the terrestrial, they are formed by certain emissions of effluvia from the bodies themselves, to a certain distance.

A'TOM (S.) the smallest particles, bits, or pieces of matter, that any body is supposed to be made up of. From whence the doctrine that undertakes to account for the origin, or formation of things, upon the supposition of gravity and motion, is sometimes called the *atomical*, and sometimes the *corpuscular philosophy*, and is now generally received throughout *Europe*.

ATONE (V.) to satisfy, appease, or pay for an injury done, or a crime committed, whereby the offender is restored to favour.

ATONEMENT (S.) reconciliation, appeasing of anger, satisfying, or paying a debt.

ATROCIOUS (A.) notorious, heinous, cruel, outrageous, barbarous.

ATROPHY (S.) a decaying, or consumption, occasioned by the food's not becoming nutritive, but either some part or limb wastes away, or the whole body continually decays.

ATROPOS (S.) in the *Grecian Mythology*, is one of the three fatal sisters, that cuts off, or puts a period to the life of man.

ATTA'CH (V.) to arrest, seize, or apprehend by virtue of a writ; also to bring over, tie, and unite a person to the interest of another.

ATTA'CHMENT (S.) in *Law*, is the taking, securing, or detaining a person or thing, by virtue of a writ. It differs from an arrest, because that issues out of the inferior courts by precept, this out of the superior courts by precept or writ. An arrest is only upon the body of a man, but this is more general, and extends to goods likewise. Also the love, interest, reason, or cause of a person's being zealous for another's welfare or promotion.

ATTA'CK (S.) the act of setting upon, or assaulting a person or thing; the beginning of a quarrel or dispute. In the *Military Art*, it is the endeavour to force a pass, post, or body of troops. In *Fortification*, it is an endeavour of the besiegers, by trenches, mines, galleries, &c. to make themselves masters of the fortress. So a pretended assault at one or more places, to make the besieged divide themselves into several parties, in order to hide the grand attack or design, is called a false attack; and to charge both sides of the bastion, is called an attack in flank.

ATTA'CK (V.) to set upon, assault, quarrel, fight, or dispute with a person, or number of persons.

ATTAIN (V.) to acquire, get, arrive at, compass, or bring about.

ATTAINABLE (A.) whatever may be acquired, got, compassed, or brought to pass.

ATTAIN'DER (S.) in *Law*, is when a person has committed felony, or treason, and judgment is passed upon him. The children of an attainted person, cannot be heirs to him, or any other ancestor; and if he were noble before, his posterity is hereby degraded; nor can this corruption of blood be taken away, but by an act of parliament, or reversing the judgment, by a writ of error. *Attainder* is more extensive than conviction, because it does not commence before judgment. A man is attainted, either by appearance, or process.

ATTAINMENTS (S.) whatever a person has obtained, or made himself master of, by industry and careful application, whether the goods of fortune, or the embellishments of learning.

ATTAINT (V.) to spoil, dishonour, corrupt, or defile.

ATTAINT (S.) in *Law*, is a writ which lies after judgment, against a jury, for giving a false verdict in any court of record; whether the action was real or personal, if the debt or damages exceeded forty shillings. In such case the judgment was anciently, that the jurors' meadows should be ploughed up, their houses thrown down, their woods grubbed up, and their lands and tenements forfeited to the king; but if the person that brought the *attaint* be cast, he shall be imprisoned, and rankined at the king's pleasure. In the *Farrriers Language*, a hurt in a horse's leg, proceeding from the kick of another horse, or from striking his own foreleg against the hinder ones, occasioned by an overreach in frosty weather, is so called; the usual place is in the heel or trush.

ATTE'MPER or ATTE'MPERATE (V.) to qualify, prepare, or make ready, particularly spoken of metals and medicines.

ATTE'MPT (V.) to strive, try, or endeavour at a thing.

ATTE'MPT (S.) a trial, or endeavour to do a thing.

ATTEND (V.) to wait upon, to hearken or give ear to, to apply or bend one's mind to a thing.

ATTENDANCE (S.) waiting, service; also a company of servants, or the retinue of a nobleman.

ATTENDANT (S.) one who waits upon another.

ATTENTION (S.) hearkning, diligent application, study, or observation.

ATTENTIVE (A.) heedful, observing, diligent, careful, industrious.

ATTENUATE (V.) to thin, weaken, or make less. So *attenuating* medicines are such as by their constitution, thin and disperse those viscous humours, which, by reason of their glutinousness, could not pass thro' the pores of the skin.

ATTENUATION (S.) a thinning any thing, or making it more fluid than it was before.

ATTENUATIVE (A.) any thing that may be thinned, or made more fluid.

ATTEST (V.) to witness, vouch, or certify in writing, in the truth of a thing.

ATTESTATION (S.) the witnessing or affirming to a thing in writing.

ATTIC (A.) something relating to the city, manner, customs, &c. of *Attica* or *Athens*; and in *Philology*, we say *attic salt*, for a delicate, pleasant kind of wit and humour, after the *Athenian* manner, who were particular in this way. So *attic wit* means one that cannot be corrupted. In *Architecture*, an *attic building* is where no roof or covering is to be seen; and an *attic order* is a small one, placed as a crowning, completing, or finishing a large one. The *attic base* is what was peculiarly appropriated by the ancients to the *Ionian*

Jerick order, by *Palladio*, and some other moderns, in the *Derick*, and by others, especially the moderns, as *Sir Christopher Wren*, in *St. Paul's* church in *London*, &c. in all the orders indifferently, especially in large columns that support the porticoes, &c.

ATTICISM (S.) a short, pithy, concise manner of speaking or writing, sometimes called *Laconic*.

ATTIRE (V.) to dress, cloath, or put on what is necessary for defence against the weather, or for ornament.

ATTIRE (S.) cloaths, dress, garments, or furniture; in *Heraklity*, the horns of a stag or buck is called *her attire*.

ATTITUDE (S.) the posture that a picture or statue ought to stand in, and by which the supposed passions of the mind may appear to the beholder.

ATTLEBOROUGH (S.) in *Norfolk*, distant from *London* 80 computed and about 94 measured miles, was anciently a noted city; but is now only a considerable town, whose market is on Thursday every fortnight, for fat bullocks, sheep, &c. The most remarkable things in or near it is the great hall and meer.

ATTORNEY or **ATTURNEY** (S.) in *Law*, a person appointed or deputed by another to act for, and in the stead of himself, and particularly to solicit, or carry on a law-suit; in the *Civil Law*, they are called *proctors*; they are either *general* or *special*; the *attorney-general* is he that is appointed to manage all suits for the crown, whether criminal or otherwise, especially treason, and to him come warrants for making out patents, pardons, &c. He pleads within the bar in all courts, but when a privy counsellor he cannot plead, but on the king's affairs, without obtaining the privy seal for so doing; a *special attorney* is one who is appointed to one or more causes particularly specified.

ATTORNTMENT (S.) in *Law*, a transferring the duty or service owing to one lord to another, or the acknowledgment, homage, or service, that a tenant makes to a new lord; and this is either by word or act, voluntary or compulsory, and may be made either to the lord himself, or to his steward in court.

ATTRACT (V.) to draw to, to entice, allure, or win upon a person.

ATTRACTION (S.) in *natural Philosophy*, is that power or property whereby one body or thing acts upon another of a different sort, and by such acting brings or draws the body acted upon nearer to itself. This is sometimes called *fusion*, and sometimes *gravitation*; and so in the *Newtonian Philosophy*, it is that power or principle whereby all bodies mutually tend to each other.

ATTRACTIVE (A.) whatever has the faculty or power of attraction.

ATTRAHENTS (S.) medicines, or remedies that operate upon the internal disorder, that

a person is afflicted with, by being externally applied, and thereby mixing with, and rarifying any obstructed matter, make it fit for discharge, upon laying the part open by caustick or incision. They are also called *drawers*, *ripeners*, *digestives*, &c.

ATTRIBUTE (V.) to ascribe the doing of a thing to one's self or another.

ATTRIBUTE (S.) a property belonging, or that is peculiar to a person or thing, by which he is capable of doing certain acts; or, more extensively, is common to all things of a like kind, but different in quantity or extent; as, to know or think is common to God and man, but differs in extent, his property being to know all things, and perfectly; ours to know few things, and imperfectly. In *Divinity*, this word is used generally in a restrained sense, and applied to God only; under which is included all that we can imagine to go to make up a perfect being, such as infinite wisdom, goodness, justice, &c. The heathens appropriated a particular deity to each attribute; so they called his power by the name of *Jupiter*, his wisdom, *Apollo*, &c. In *Painting* and *Statuary*, some distinguishing addition to the principal figure is called an attribute; as the club to *Hercules*, the peacock to *Juno*, eagle to *Jupiter*, &c.

ATTRITION (S.) the rubbing or fretting of one part or thing against another; with the *Dreiners*, the first degree of repentance, or a slight transitory sorrow, for sin in general, or a crime in particular, is so called.

AVAIL (V.) to profit, benefit, or advantage.

AVAILABLE (A.) profitable, beneficial, or advantageous.

AVANT or **AVAU'NT** (Part.) before, toward; sometimes used by way of horror or scorn, for be gone, as, *Avant* or *Avau'nt Satan!* said in a fright, upon meeting or seeing something very disagreeable or hideous.

A'VARICE or **A'VARICIOUSNESS** (S.) covetousness, the opposite to generosity.

AVARICIOUS (A.) niggardly, close-fisted, covetous.

AVA'NT (Part.) take care, stay, hold still, be cautious, &c.

AU'BORN (S.) a small market-town in *Wiltshire*, distant from *London* 56 computed, and 81 measured miles; is principally noted for the great quantity of rabbits it sends to *London*; its market is weekly on Tuesday.

AU'CTION (S.) a publick sale where goods are put up at a certain price, for which the purchasers bid according to the conditions declared, and in which the highest bidder is the buyer.

AUCTIONEER (S.) the manager of the sale and goods at an auction.

AUDA'CIOUS (A.) bold, daring, hardy, impudent, fancy, unmannerly, rude, &c.

AUDA'CIOUSNESS or **AUDA'CITY** (S.) impudence, sauciness, boldness, impertinence, &c.

AUDIBLE

AU'DIBLE (A.) that may be easily, distinctly, and plainly heard.

AU'DIENCE (S.) an assembly or congregation met together to hear an oration, sermon, or publick speech; sometimes it means the faculty of hearing; as, *He spoke in the audience of all present*; sometimes the formality of admitting a foreign ambassador to deliver his message, and sometimes the compliment of his departure, going away, or taking leave; it is also the name of a court of justice, established by the *Spaniards* in the *West-Indies*, similar to our parliament, who judge without appeal in the district appointed to them; for which reason *Sancho* divides *Spain* into a certain number of *audiences*. It is also the name of one of the ecclesiastical courts, which is wherever the archbishop calls a cause to his own hearing, which is chiefly upon elections, consecrations, institutions, marriages, &c.

AU'DIT (S.) the hearing and examining an account of the revenue, or charge of any publick matter.

AUDITE (V.) to hear, examine into, and pass an account.

AU'DITOR (S.) a hearer, listner, or attender to any thing spoken, and now commonly meant of publick speeches; formerly it meant a judge, inquisitor, or notary. In our *Law*, it is an officer appointed to examine the accounts of the king or some great person, and from thence to make up a general book; they go by several names, according to the particular branch of business they are appointed to; as, *auditors of the revenue*, of the profits or imposts, of the receipts, &c.

AU'DITORY (S.) the place where publick lectures or sermons are pronounced; also the assembly, or congregation of hearers of any publick or private speech, sermon, oration, &c. also the bench or seat upon which a judge or magistrate sits to hear causes.

AV'ENGE (V.) to do justice to an injured person, to punish an offender according to his deserts.

AV'ENGER (S.) one who rights the injured, or punishes an offender; and according to *Cornelius Agrippa*, the fourth order of angels, whose prince is called *Asmodeus*, are called *avengers*.

AV'ENOR (S.) an under or sub-master of the horse to the king, who particularly takes care of the oats and other provisions, and also swears in all the under officers, that belong to the stable.

AV'ENUE (S.) an entrance, passage, path, or way, to, or from a castle, or other building; with the *Gardners*, it is called a walk.

AV'ER (V.) to affirm positively, assert, or assure; to vouch or prove.

AV'ERAGE (S.) the taking several things together, and considering the profit of the one, and the loss of the other, so as to make a mean or common price; also an allowance to

the master of a ship out of the freight, to make good a damage; also an allowance made by insurers, for such goods, as by the violence of the weather, were forced to be thrown overboard to lighten the ship. In *Law*, it is the duty or service, that a tenant owes or performs to a landlord, of serving one or more days with his cart, horses, &c.

AV'ERRING or **AV'ERMENT** (S.) asserting, affirming, assuring; in *Law*, the defendant's offering to justify an exception pleaded in bar of the plaintiff's action, is called an *avowment*.

AV'ERSE (A.) contrary to, or disliking of a thing.

AV'ERSENESS or **AV'ERSION** (S.) hatred, dislike, or opposition.

AV'ERT (V.) to keep off, put away, or prevent; particularly spoken of the intention of those prayers put up to God in time of the plague, common pestilence, &c. to turn his wrath from us, and to take away the affliction that troubles us.

AUF or **ELF** (S.) an ignorant, foolish, silly wench or fellow.

AU'GAR or **AU'GER** (S.) an instrument to bore or make holes with, both large and small; used by carpenters to make room for nails, pegs, trunnels, &c. or by coopers to make holes for taps, bungs, corks, &c.

AU'GES (S.) two points in a planet's orbit, one of which is sometimes called *apogee*, or furthest from the center of motion, and the other is sometimes called *perigee*, or the nearest to the center of motion.

AUGMENT (V.) to encrease, to enlarge, make more, improve, or amend a thing.

AUGMENTATION (S.) encreasing, enlarging, improving. At the suppression of monasteries, King *Henry VIII.* erected a court, called the *augmentation-court*, whose business it was to encrease the king's revenues by adding that of the monasteries to it.

AU'GUR (S.) one who pretends to soothsaying, or divination by the chirping of birds, the entrails of beasts slain in sacrifice, the appearance of the clouds, &c.

AU'GURAL (A.) of, or belonging to the art or practice of augury.

AU'GURATE or **AUGURIZE** (V.) to suppose, imagine, or guess, that such a thing will come to pass, by seeing or hearing the flight or singing of birds, &c.

AU'GURY (S.) in a restrained sense, means only the pretended art of divination, or foretelling future things by the singing, flight, &c. of birds; but in the general and common received sense, it means any kind of divination, or foretelling future events whatever, whether by birds, the heavens, elements, animals, water, &c. and is the same with magic, astrology, palmistry, &c. which, tho' formerly very much practised,

Is now very justly exploded by all lovers of sound learning and truth.

AUGUST (A.) majestick, royal, great, something belonging to greatness, royalty, or majesty; this title was first given by the Roman senate to *Octavius*, upon their confirming him in the sovereign power.

AUGUST (S.) the sixth month in the year, taking its name from *Augustus Cæsar*. The ancients represented this month by a young man, with a fierce countenance, wearing a flame-coloured garment, his head crowned with a garland of wheat, a basket of summer fruit on his arm, and a sickle at his belt, bearing a victim.

AUGUSTNESS (S.) majestickness, royalty, venerableness, honourableness.

AUGUSTAN-CONFESSION (S.) the confession, or articles of faith, drawn up at *Augsburg* in *Germany*, by *Melancthon*, and by him and *Luther* presented to the emperor *Charles V.* in 1530. It was divided into two parts, the first consisting of 21 articles, and the second of seven, directly opposed to the abuses crept into the church of *Rome*. The elector of *Saxony*, and his son, the marquis of *Brandenburg*, *Ernest* and *Francis* dukes of *Luxemburg*, the landgrave of *Hesse*, the prince of *Hannault*, the republicks of *Nuremberg* and *Ratislaga*, signed the same; the four Imperial towns of *Strasbourg*, *Constance*, *Münster* and *Lindau*, presented also a confession at the same time, which was the same with the above, saving in the article of the Eucharist. This confession was presented by the elector of *Saxony*, together with the princes and states above-mentioned, to the emperor *Charles V.* before whom it was afterwards argued; but the Roman Catholics being a majority upon the vote, it was rejected; however, the emperor ordered a conference between seven deputies of a side, consisting of two princes, three divines, and two lawyers, who met on *August 16*, 1530, where *Luther* being absent, *Melancthon* was head, who by his mollifying explications brought both parties, the next day, to an agreement of 15 of the first 21 articles, but could never agree about any of the seven last articles.

AVIARY (S.) a great cage or room, where a large number of small singing-birds of divers sorts, are kept together promiscuously.

AVISO (S.) an *Italian* word, used by merchants for intelligence, information, advertisement, or advice.

AUKLAND-BISHOPS or BISHOPS-AUKLAND (S.) a market-town, pleasantly seated on the side of a hill, between the river *Weare* and the rivulet *Gannesi*, principally noted for the bishop's palace, its curious chapel, and fine bridge; distant from *London* 154 computed, and 184 measured miles. Its market is weekly on *Thursday*.

AUKWARD (A.) the doing a thing in an unhandy, unskilful, slovenly, ignorant way, or manner.

AULCE'STER (S.) an ancient, but small town corporate in *Warwickshire*, much frequented by the dealers in corn at the corn-fair. Its market is weekly on *Thursday*; distant from *London* 72 computed, and 91 measured miles.

AULIQUE (A.) the name of a sovereign court in the empire of *Germany*, whose jurisdiction is general all over the country, to which the last appeal is made by all the subjects of the empire. This court was erected by the emperor, who nominates all the officers, only the elector of *Metz* has the privilege of a visitor. It consists of a Roman Catholic president, a vice-chancellor presented by the elector of *Munich*, and 18 assessors or judges, nine Roman Catholics, and nine Protestants; they sit upon two distinct benches, one for the noblemen, and one for the lawyers; they hold their meetings near the emperor's residence, for which reason it is called the emperor's justice. This council has a concurrent jurisdiction with the Imperial chamber at *Spire*; for here prevention, or being first seized of a cause, gives a right to try it; the emperor himself cannot break into this privilege, nor stop the process, nor award the trying any cause before himself, when the suit is commenced in either of these courts; no cause can be removed without the consent of the states of the empire. However, the court seldom proceeds to judgment without pre-acquainting the emperor; the language of the court is, *fiat verbum ad Cæsarem*. The power of the *aulique* court determines with the emperor's death; whereas the Imperial chamber at *Spire* continues its authority, and represents not only the dead emperor, but the whole body of the empire, which is supposed immortal.

AULN (S.) a *French* ell or measure for cloth, silk, &c. which at divers places is of different lengths, at some more, and at others less than the *English* ell.

St. AULSTEL or St. AUSTEL (S.) a corporation-town in *Cornwall*, distant from *London* 103 computed, and 148 measured miles. It hath a market weekly.

AUNE or AWNE (S.) a *German* measure for wine, or a vessel containing about 40 *English* gallons.

AUNT (S.) the sister of one's father or mother.

AVOCATION (S.) the calling one off, or taking one from his business that he is about, an interruption, lett or hindrance.

AVOID (V.) to shun, escape, or endeavour to get out of the way of.

AVOIDANCE (S.) a *Law Term*, signifying sometimes a benefice void, or not filled up by an incumbent; sometimes in chancery pleadings, confessed, traversed, or denied.

AVOIRDUPOISE WEIGHT (S.) a certain method of weighing such sort of goods as are subject to dross or waste, and now the com-

mon

mon weight generally used for most sorts of commodities, in which 16 ounces are reckoned for a pound, and 112 pounds for a hundred, and twenty hundreds to a ton, at the king's beam, by which custom is paid; but in several market-towns and cities in *England*, it is very different; as at *Chester*, and the parts adjacent, it is 120 pounds to the hundred upon several commodities, particularly lead, iron, &c.

AVOUC'H (V.) to justify, affirm, maintain, boldly and resolutely to assert.

AVOW (V.) to publicly justify, support, maintain or vindicate an action already done.

AVOWEE' or ADVOWEE' (S.) the person that has right of presentation to a benefice or church preferment in his own name.

AVOW'RY (S.) is the justifying a seizure by making good his plea when a replevin is made, or sued, of goods that were taken in distress for rent.

AVOW'TRY (S.) the universally detested crime of adultery.

AU'RICLE (S.) that part of the ear that is on the out-side of the head.

AURICULAR (A.) of, pertaining, or belonging to the ear or hearing, from whence the confessions in the church of *Rome* are called *auricular confessions*, from their being made to, or in the hearing of another.

AURIGA (S.) a constellation of fixed stars in the northern hemisphere, sometimes called the *waggoner*; in *Ptolemy's* catalogue they were but 14, in *Tycho's* 23, but in the *British or Flamsteedian* 68, whose longitudes, latitudes, magnitudes, &c. are expressed by the several authors above-mentioned.

AURO'RA (S.) day-break, dawn, the morning, the time just before the sun's rising, twilight. The wanton invention of the poets have feigned it to be the daughter of *Titan*, and goddess of the morning, representing her riding in a chariot, with rosy fingers, &c. There are two meteors that go by this name, viz. the northern and southern; that visible among us is the northern *aurora*, which is an extraordinary luminous appearance, shewing itself in the night-time, commonly of a yellow, reddish colour, sending out frequent corruscations of pale light, which seem to rise from the horizon, in a pyramidal undulating form, and strike with great velocity up to the Zenith. This meteor never appears near the equator, and but rarely in *England*, none being recorded in our annals from *November 14, 1574*, till the surprising one *March 6, 1716*, which appear'd three nights successively, but much strongest the first. The philosophers are much divided about the cause of this phenomenon, wanting more observations to settle any thing for certain about it.

AUSCULTATION (S.) a giving ear to, a hearkening or listening to.

AU'SPEX (S.) among the *old Romans*, was one that pretended to divination by the flight of birds.

AUSPICIOUS (A.) favourable, lucky, that carries great hopes and probability of success with it.

AUSPICIOUSNESS (S.) prosperousness, happiness, success.

AUSTERE (A.) strict, severe, hard, unkind, stern, or crabbed.

AUSTERITY or AUSTERE'NESS (S.) strictness, severity, hard-heartedness, unkindness.

AU'STRAL (A.) southern, of or belonging to the south; so the last six signs of the Zodiac are called the *austral sign*, because they are on the south side of the equinoctial.

AU'STRIA (S.) a region of *Germany*, comprehending a part of *Noricum*, with some part of *Pannonia*, and part of *Germany*, bordering upon the *Danube*, bounded on the east by *Hungary*, on the west by *Bavaria*, on the north by *Moravia*, and on the south by *Stiria*. It is divided into the upper and lower; the upper beyond, the lower on this side, the *Danube*; *Vienna* is the capital city; the country is very fruitful, and has some mines, especially of sulphur. It was at first made a marquise by *Ordo I.* afterwards an archdukedom by *Frederick Barbarossa* in 1136, and is the only one of that title in the world. Of this house are lineally descended the emperors of *Germany*.

AUTHENTICALNESS or AUTHEN'TICKNESS (S.) truth, genuineness, uncorruptedness, of due proof or authority.

AUTHE'NTICK or AUTHE'NTICAL (A.) that may be depended on, just, true, and of good authority or power.

AUTHOR (S.) the prime or first cause of a thing; the contriver, inventor, or maker; the writer of a book; or the projector or head of a faction or party.

AUTHORITATIVE (A.) that comes back'd, or supported by power or authority, or the truth whereof is fully made appear.

AUTHORITY (S.) power, interest, rule, or credit; also a quotation from the scriptures, fathers, or other writings, in vindication of an opinion, or proof of a fact.

AUTHORIZE (V.) to empower, enable, or capacitate a person to do a thing.

AUTO'CRACY (S.) supremacy, self-inherent power, independency, &c.

AUTOGRAPHY (S.) a man's own or proper hand writing; an original book, treatise, or instrument.

AUTOLOGY (S.) a speaking of, or to one's self.

AUTO'MATON (S.) such instruments or things that have, or seem to have self-motion; as all animals, clocks, watches, &c. also the motion of the head, bowels, &c.

AUTONOMY (S.) the living according to one's own mind or desire.

AUTOPSY (S.) the actual viewing or surveying of any thing; the seeing or looking with one's own eyes.

AUTUMN

AUTUMN (S.) the third season of the year, or that wherein the harvest or summer fruits are gathered; it begins that day when the sun's meridian distance from the Zenith, being on the decrease, is a mean between the greatest and least, which is about the sun's entering ♋. In *Alicywy*, it is the time or season that the operation of the philosopher's stone is brought to perfection. Some nations computed their year by *autumn*, and the *English Saxons* by winters.

AUTUMNAL (A.) of or belonging to the autumn. In *Astronomy*, the autumnal point, is that point in the equinoctial from which the sun begins to descend towards the south pole, and when the sun is in this point, it is called the *autumnal equinox*.

AVULSION (S.) the forcing away, or pulling any thing back, or from another.

AUXILIARY (A.) helpful, assisting, aiding, or forwarding. So in *Grammar*, those verbs that make up the deficient tenses of passive or other verbs, as, *to be, to have, &c.* are called *auxiliary verbs*. In *War*, such troops as are raised more than the stipulated number, upon an extraordinary occasion, or come into an alliance, are called *auxiliary troops*. So the old *Romans* called those troops, that consisted of their allies and foreign nations.

AWAIT (V.) to watch privately for a person, to lie in ambush, to surprize him, &c. also just or ready to befall one.

AWARD (V.) to give judgment, to determine, or finish a matter in dispute.

AWARD (S.) the decision or judgment made by a person or persons, chosen or appointed to settle a matter that was in dispute.

To be AWARE of (V.) to be upon one's guard, to expect something to happen or come to pass, &c.

AWAY (Part.) be gone, depart, quit, or leave the place.

AWE (S.) dread, fear, reverence, regard, respect.

AWFUL (A.) majestic, dreadful, powerful, fearful.

AWKWARD (A.) clumsy, unskilful, unhandy, &c.

AWL (S.) a small, sharp-pointed tool to make holes, used by shoe-makers, harness-makers, &c.

AWNING (S.) the covering of a boat, or part of a ship, especially the window of the captain's cabin, to keep off the sun, wind, rain, &c.

AX or AXE (S.) an instrument to chop or cleave wood; also that part of a sphere or other instrument upon which it turns, sometimes called *axis* and *axle-tree*.

AXBRIDGE (S.) a mayor-town in *Somersetshire*, consisting of one large, narrow street, in which is a considerable market weekly on Thursdays; distant from *London* 105 computed, and 130 measured miles.

AXIOM (S.) a plain, self-evident truth, or

proposition, which is no sooner proposed but understood. This word is principally restrained to mathematicks, and when used to other purposes is frequently called a maxim. In an *extended Sense*, it is an established principle in any art or science.

AXIS (S.) in *Geometry*, *Astronomy*, &c. is an imaginary line passing through the center of any figure, or orbit, &c. about which the revolution is performed.

AXMINSTER (S.) an ancient town on the river *Ex*, in the extrem borders of *Devonshire*, famous for the tombs of the *Saxon* princes, that were slain by the *Danes* in the bloody battle of *Brunaburg*. It hath a large market weekly on Saturdays; distant from *London* 121 computed miles.

AYDE or AIDE (S.) a tax paid by the vassal, to the chief lord, upon some urgent occasion, either ascertained by custom, or specified at the grant of lands. Among the *French* and *English* there was an *aide* due for knighting the king's eldest son, which was demanded by *Philip the Fair*, in 1313. This *aide* being due upon the birth of the prince, for the ease of the subject, it was ordain'd by the statute of *W'ghmister*, in the reign of *Edward I.* that it should not be levied till he was 15 years old; there was likewise an *aide* for marrying the king's eldest daughter, practised in *England*, *Normandy*, and elsewhere; but by the above statute, it could not be demanded till she was seven years old. In *Feudal Tenures*, there was an *aide* for ransoming the chief lord, if he should happen to be taken prisoner; so when king *Richard I.* was taken prisoner, as he travelled incognito thro' *Germany*, by the emperor *Henry IV.* an *aide* of twenty shillings upon every knight's fee in *England*, was levied to redeem him; this was sometimes extended to redeem the chief lord's wife, or eldest son; there was also an *aide* due for building and fortifying castles, and several other occasions. The word in general signifies any help or assistance of any sort or kind, or for any occasion whatever.

AYE (S.) an ancient corporation-town in *Sussex*, governed by two bailiffs, &c. The principal manufacture carried on here, is the weaving bone-lace. It has a small market on Saturday, and is 74 computed, and 91 measured miles from *London*.

AYE (Part.) ever, without end, or cessation; that remains everlastingly.

A'YRY (S.) a nest, or company of hawks.

A'ZIMUTH (S.) is an arch of the horizon, comprehended between the meridian of the place, and any given vertical, and is the complement of the eastern and western amplitude to a quadrant; the *azimuths* are represented by rhumbs on sea-charts.

AZORES (S.) certain islands in the *Atlantic* ocean, about nine in number, subject to the king of *Portugal*. They take their name from the great abundance of hawks bred there,

and though they are very rocky, yet abound in fruit, corn, wine, &c.

AZOTH (S.) in *Chymistry*, is the mercury of any metallick substances; sometimes it means a *panacea*, or universal medicine; and sometimes the first or common matter of which any body is composed. In *Hebrew*, it signifies *Aphod*, which *Josua* gave to the tribe of *Judah*, but was long possess'd by the *Philistines*; it was a maritime city, and had a port in the *Mediterranean*. *Herodotus* says, that *Psammetichus* king of *Egypt*, lay 29 years before it in a siege.

AZURE (S.) sky-colour, or a fine, bright, lively blue colour. In *Heraldry*, the blue colour in any person's coat, under the degree of baron, is so called.

AZY'MUS (A.) unleavened, or unfermented. The *Greek* and *Romish* church have had long disputes whether the Eucharistical bread should be leavened or unleavened, but as the whole dispute rather tends to destroy, than promote religion, I shall say nothing of it here; the *Jews* in their principal feast, the *passover*, used unleavened bread for seven days, in commemoration of the hasty departure of their fore-fathers out of *Egypt*. They began to cleanse their houses of every thing leavened, the 13th of the month *Nisan*, which they very religiously observe at this day; and that they may strictly come up to their traditions, they search every part of their houses, to see if any bread, &c. leavened, remains unused; then they thoroughly cleanse them, and furnish their kitchen with new vessels, or cause them that they have to be new tinned, cleansed, &c. against the 14th day of the month *Nisan*.

B.

B Is the second letter of most alphabets, and in our tongue, is the first consonant and mute, and in its formation resembles a sheep bleating; for which reason the *Egyptians* represent it by that creature, in their hieroglyphicks; the *Eastern Grammatarians* call it a labial letter, upon account of using the lips much in its formation; it is sometimes turned into P and V; it so closes up the lips, that a vowel either really or imaginarily always follows it to open them, as may easily be tried. Among the ancient *Latins* it stood for 300, and when marked thus, B, for 3000, and when it had an accent below it, for 200; but with the *Greeks* and *Hebrews* it stood for two; it is now often used contractedly for words, as B. A. for *bachelor of arts*; B. L. *bachelor of laws*, &c. In *Musick Books*, B signifies the *bass*, or *basso continuo*.

BA'AL (S.) sometimes called *Bel*, an *Hebrew* or *Chaldean* word, signifying lord, mighty, or husband, the general name of the *Moabitish* and *Phœnician* deity, and most other bordering people upon the *Jews*. The idolaters pre-

tended under this name to worship the true God; the *Greeks* called him sometimes *Jupiter*, and sometimes *Mars*; but the truth is, that the *Babylonians* meant no more by it, than either the stars, the host of heaven, or such kings or heroes whose memory they consecrated to posterity, by a religious worship; the *Phœnicians* worshipped the sun under the names of *Baal* and *Molech*; it is imagined this idol was the first production of superstition, and the original of all others; the worship of this idol is described in the 23d chapter of the 2d book of *Kings*, and the 33d chapter of the 2d book of *Chronicles*; several kings were called by this name, as were also several cities, with some adjunct, as *Baalath*, *Baalath-Ber*, &c. so many of the idols or gods, as *Baal-Zephon*, *Baal-Peor*, &c.

BA'ALGAD (S.) an *Affyrrian* idol, said to represent the goddess *Fortune*.

BA'ALPEOR (S.) a *Moabitish* deity which the *Israelites* sometimes worshipped, supposed to be *Adonis* or *Osiris* the father of *Priapus*, who was worshipped by sacrifices offered to the dead, and the commission of all manner of lewdness and obscenity.

BA'ALZEBUB (S.) the god of flies, a false deity worshipped by the *Philistines*, at whose sacrifices it is reported a multitude of flies were always to be seen; whereas in the sacrifices to the true God, not one was to be found.

BA'ALZEPHON (S.) a suppos'd idol, or talisman, set up by the *Egyptians* to stop the *Israelites* march out of *Egypt*.

BA'BBLE (S.) foolish, idle, silly prating, or talking besides the purpose, or contrary to the matter.

BA'BBLE (V.) to talk foolishly, idly, and impertinently.

BABE or **BA'BY** (S.) a young child or infant, commonly under five years o'd.

BA'BEL (S.) confusion or disorder, so called from the wonderful confusion God brought upon the workmen, who, by the appointment of *Nimrod*, the son of *Cush*, were erecting a stately fabrick upon the plains of *Shinar* in *Mesopotamia*, in order, as is supposed, to preserve them from a future deluge; the figure whereof is generally supposed to be round, and the extent and height very extraordinary.

BA'BLER (S.) one that loves to talk much and foolishly, a silly, prating person.

BABOON (S.) a large-sized monkey.

BA'CCHANALS (S.) the drunken and reveling feasts of the heathen god *Bacchus*; also the priests of the deity who celebrated these festivals with cymbals, drums, &c. making a great noise and shouting, running about in a frantick manner, crowned with ivy, and sprigs of the vine, and carrying in their hands a staff wreathed about with the same plants, called a *thyrsus*.

BA'CHELOR or **BATCHELOR** (S.) a man who

who was never married. Formerly it was a name given to those superior in quality to equires, but unable to raise a company of *Gens d'Arms*, and therefore served under the standard of bannerets, being allowed colours of their own, and to conduct their vassals: They were usually young gentlemen, who endeavoured to acquire the title of *bachelors* by their prowess; and being an order inferior to those called chevaliers or knights, *Faucher* supposes they took their name from *bas chevaliers*. At the *University*, it is a person who has taken the first degree in the liberal arts or sciences. At *Oxford*, a person must be a student four years before he is intitled to be *bachelor of arts*, seven years to be *master of arts*, and fourteen years to be *bachelor of divinity*. At *Cambridge*, three years study qualifies him for *bachelor of arts*, six for *master of arts*, and thirteen for *bachelor of divinity*. After having studied the law six years, a person may commence *bachelor*. In *War*, those young soldiers are called *bachelors*, who having signalized themselves in the first campaign, are presented with the military or gilt spurs. In the ancient constitution of the *Admiralty*, this name was given to all under the dignity of barons.

BACK (S.) the hinder part of the body, and so the hinder or distant part of a building is called the *back-part* or *back-side*.

BACK (V.) to support, maintain, or encourage; and in *Horsemanship*, it signifies the breaking or fitting a young horse for the service of riding; and in common, it is to mount or ride a horse.

BA'CK-BITE (V.) to slander, revile, or speak ill of a person untruly, behind his back, or when he is not present to defend his innocence, or justify the action by putting it in its true light.

BA'CK-BOARD (S.) with the *Watermen*, is a board set up in their boats for passengers to rest or lean their backs against; it is also the stiff-milled paper put into the covers of books to preserve them from injury.

BACKSLIDER (S.) a term frequently used in the scripture, for one that falls from the truth, and becomes an enemy to the true religion.

BA'CK-STAYS (S.) those ropes in a ship's rigging, that go on both sides the ship to prevent the mast from pitching or rocking.

BACKWARD or **BA'CKWARDS** (A.) very loth to do a thing, unwilling; also an insufficiency or defect in learning; the hinder part of the ship, house, or garden.

BA'CKWARDNESS (S.) an unwillingness to do a thing; also imperfection or defectiveness in learning, &c.

BA'CON (S.) a well-known sort of food, made of hogs flesh salted and dried, which renders it fit for keeping a considerable time.

BAD (A.) the first degree of illness, imperfection, &c.

BADGE (S.) a mark or token of distinction; so the liveries of noblemen and gentlemen, and the cloaths and marks of pensioners of the lower class, are *badges*.

BAD'GER (S.) a carrier of luggage, a licensed hawk or pedlar; also the name of an amphibious wild creature.

BA'FFLE (V.) to silence or confound a person, by reasons too strong, evasive, or uncertain; also to put off, sham, or disappoint a person.

BAG (S.) a sack or pocket, made use of upon many occasions, to put goods in, especially grain or meal, &c. for the greater ease of carriage.

BAG (V.) a particular manner of packing up some commodities, as hops, pepper, &c.

BAGGAGE (S.) commonly applied to the ammunition and other necessaries for an army, but in general it signifies all sorts of goods or necessaries; also wenches or whores that follow the camp, or walk the streets; a sotry, idle, nasty woman.

BA'GNIO (S.) a place where persons go to sweat, bathe, and cup.

BAG-PIPE (S.) a musical instrument of the wind kind, much used in *Scotland*, and by the northern people of *England*, at fairs and country merry-makings, consisting of two pipes, a larger and a smaller, and a pair of bellows so contriv'd, that each pipe is filled with wind by the bellows, and the large one sounds a double octave, or deep key note to the lowest note of the small one; and this is called the drone, or holding note, descants upon which are played upon the small pipe.

BAIL (V.) to free, or set at liberty, a person that is under an arrest, or in prison, whether the cause be for debt, or criminal, by becoming surety for the appearance of the party at a day, and a place appointed.

BAIL (S.) the surety or person that is bound for the appearance of another, to answer certain matters in a court of judicature; also the limit or boundary of such a part or portion of a large park, that is put under the care of several keepers or foresters, as is the charge of one; also the iron handle of a pail or other vessel, that is lifted from one place to another with water or other liquor, in the shape of half a hoop or circle.

BAIL'ABLE (A.) any cause or action for which the law allows a person his liberty, by giving sureties to answer the matter by appearing at a time and place assigned.

BAIL'IFF or **BAILY** (S.) the name of an officer, brought hither by the *Normans*, being honourable among the *French*, as one to whom the care and charge of affairs was committed. *Provincial bailiffs*, in *France*, have the chief administration of justice in counties; and in *Scotland*, it is the name of a judge; but now in *England*, both the name and office is grown into such a contempt, that the word commonly means no more

more than a bare messenger, appointed by the sheriff to go up and down the country to serve writs, summon county courts, sessions, assizes, &c. There are still some places, where the chief magistrate is called *bailliff*; as, the *high bailliff of Westminster*, &c. sometimes it means a gentleman's steward or rent-gatherer.

BAI'LIWICK (S.) a certain portion or district of land, that is under the care or jurisdiction of a bailliff.

BAI'RAM (S.) a feast celebrated by the *Turks* after the fast of *Ramazan*. It is kept twice a year, viz. once immediately after the *Ramazan*, called the *grand baïram*, and again seventy days after, called the *little baïram*; it holds three days, during which no work is done, but presents are made to one another with the utmost expressions of joy; if the day after *Ramazan* prove so cloudy, as to hide the new moon, it is put off to the day following, when it begins, tho' the obscurity continue. At the celebration of this feast, after using many odd mimickries in their mosque, they close it with a solemn prayer against the infidels, to root out christian princes, or to embroil them against one another, that by their dissensions they may enlarge their dominions.

BAIT (V.) to refresh one's self in travelling, by stopping to eat, drink, or sleep; also to worry or tease a person, by continually asking for what he refuses to grant; also to set beasts a fighting by way of sport; also to put or lay a snare or temptation in a person's way, to catch him by surprize, or to bribe him into one's interest.

BAIT (S.) any thing that is a lure or enticement to a person to do a thing, or catch him by surprize; in *Fawconry*, when a hawk claps her wings, or stoops to take her prey; also in *Fishing*, the gentle or other decoy put on the hook to catch fish with, is so called.

BAIZE or BAYS (S.) a sort of woollen manufacture made at *Colebeffer*, used for womens under-petticoats, or other ordinary uses.

BAKE (V.) to dress victuals in an oven, a sort of roasting flesh, but not so delicious as before an open fire; also the common method of preparing bread to eat, is after kneading to bake it in an oven.

BA'KEWELL (S.) one of the best market-towns in the peak of *Derbyshire*, seated among hills, on the banks of *Wyre*, distant from *London* 115 computed, and 122 measured miles; has a large market on Mondays for lead, the great manufacture of those parts, and all sorts of provisions; it is an exceeding large parish, consisting of seven chapels, and is a peculiar, freed from all manner of episcopal jurisdiction.

BALA (S.) tho' but a mean, small market-town in *Merionethshire* in *North Wales*, yet is a corporation enjoying many immunities; governed by bailliffs; and has a tolerable mar-

ket weekly on Saturdays; distant from *London* 145 computed, and 184 measured miles. This town is seated near *Pimble-meer*, or *Bala-lake*, about three miles long, thro' which the river *Dee* is said to run, but not to mingle with its waters, which is thus proved, that altho' there are plenty of fishons in the *Dee*, there are none to be found in the *Meer*, and great plenty of the fish called *gwyniaid*, much like whittings, are found in the *Meer*, but none of them in the *Dee*.

BA'LANCE or BA'LLANCE (S.) when considered *Mathematically*, is one of the simple powers in that part called mechanics, which treats of the equality or difference of weight in heavy bodies, and are sometimes called scales, sometimes steel-yard; and these are of many different forms. With the *Astronomers*, one of the 12 signs of the Zodiac mark'd thus ♎ is so called; the sun enters this sign about the 12th of September at the autumnal equinox; the constellation consists of 14 stars of several magnitudes; when represented on a globe or planisphere, it is under the form of a pair of scales. In *Physicks*, the *balance of the air* is the weight thereof, whereby it presseth where it is least resisted, till it becomes of equal weight in all its parts. The *balance* of a watch is much like the pendulum of a clock, which by its motion regulates the motions of all the other parts.

BA'LANCE (V.) to make one part of a matter or thing even or equal to another, by adding to, or subtracting from the deficient part; to consider and weigh seriously every part of an affair, by taking in all the objections, as well as the conveniences. In *Merchandize*, it is to settle either a particular account of a person or commodity, or to settle the whole book or system, in order to see whether every thing be regularly and truly posted into the ledger, and from thence to know the profit and loss upon each, or all the commodities a man deals in, and also to know what remains undisposed of, which, when weighed, counted, or measured, will exactly correspond with what appears upon the account, if no imbezement, waste, or loss has been made. In *Politics*, to keep a *balance* among the several powers is, by making such alliances to strengthen the weaker, or weaken the stronger, that they may not be in a capacity of over-running their neighbours. In *Trade*, to preserve the *balance* is, so to proportion the quantity and value of imports and exports, that the value of the imports may not exceed that of the exports; also so to look after our neighbours, as not to permit them to monopolize the considerable and necessary branches thereof.

BALBU'TIES (S.) stuttering or stammering in a person's speech.

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BALCONY (S.) a small area before a window, surrounded with iron or wooden rails, to prevent persons from falling; without such defence it is called a flat, the use whereof is to stand and view fights as they pass along, or the country around, and to take the air without the trouble of walking abroad, or being incommoded with mixt company.

BALD (A.) naked or bare of hair, formerly was used for bold or courageous, from whence several names of kings and princes are taken, as *Baldwin*, or *Winbald*, a bold or resolute conqueror, or *Eadbald*, happily bold, *Etebald*, nobly bold, &c.

BALDERDASH (V.) to adulterate, spoil, or mix a good and a bad commodity together; also any thing done confusedly, and without judgement.

BALDNESS (S.) a nakedness, deficiency, or want of hair; also a mean, uncorrected, and unpolish'd way of discourse or writing.

BALDOCK (S.) a considerable, large market-town in *Hertfordshire*, distant from *London* 29 computed, and 38 measured miles, seated between the hills, in a chalky soil fit for corn, of chief note for its many malsters; its weekly market is on Thursdays; the church is a large pile with three chancels, and a fine tower with a ring of six bells, built in the middle of the town, and is a refectory in the patronage of the king.

BALE (S.) a pack or bundle made up very tight, and well corded; so those goods that are wrapt up in such manner, are called *bale* goods, as silk, cloth, &c.

BA'LEFUL (A.) an old word used for sorrowful, grievous, woful, terrible, &c.

BALK (V.) to disappoint, frustrate, put by, or discourage.

BALK (S.) a disappointment, a frustrating, discouraging, or putting aside a purpose intended; in *Farming*, it is a ridge of land between two furrows, or a piece of ground left unploughed; with *Builders*, it is a long slender tree used for rafters, scaffolding, &c.

BALL (S.) any thing round, as a globe or sphere, ornaments at gentlemen's doors, and an instrument of diversion for children and grown persons, used in diverse exercises; also a publick meeting for persons of distinction to divert themselves with dancing, &c. With the *Mathematicians*, a *ball* and *locket* is a contrivance made of brass, wherein a *ball* plays in a *locket*, by means of a perpetual screw, so that a telescope, quadrant, or other instrument may be most commodiously applied to astronomy, surveying, and other mathematical sciences.

BALLAD (S.) a song; but now commonly applied to the meaner sort, that are sung in the streets by the vulgar.

BALLAST (S.) any thing that seamen put into the bottom of the ship, to keep her steady, which is sometimes coals, bricks, stones, gravel, according to what voyage she

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is intended for. *Metaphorically*, any thing that brings a person to act discreetly, by correcting the youthful or airy vanities that hang about them, is so called.

BALLISTER or **BALLUSTER** (S.) small turned pillars, that are put under the rail or hand-board of a stair-case, balcony, or other partition to support it.

BALLOT (V.) to vote for, or chuse a person into an office, by means of little balls of several colours, which are put into a box privately, according to the inclination of the chooser or voter, or by writing the name or names of the candidates upon small pieces of paper, and rolling them up so that they cannot be read, which are put into a box, &c. and when the time limited for the election is over, an indifferent person takes them out one by one, and upon reading the name or names some body takes down the number of votes, the greater of which are declared duly elected.

BALLUSTRADE (S.) one or more rows of pillars or ballisters, made of a proper height to lean on or look over, set any where to make a partition.

BALM or **BALSAM** (S.) a sort of gum in very great use and esteem in physick, liquified by means of spirit of wine or oil, and found a sovereign remedy in the cure of wounds and several distempers; it is used by some ladies as a paint, mixed with the yolk of an egg and spirit of wine. That of *Gilead*, or the *Lewam*, and that of *Peru*, are esteemed the most valuable; the *Clymists* call the spirit of common salt by this name, when extracted by art: The preparation is thus; first the salt is dissolved, and that dissolution, well clarified, is set in horse-dung for the space of two or three months, after which they distil it strongly with sand heat, which yields an unctuousity of such a preserving nature, that the most corruptible things being steeped in it, are said to be preserved time without end; it is by this means, they report, that the dead bodies of the ancients were preserved without being reduced to mummy. There is an aromatick herb, called *balm*, used to mull wine with, to make it still more cordial than it naturally is.

BALSAMICK (A.) healthful, refreshing, restorative, of a fragrant smell and delicious taste, of the nature or quality of balm.

BAM (S.) a sham or pretence, a lying excuse; formerly it was a contraction of *beam*, and signify'd wood or woody, from whence several places take in part their name, as, *Bamfield*, *Bambridge*, *Bambury*, importing, that then, or before, that place was a wood, or woody.

BAMPFON (S.) a small market-town in *Devonshire*, was anciently called *Beanton*; distant from *London* 134 computed, and 167 measured miles, its market is weekly on Saturdays.

BAMPTON (S.) in *Oxfordshire*, distant from *London* 56 computed, and 66 measured miles. Its market is weekly on Wednesday, and the most noted of any in *England* for feltmongers wares; such as leather jackets, gloves, breeches, &c.

BAN (S.) a *Martial Term* for a proclamation made in an army by beat of drum, sound of trumpet, &c. requiring the strict observance of discipline, either for the declaring a new officer, or punishing an offender.

BANBURY (S.) a large market-town in *Oxfordshire*, distant from *London* 53 computed, and 75 measured miles, whose market is weekly on Thursday. Queen *Mary* made it a borough by charter, consisting of a bailiff, 12 aldermen, and 12 burgesses: This charter was renewed by king *James I.* 8 *June*, 6 *Reg.* and made a mayor-town, consisting of a mayor, 12 aldermen, and six capital burgesses, and a right to send one member to parliament; all which it still enjoys. The situation is very pleasant upon the river *Cherwell*, and its trade is very considerable, especially in cheese, of which it makes great quantities, and exceeding good.

BAND (S.) a small garment or ornament wore about the neck, and now commonly restrained to students in the university and public schools, clergymen and lawyers; formerly worn by every body, instead whereof, now neckcloths, turnovers or stocks, are worn by the generality of the people; also pieces of iron that bind or surround any thing to preserve it from spoiling, sometimes called *boops*; also long narrow pieces of cloth that are put round any person or creature, as a girt or swathing band to a horse or child; also a company of gentlemen bearing ha'berds, that wait immediately upon the king's person on solemn occasions, are called the *band of pensioners*; so at theatres, the company of *Musicians* are called the *band of music*; so likewise the militia of the city are called the *trained bands*.

BANDAGE (S.) whatever ties or binds things up or together; so in *Surgery*, the fillets, rowlers, or other linen cloths that bind up broken bones, sores, or arms that have been let blood, are called *bandages*.

BANDALIERE (S.) a large leathern belt thrown over the right shoulder, and hanging down under the left arm, wore by the ancient musqueteers, both for the sustaining of their fire-arms, and for the carriage of their musket charges, which were put in about 12 wooden cases, coated with leather, but it is now out of use.

BANDELET (S.) any small fillet, band, or flat moulding, used as an ornament in any of the five orders of architecture.

BANDITTI (S.) a set or company of outlaws that in *Italy* live by robbery, and plunder, from whence all highwaymen, cut-throats, and public robbers are so called.

BANDOG (S.) a fierce large dog, commonly

kept chained up in the day-time, that he may be fiercer in the night, kept in yards or lone houses as a defence against thieves; also for sport, such as bull or bear-baiting, mastiff-fighting, &c. Sometimes it is applied to a bailiff or his follower, &c.

BANDY (A.) crooked or deformed; also a stick made curved at the bottom to strike a ball with.

BANDY (V.) to collect, assemble, or get together a party or faction; also to toss and fro, to examine a matter thoroughly.

BANE (S.) the ruin, destruction, or overthrow of a person; also poison, or mischief.

BANEFUL (A.) poisonous, mischievous, hurtful, destructive.

BANE WORT (S.) the herb night-shade.

BANG (V.) to chastise by beating much or severely with a stick.

BANG (S.) a stripe or blow.

BANGOR (S.) by some called a city, and by others a town, a bishop's see in *Carnarvonshire* in *North Wales*, was anciently so large as to be called *Bangor the Great*, which was defended by a powerful castle, which has been long since levelled. It is lowly seated on the sea-shore; its cathedral is very mean and old, and by the people is pretended to be the most ancient in *Britain*, and that *St. David*, to whom it is dedicated, was its first bishop in 512. It is observed, that very few late bishops of this see die in it, they generally being translated as soon as opportunity presents; and while they remain bishops of this place, by reason of its small income, are commonly allowed to hold some other good benefice in *commendam*. The houses are tolerable, and pretty well inhabited. It is governed by the bishop's steward, who keeps court leets and court barons for the bishop. It has an indifferent market weekly on Wednesdays; is distant from *London* 180 computed, and 236 measured miles.

BANIANS (S.) an idolatrous sect among the *East-Indians*, who hold a metempsychotic, and will not therefore kill, or in any wise prejudice any living thing, not even the most noxious insect. They believe there is a God who created heaven and earth, and yet worship the devil, because they think he is capable of doing them mischief; they wear their hair short, but do not shave their heads. They understand business very well, and trade in most things. They marry their children at seven years of age; they make the chief part of their religion consist in purifying and washing themselves. If they touch one another, they must wash and purify themselves before they eat, drink, or enter into their own houses. They wear about their necks a stone called *tamberan*, which is as big as an egg, and has a hole in the middle, thro' which are put three strings; this stone, they say, represents their great God; for which reason, and their profession

of innocence and inoffensiveness of life, they are much respected by all the *Indians*.

BANISH (V.) to send away, to turn out of a private house or kingdom, by way of punishment for an offence committed.

BANISHMENT (S.) the forcibly being thrust out or sent away from the presence of a private person, or publick magistrate; the being compelled to forsake the house, or country of one's nativity, as a punishment.

BANK (S.) sometimes it means a great shoal of sand in the sea, where oftentimes ships are swallowed up and lost, and sometimes a small artificial wall of earth either to part or inclose lands, or in a garden for pleasure, made to sit on; also the boundaries of a river, or sea, that keep it from overflowing the country; also a place where many affairs are negotiated, such as the discounting of bills of exchange, &c. and in a *general Sense* it signifies any large stock of money belonging to several persons.

BANKER (S.) a person who negotiates money-affairs, bills of exchange, &c. In *Italy*, this employ is not esteemed derogatory to nobility, and is commonly practised by the younger sons of the best families, which supports both the dignity of the persons, and the profession. Among the *Romans*, bankers managed the exchange, took in money, assisted in buying and selling, and drew the necessary writings relating to all such businesses, and so were also brokers, agents and notaries.

BANKRUPT (S.) a person that is either really or pretendedly unable to satisfy his creditors, for which reason he absconds, hides, or denies himself to his creditors.

BANKRUPTCY (S.) the breaking, or becoming insolvent, or unable to pay one's just debts.

BANN (V.) to curse, exclaim against, or wish evil to.

BANNER (S.) a standard, colour, or ensign in an army.

BANNERET (S.) a knight made in the field, formerly an order in much power and esteem, but now dwindled away, and extinct.

BANNS or **BANES** (S.) the solemn proclamation, or publication of any thing; a publick edict or summons, as of a prince to his nobles, frequent among the *French*; also of a lord to his vassals; the publick declaring of a contract of marriage intended to be consummated between two persons in the open church, in order to know if any just objection can be made against it.

BANQUET (S.) a feast or entertainment, where persons regale themselves with pleasant foods, or fruits. In *Fortification*, a small foot-way along a parapet, raised about a foot and half, for the convenience of getting up, and firing upon the enemy in the moat, or covered way.

BANQUET (V.) to feast, or enjoy one's self and friends, to live pleasantly and jolly.

BANTER (S.) a joke, a sportive amusing speech, mocking, or jeering.

BANTER (V.) to make game of, to sport with, to mock, or jeer.

BANFLING (S.) a young child that sucks, an infant.

BAPTISM (S.) a washing, purifying, or cleansing with water, practised among the *Jews* two ways; first, by those who had any ways polluted themselves, who, before they were permitted to assist at the sacrifices, were obliged to purify themselves by several washings; secondly, when a person was made a proselyte to their religion. if a male, he was first circumcised, and a small time afterwards baptized; during which time a summary of their religion was read. In the *Christian Church*, it is the sacrament of admission instituted by Christ himself, and practised by all parties professing Christianity, except the Quakers; many differences have been, and are still kept up in relation to the time when, and manner how, it is to be performed, which I forbear mentioning.

BAPTISMAL (A.) something belonging, or appertaining to baptism.

BAPTIST (S.) *St. John*, the fore-runner of Christ, is most eminently so called, as being the first that publickly baptized with a spiritual intention; also the name given to those who though they affirm the faithful, ought to be baptized; yet say, that it should be only to those grown up, or to the adult. There are a great number of sects who though they differ in other respects, yet agree in this; but what age the party must be before he or she shall be called *adult*, was never yet (nor indeed in the nature of the thing can be) determined; some persons being mere children all their lives, as to the nice distinctions that subtle heads have spun for them.

BAPTISTERY (S.) the place where, or instrument in which persons were, or are baptized; formerly, immersion being used, they went into a river, and were there plunged; but in the reign of *Constantine*, in great cities they built chapels, or places on purpose to baptize in, which in the eastern countries, was by dipping the person all over; but in the western, and colder parts, they use sprinkling, finding an inconvenience to arise by the other method; at first every church had not a *baptistry* belonging to it; our fountains answer the time end.

BAPTIZE (V.) to initiate persons into the community of the Christian church by baptizing them according to Christ's appointment.

BAR (S.) in *Musick*, those strokes that are drawn across, or downwards, between so many notes as make up the measure of time the air is prick'd in; also any letter, stoppage, or hindrance to a thing; also the rail, or place where the council stand to plead causes in a court of judicature, or where prisoners stand

to take their trial; also a small convenient room parted off in a tavern or other publick house, for the mistress, &c. to be in, and take an account of the reckoning, to give orders, &c. In *Heraldry*, it is one of the honourable members of a coat, which is divided by it into two unequal parts, by its being drawn horizontally across the field, and containing $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the whole.

BARATRY (S.) In *Law*, is when the master of a ship endeavours to cheat the owners or insurers, either by running away with the ship, or embezzling the goods.

BARB (V.) to shave off the beard from a man's face; in *Carving*, it is to cut up a lobster.

BARBACAN or **BARBICAN** (S.) an opening left in the walls of those buildings liable to be overflowed, for the water to come in and go out at, or to drain the water from off a terrace; also a cleft or aperture made in the walls of a fortress to fire through upon the enemy; and formerly it was a fort at the entrance of a bridge, or without the city, having a double wall with towers, to overlook and command the city.

BARBARIANS (S.) unciviliz'd, wild, or rude people, such as the *Hottentots*, at the Cape of *Good Hope*, &c. with the *Greeks* and *Romans*, this term was applied to all foreigners.

BARBARISM (S.) an ungrammatical way of speaking or writing, and contrary to the true idiom of any particular language.

BARBARITY (S.) cruelty, inhumanity, unreasonable punishment, &c.

BARBAROUS (A.) wild, unpolished, uncivilized by good laws and customs; ignorant, fierce, cruel; and when applied to *Language*, is that which is improper and immethodical.

BARBROUSNESS (S.) clownishness, unmannerliness, cruelty, &c.

BARBE (S.) a sort of horse brought from *Barbary*, much valued for his swiftness; they are reported to retain their vigour to the last, and are therefore valued for stallions; it is reported they will out-run an ostrich, and that some of them are sold for 1000 ducats, or 100 camels, and that they are fed sparingly with camels milk. It is further added, that they preserve the genealogy of those *barbes*, as carefully as we do that of a noble family.

BARBEL (S.) the name of a pleasant river fish, so called upon account of its having a beard or moss under its nose or chops.

BARBER (S.) one who makes a trade or employment to shave or trim the beards of other men for money.

BARDS (S.) the ancient poets among the *Gauls* and *Britons*, who described and sung in verse the noble achievements of the kings, generals, and great men; they promoted virtue, and frequently influenced the chiefs on both sides, so far as to be reconciled, even when the armies were ready to join battle. In the highlands of *Scotland*, the heads of clans still retain persons under this name, to record the

genealogies and memorable achievements of their families.

BARE (A.) naked, unclothed; also having very little to cover or sustain one's self with.

BARE (S.) a place made for sport, to bowl upon in the winter-time, being so ordered, that no grass is, or easily can be upon it.

BAR-FEE (S.) a fee of 20 pence paid to the gaoler by every person try'd for, and acquitted of felony.

BARGAIN (S.) an agreement or contract relating to the buying or selling any thing. In *Law*, the transferring the right or property to, or in lands, tenements, manors, &c. from one person to another, is called *bargain and sale*, between the bargainer and bargainee.

BARGAIN (V.) to contract or agree upon certain conditions, either as buyer or seller.

BARGAINEE (S.) the purchaser, or person who accepts, yields, or agrees to a bargain or contract.

BARGAINER (S.) the seller, or person who offers or makes a contract or bargain.

BARGE (S.) a large boat made both for pleasure and trade; a vessel capable of holding many persons, and much goods, and according to its structure and use is called by various names.

BARGH or **BARMASTER** (S.) a *Mining Term*, signifying a governor or overseer. In *Derbyshire*, they are the common measures of the ore raised, collectors of the tythe or farm paid, and recorders of the quantity of ground claimed by each person in the king's field.

BARGH-MOTE or **BAR-MOOT** (S.) a court held on mining-affairs, subject to particular laws.

BARK (S.) a small ship or vessel that has but one deck; also the outer rind or coat of a tree. In *Husbandry*, bark-burning is a distemper or disorder in trees, commonly cured by cutting or flitting along, or down the grain of the bark of a tree.

BARK (V.) to yelp, or make a noise like a dog; likewise the noise that foxes make at rutting-time; also to peel or strip off the outer rind or bark of a tree.

BARK-BINDING (S.) a distemper to which trees are subject, that is cured by flitting the bark, or cutting it along the grain of the tree.

BARKER (S.) a salesman's servant that walks before his door, to invite customers in to buy cloaths.

BARK-GALLING (S.) is when the rind or bark of a tree is fretted, galled, or torn by thorns, or any other accident, which is cured by daubing the injured part with clay, and binding it up with hay, and letting it continue for some time.

BARKING (S.) in *Efflux*, about eight miles from *London*; is a large market-town, chiefly inhabited by fishermen, whose smacks lie in the *Thames*, at the mouth of the river, called

Barking

Barking river, from whence their fish is sent up to *Billingham* in small boats. The parish of *Barking* is very much improv'd by lands that have been got out of the *Thames*, &c. Its market is weekly on Saturdays; the rectory and parish-church, with the advowson and right of patronage of the vicarage, is in the warden and fellows of *All-Saints College* in *Oxford*.

BAR'KING (S.) is the peeling or stripping the rind or bark from off trees, for such purposes as it is useful, which can seldom be performed but in the month of *May*, or in a very wet season, heat and drought being directly opposite to that operation; also the noise that dogs make when they yelp; and metaphorically applied to any angry broil, or noisy squabble.

BAR'KLEY or **BE'RKLEY** (S.) an ancient borough-town in *Gloucestershire*, is governed by a mayor and aldermen. Its market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 89 computed, and 111 measured miles.

BAR'KSHIRE or **BE'RKSHIRE** (S.) is well clothed with wood, and watered with rivers, viz. the *Isis*, the *Oze*, and the *Kenet*. The whole county is generally of a rich soil, fit both for corn and pasture; there are several considerable manufacturies for clothing or woollen cloth carried on in this county, especially at *Newberry*, and also for canvas or sail-cloth. This county sends nine members to parliament, has 12 market-towns, and 140 parishes; is divided into 20 hundreds, which contain about 530,000 acres of ground, and about 17,000 houses, and is in *Salisbury* diocese, and about 120 miles in circumference. On the north side it is separated from *Buckinghamshire* and *Oxfordshire*, by the *Thames*; on the south side from *Hampshire*, by the river *Kenet*; on the east it is bounded by *Surrey*; and on the west by *Wilts* and *Gloucestershire*.

BAR'LEY (S.) a grain, or corn that grows much in *England*, wherewith some people make bread, but its particular use is to make malt, in order to make variety of drinks, called ale or beer, according to the particular mode of brewing it; from this grain historians say, was taken the standard of *English* weights or measures.

BARM (S.) the yeast, or head that rises upon ale or beer in its fermentation or working.

BARN (S.) a warehouse, or place to lay up hay, corn, and other country stores; sometimes used for yeast, or the working up of ale or beer, called also *ferment*; also a young child is so called by the *Scotch* and north-country folks.

BAR'NACLE (S.) a small sea animal frequent among the western isles of *Scotland*, whose production has multiplied the speculations of the learned; at first it appears like a little shell-fish growing on old timber, resembling a muscle for colour and consistence, cross'd with furrows; it hangs so the wood by a neck

longer than the shell, of a slimy substance, by which it receives nourishment within the shell, where is a feathered fowl called a *solam* goole. The *French*, on the coast of *Normandy*, have also *barnacles*, which they call *macraie*, which produces a bird of the duck kind, which the *French* eat as fish on fish days, though Mr. *Ray* has observed it to be a real fowl. The farmers twitchers or blakes, which they pinch the horses noses with, are also called *barnacles*. In the *Ganting Language*, a pair of spectacles; also the irons or fetters worn by felons are so called; also the gratuity or reward that jockies have for buying horses for gentlemen.

BAR'NARD-CASTLE (S.) a small market-town in the county of *Durham*, consisting chiefly of one long street, with several lanes branching out from it. Its chief trade is stockings and bridles. Its market is weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 185 computed, and 243 measured miles.

BAR'NET or **HIGH-BAR'NET** (S.) a large, dry, and pleasant town, highly seated, and on the road, formerly noted for its medicinal waters, which of late years are not so much used as formerly; but its swine-market on Mondays makes it to be much frequented, and well accommodated with inns. Here was fought a bloody battle between the competitors of the houses of *York* and *LANCASTER* on *Easter-day*, in which *Edward IV.* was victor; it is about ten miles from *London*.

BAR'NSLEY (S.) a pretty well-built town in the West-riding of *Yorkshire*, consisting of store-houses, has a good market weekly on Wednesday; its principal manufacture is wire; distant from *London* 126 computed, and 159 measured miles.

BAR'NSTAPLE (S.) in *Devonshire*, was once walled in, and enjoyed the privileges of a city. It is pleasantly seated among the hills, and built of stone; the streets are populous and well built, and clean kept; it has a strong bridge over the river; it is a corporation, consisting of a mayor and 24 common-council men, or capital burgesses, a high-steward, recorder, deputy-recorder, and other officers. It sends two members to parliament, who are elected by the mayor, aldermen, capital and common burgesses, which are upwards of 200 in number, and the mayor is the returning-officer. In queen *Elizabeth's* time it was much inhabited by merchants, who traded to *Spain* and *France*; but at present most of those merchants are removed to *Budeford*, occasioned by the shallowness of its haven. It has a large market weekly on Friday, much frequented, and stored with choice of commodities; distant from *London* 144 computed, and 190 measured miles.

BAROMETER (S.) a machine for measuring the weight of the atmosphere, and the variations thereof, and from thence to conclude what sort of weather will follow. This instrument

strument is built upon what is called the *Toricellian experiment*, and is only a glass tube filled with mercury, hermetically sealed at one end, and has the other open and immersed in a basin of stagnant mercury. As the weight of the atmosphere lessens, the mercury descends in the tube, and as it increases it ascends, the column of mercury suspended in the tube, being always equal to the weight of the incumbent atmosphere: Abundance of contrivances have been made use of to measure the atmosphere more accurately, which has given name to many sorts of *barometers*; as, the wheel, horizontal, diagonal, pendant, &c. *barometers*.

BARON (S.) a word used in several significations; first, as a degree of nobility, next below a viscount, and above a gentleman; they were those who have the government of provinces, as their see, holden of the king, and now probably are the same with *court baron*; presently after the conquest, all such came to parliament, and sat as peers in the upper house; this dignity at first wholly depending upon the king's pleasure, they afterwards obtained letters patent to make the title hereditary to their issue male, and these were called *barons* by writ or creation, whose posterity the king may create at his pleasure; those who were made by writ are called *barons* by prescription, because they and their ancestors have continued *barons* beyond the memory of man, and have their surnames added to the title of lord, but those by patent are called by their baronies; there are also *barons* by tenure, such as the bishops, who have baronies annexed to their bishopricks, are called lords spiritual, and sit in the upper house; this term is also applied to officers, as the *barons* of the *Exchequer*, who preside at causes between the king and his subjects relating to the revenue; there are also *barons* of the *Cinque Ports*, which are members of the house of commons. In the *Laws*, the husband is the *baron*, and the wife is the *feme*, and formerly, before there was a lord mayor of London, the chief magistrates were called *barons*.

BARONESS (S.) the wife or lady of a baron.

BARON and FEME (S.) in *Heraldry*, is when the coat of arms of a man and his wife are born per pale, in the same escutcheon, the man's being always on the dexter side, and the woman's always on the sinister side.

BARONET (S.) a degree of honour next to a baron; it takes precedence of all knights, except knights of the garter. It is given by patent, and is the lowest degree of honour that is hereditary; they had several great privileges granted them. The title *Sir* is allowed them by their patent, though they are not dubbed. Their number was at first but 200, but it was afterwards increased. They were allowed to charge their coat with the arms of *Uxter*, which are in a field gules, ar-

gent, a hand, on condition of defending the province of *Uxter* in *Ireland*, which was much disturbed by the rebels, and they were for that purpose to keep 30 soldiers for the space of three years, or pay into the *Exchequer* a sum sufficient to do it, which at *£d. per day* each, amounts to 100; *l.* In a statute of *Richard II.* *baronet* is put instead of *knave*. This order was created by *James I.* in the year 1611.

BARONY (S.) the dignity, honour, or estate of a baron, whether it belongs to a layman or bishop.

BAROSCOPE (S.) an instrument to find the several alterations in the weight of the atmosphere, and oftentimes confounded with the barometer.

BARRACK (S.) a hut, or little lodge for soldiers in a camp, or some convenient place without a city; formerly it was appropriated to the apartments for the horse, and those for the foot were called butts, but now it is a name common to the lodgings of both the horse and foot.

BARRATRY (S.) in *Mercantile Affairs*, is when the master of a ship cheats the owners, insurers, or hirers, by going away with the ship, sinking or deserting her, or embezzling the cargo; in *Law*, it is a noisy quarrel, some behaviour offensive to all the neighbourhood.

BARREL (S.) a vessel for liquid measure, of various quantities, according to the sort of liquor which it contains; of wine, 31 gallons and a half; of beer or ale, 36 gallons, &c. nor is the gallon of an equal quantity, as may be seen under that word; there are several other merchandises, that are sold by the barrel; some by tale, and some by weight. The hollow tube of guns is called the barrel; and the same term is applied to many other mechanical purposes, as in *Clock-making*, that upon which the line is wound, &c.

BARREN (A.) unfruitful, mean, dry, poor, ordinary land; and in a *Metaphorical Sense*, a person of no parts or skill; also a mean or trifling subject to write on; one that has very low thoughts; women, or any other animal that does not bring forth children or young, are said to be barren.

BARRENESS (S.) that imperfection in any creature or vegetable, that renders it incapable of bringing forth, or propagating its kind; also want of invention, &c. in arts and sciences.

BARRETOR or BARRATOR (S.) a quarrelsome, wrangling, litigious person, a promoter of law suits, a common disturber, one that is never quiet or easy.

BARRICADE (V.) to shut up, or secure one's self, by fastening the doors or avenues to a place.

BARRICA'DO (S.) an intrenchment or defence made hastily, by rolling barrels filled with

with earth, cutting down or throwing trees, casts, or any thing else in the way of a passage, to hinder an enemy's pursuing, or readily setting at one.

BA'RRIERS (S.) a stop, lett, or hindrance, made at the entry of a gate, retrenchment, or passage, to prevent the rushing in of horse or foot, by driving great stakes into the ground about five foot high, eight or nine foot distant, and putting thwart rafters, to hold it firm together, and in the middle is a moveable wooden bar, that may be opened at pleasure; it has sometimes been applied to a martial exercise, in which men fight with short swords, within an inclosure of rails or bars.

BA'RRISTERS (S.) persons who after having spent seven or eight years in the study of the laws, and made their skill sufficiently known before proper judges, are called to plead at the bar.

BA'ROW-HOG or **PIG** (S.) a boar, or male hog, pig, or swine.

BARRULET (S.) in *Heraldry*, is the half of the clofet, and the quarter of a bar.

BA'RRY (S.) is when an escutcheon is divided barways into an even number of partitions.

BA'RTER (V.) to exchange or give one thing or commodity for another, either of the same or a different kind.

BA'RTON (S.) a large straggling town in *Lincolnshire*, noted for little but its being a common ferry over the *Humber* to *Hull*; its market is weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 73 computed, and 94 measured miles.

BA'R-WIG (S.) one between a long wig and a bob, such as are commonly worn by the judges upon the bench.

BASE (A.) repish, dishonest, mean, low, vile, cheating, pretended; so *base* money is counterfeit coin, less than the true value ought to be.

BASE (S.) in *Architecture*, that rest or foundation of a column, which, according to the different orders, have different members and proportions; but what is called the *Attick base*, is frequently used in all the orders upon account of its beauty and strength. In *Geometry*, it is the lowest part of a figure.

BA'SE COURT (S.) such an one as is not a court of record.

BA'SE FEE (S.) a tenure at the will of the lord.

BA'SHFUL (A.) modest, soon put out of countenance, meek, tender, &c.

BA'SIL (S.) the sloping edge of a chisel or ruler, plaining iron, or other instrument; also a man's name; also the name of a particular sort of leather made of sheep-skins, used for many sorts of work mens aprons, boys' satchels, &c.

BA'SILICK (S.) formerly meant a large hall, or publick place, with isles, porticoes, galleries, &c. where princes administered justice personally, and now signifies any great church,

court of justice, or exchange; in *Anatomy*, the *hepatick vein*, running the whole length of the arm; in *Astronomy*, it is the star call'd the *Fox's heart*.

BA'SILISK (S.) a dangerous serpent, reported to kill with its breath or sight only. *Galen* describes it of a yellowish colour, with three little eminencies upon its head, speckled with whitish spots, that resemble a crown. *Aelian* says, that its poison is so penetrating, as to kill the largest serpents with its venom only; if it bites but the end of a man's stick, it kills him; it drives away all other serpents with its hissing; these, and many other properties said to belong to this creature, in the judgement of the most learned and experienced physicians and anatomists, are looked upon as fabulous, and that there is really no such creature in nature, and that those that are shewn for them, are impossibles.

BASINGTOKE (S.) a large, populous market-town in *Hampshire*, distant from *London* 39 computed, and 48 measured miles, surrounded with woods and pastures, rich and fertile, has a good market weekly on Wednesday, for all sorts of grain, especially for barley, many of its inhabitants being maltsters; and of late years the manufactures of druggets, shalbons, and such slight goods, have been erected, and carried on with good success. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, seven aldermen, seven burgesses, &c.

BA'SIS (S.) the bottom, foundation, or foot, upon which any thing stands; but with the *Anatomists*, it is the upper or broader part of the heart, which is opposite to the *mitra* or point.

BASK (V.) to lie stretching or loitering in the sun, or before a fire, to be warm without motion.

BA'SKET (S.) a convenient utensil, fit for many purposes, particularly for the carriage of garden stuff, made of willow sticks wove together, sometimes close, and sometimes open, according to the use or purpose it is to be applied to; also of rushes, thin laths, &c.

BA' ON (S.) in *Anatomy*, a round cavity in the form of a tunnel, situate between the anterior ventricles of the brain; in *Statics*, the two seas or dishes fastened to the strings are called *bajons*; with the *Glass-Grinders*, they are the dishes, that they form or grind convex glasses in, and are different, as the focusses of the glasses are farther or nearer; with the *Hatters*, the iron mould in which they form the matter of their hats; it is also a reservoir for the water of fountains, water-pipes, &c. also in common Furniture, a vessel to wash hands in, hold milk, make punch, &c.

BASS (S.) in *Musick*, the deepest or lowest part or tone, from which the several other parts are composed or built up, as it were, from a foundation; also a cushion or pillar made of hay, and covered with matting, used in churches

churches for people to kneel on, called also an hassock.

BA'SSA or BASHA'W (S.) a chief or principal officer among the *Turks*, who commands the army, and are governors of towns.

BASSET (S.) the name of a game at cards.

BA'SSO (S.) in *Musick*, is the bass part universally; but sometimes it is restrained in vocal music to the bass part that is to be sung. As *Italy* has been, and still is most noted for the finest musicians, so most composers in that science affect to use their terms, some of which are, *basso concertante*, which is the bass of the little chorus; *basso continuo*, is the thorough or figured bass, that goes thro' the whole performance, playing of chords, and whatever can make the harmony full and compleat; *basso ripieno*, the bass of the grand chorus, which comes in now and then to make the composition more affecting.

BASSOON (S.) a musical instrument that serves as a bass to a hautboy, flute, and other wind instruments.

BA'SS-RELIEF or BA'SSO RELIEVO (S.) that sort of carving that raises or brings the heads, bodies, or other figures carved on the matter, but a little way out, like the head of a prince upon a medal, of which there are sundry sorts, viz. some raised high up, which is *bold relief*, and others but a very little raised, as upon the common coin of a shilling, or stamp of a counter, and then the *relief* is said to be low.

BA'STARD (S.) the son of a whore, or unmarried person, so that the father is not certainly known, in a *Low Sense*; also any counterfeit metal, or wares, that are not genuine.

BASTARDIZE (V.) to make or declare a child illegitimate; also to corrupt, counterfeit, or spoil.

BASTARDY (S.) an inquiry, trial, or a legal examination into the legitimacy of a person's birth, whether it was in wedlock or not.

BASTE (V.) to anoint or moisten meat that is roasting at the fire, with butter, &c. also a slight fitching or tacking on of a piece of cloth upon a garment, in order to mend a hole, &c. also to beat, thresh, or bang a person for an affront given, or crime committed.

BASTILE (S.) a royal castle built by *Charles* the Vth, king of *France*, in 1369, for the defence of *Paris* against the *English*; and now used as a prison for state prisoners, like the *Tower of London*.

BASTINA'DO (S.) a punishment much used in *Turkey*, and among the *Mosses*, which is the beating the person with a stick or cudgel, and very frequently upon the soles of the naked feet, whereby they are often rendered lame all their lives after.

BA'STION (S.) in the modern *Fortification*, is a large quantity of earth faced with fust, brick, or stone, standing out from a ram-

part, whereof it is a principal part; it consists of two faces and two flanks; there are many sorts of *bastions*, as solid, flat, cut, compoed, deformed, demy, and double *bastions*.

BA'STON or BATTOON (S.) in *Architecture*, is the same with *corn*; also a name used in *Law* for one of the wardens of the fleet, who attends the king's courts with a red staff, for taking such to ward, as are committed by the court. In *Heraldry*, it lies diagonally cross the field, in the shape of a staff or truncheon, but does not reach from angle to angle, and is a sign of bastardy, and ought not to be born of any metal, unless by the natural children of princes, nor ought it to be remov'd till the third generation, and then it may be changed for some other mark.

BAT (S.) a bird that flies only in or towards the night, and then only in fine weather, having the body of a mouse, and the wings of a bird, not with feathers, but a sort of skin; it produces and suckles its young like the four-footed creatures, and does not lay eggs like a bird; it never grows tame, feeds upon flies, insects, and fat things, such as candles, oil, grease, &c. In *Africa*, they have tails as long as mice; some have four, and others two ears; they build no nests, but bring forth in holes upon the tops of houses; some are black, some are white, yellow, and ash-coloured. It is reported, that in *China* they are as large as pullets, and are delicate eating; and that at *Madagascar* and the *Maldives*, they are as large as ravens, and have heads like foxes. Also the name of a stick curv'd towards the bottom, us'd to strike a ball with, at the play called cricket.

BATA'VIANS (S.) the *Hollanders*, or united provinces, or those people that inhabit the low countries.

BATE (V.) to lower the price of a commodity, to make an allowance for a damage.

BATH (S.) a place to wash or bathe in; also a particular set of springs in *Somersetshire*, the waters whereof are found helpful in many diseases; among the *Jews*, it was a measure, that contained seven gallons and an half *English* measure, for liquid things, and three pecks and three pints, for corn and other dry things.

BATH (S.) an ancient city in *Somersetshire*, so called from the several medicinal springs, that are made into baths for almost all sorts of disorders, which have been made use of for that purpose, both internally and externally, for many hundred years; it is built in a low plain, and but upon a small piece of ground, but very compact, and encompassed on all sides with the river *Avon*, and several hills, which send down many springs into the city, and particularly three hot ones, which supply the baths; it is walled round with a slight stone wall, pretty entire, having a street built upon it; there is a large market under the town-house,

house, which is a neat stone building, standing upon 22 pillars in the front, where are the effigies of two kings, *Cad*, a *British* king, who is said to have given the city a charter, and *Edgar*, a *Saxon*, who was crown'd here, *Ann* 973; the streets are but narrow, but very neat, and the buildings good; there are two parish churches in it, besides the cathedral, which is a lofty and magnificent building. This city is governed by a mayor, recorder, common council, and other inferior officers; it sends two members to parliament; besides the profits that arise by a very great concourse of nobility and gentry, who come here for the benefit of their healths, the citizens drive a great trade in the woollen manufacture.

BATHE (V.) to wash, soak, steep or supple in any water or liquor, for pleasure or health.

BATH-KOL (S.) the daughter of the voice, so the *Jews* call one of their oracles, which is frequently mentioned in their books, especially the *Talmud*. By this name the *Jewish* writers call that revelation of God's will, which he made to his chosen people, after all verbal prophecy had ceased in *Israel*, viz. after the times of the prophets *Haggai*, *Zechariab*, and *Malachi*: The generality of their traditions and customs are pretended to be founded upon the authority of this revelation to their elders, by the *Bath-Kol*, which is a sort of secret inspiration, said to be communicated sometimes by an articulate voice, and sometimes otherwise.—*Calmer*.

BATTALIA (S.) the arrangement of an army, or the putting it in order to give battle, or receive the enemy.

BATTALION (S.) a body or small army of infantry from 5 to 800 men; they are usually drawn up with six men in file, or one before another; those that stand side by side are called ranks.

BATTEL (S.) a town in *Suffex*, so called upon account of its being built in the field or plain, called then *Heathfield*, where the great *Battle* between king *Harold* and *William* the Conqueror was fought, *Oct.* 14, 1066, which decided the fate of *England*, and subjected it to the *Norman* yoke. *William*, as a recompence for the slaughter of so many thousand persons, built and endowed a monastery here, and called it *Battel Abbey*, and dedicated it to *St. Martin*, and put in it a convent of *Benedictine* monks, to pray for the souls of the slain; quickly after many houses were built about it, which became a town, to whom king *Henry I.* granted a market, to be kept weekly upon Sundays, as was usual at that time, free from all manner of duties: But *Antony* viscount *Montague* got an act of parliament in 1600 to change it to Thursday, as it still remains; it is distant from *London* 48 computed, and 57 measured miles.

BATTEN (S.) in *Carpentry*, is a long, thin, and moderately broad piece of wood, such as

are nailed upon wainscotting, to make or divide it into panneling.

BATTEN (V.) to wallow, wanton, or roll in pleasure, to have a fill of the good things of this life, and grow fat by luxurious living.

BATTER (S.) a confistence made up of flour, water, eggs, &c. to make puddings, cakes, &c.

BATTER (V.) to beat down, or destroy a wall, town, or house, in a hostile manner: Anciently, they used an instrument, called a *battering-ram*, which was made of large beams of wood, with irons fix'd in the head or end, somewhat like rams horns, which being slung at a proper height, was thrust against the wall of a town besieged, by the strength of many men; now it is done by continually firing large pieces of ordnance, which carry balls of diverse sizes, till a breach is made.

BATTERY (S.) in *Law*, the wrongful beating of a person, upon which the injured person may indict the other party, or have his action of trespass; but if the plaintiff made the first assault, the defendant shall be discharged, and the plaintiff amerced to the king for his false suit. In some cases, a man may justify the beating another, so as moderately to correct him, as a father his child, a master his servant, a school-master his pupil; likewise if a person will take away my goods, I may lay hands upon him and disturb him, and if he will not leave, I may beat him rather than he shall carry them away. Measuring begins the breach of peace, assaulting increaseth it, and *battery* accomplisheth it. In *War*, it is the place where cannons are placed to play upon the enemy. Sometimes two or more *batteries* are so posited, that they point at the same place, or mark, and are usually planted against the walls of a town, &c. so that what one shakes or weakens, the other quite overthrows or beats down, by which means breaches are made for soldiers to enter and storm the town; these are called *cross batteries*; a joint *battery*, is when many guns play at the same time upon one place.

BATTLE (S.) the fight or engagement of two armies or two single persons; any contest by blows and arms is called a *battle*; and sometimes arguing one against another is so called. An army is divided into three parts, the van, which is the fore-part; the main battle, which is the principal or middle part; and the rear or part reserved, to push forward an advantage, or secure a retreat.

BATTLEMENTS (S.) the breakings in a wall, or breast-work, to look through, or over.

BATTOLOGY (S.) a great and needless circumlocution, a frequent repetition of the same words without necessity or propriety.

BATTOON (S.) a short thick stick or club; also a truncheon staff born by a marshal in an army, as the ensign of his office.

BAUBLE (S.) a play-thing for children, a

toy, any thing of a trifling nature, or small value.

BAUD or **BAWD** (S.) an infamous woman that keeps a house to encourage whoring; one who makes a trade of procuring or keeping women for lewd purposes.

BA'VINS (S.) a sort of light or brush faggots, used, in *War*, to fill up ditches, &c. and by *Bakers*, &c. to heat their ovens.

BAULK (V.) to disappoint, hinder, or cross a person's intentions or expectations.

BA'WDRY (S.) the lewd practice, or wicked trade of a bawd.

BA'WDY (S.) nasty, immodest, filthy, lewd, obscene discourse.

BAWL (V.) to scream, cry out, or make a great noise.

BA'WTRY (S.) a small town in the West-Riding of *Yorkshire*, but very much frequented upon account of its being a thoroughfare from *London* to *Scotland*, standing upon the great post road, and supply'd with a large number of inns for travellers; also the river *Idle*, whose stream is quick, and channel deep, brings down lead and mill-stones from *Derbyshire*, and iron ware from *Slefield*, which are conveyed to *Stockwith*, *Hull*, &c. Its market is weekly on Saturdays; distant from *London* 117 computed, and 147 measured miles.

BAY (S.) in *Geography*, a little gulph or arm of the sea that extends itself up into the land, and larger in the middle than in the entrance; also a light, reddish, brown colour in horses.

BAY (V.) is when after a deer or stag has been run hard, he makes head against the dogs; also to oppose or keep at a distance, by any proper methods; also to hold in suspense, or prolong the time; also to bark like a dog.

BA'YONET (S.) a short sword, or broad dagger, now used at the end of muskets instead of a pike.

BDE'LLIUM (S.) a gum, about which the learned are not agreed how it is produced; when good, it is clear and transparent, of a reddish grey colour without, and when touched with the tongue, yellow, bitter, soft, and odoriferous; it is used in the compounding mithridate. The name is mentioned, *Genesis* ii. 12. but it is not known what is meant by it.

To **BE** (V.) to exist or have a being.

BEA'CON (S.) a publick signal, to give warning against rocks, shelves, invasions, &c. which is made by putting pitch barrels upon a long pole, and they put upon an eminence, so as they may be seen afar off.

BEA'CONAGE (S.) a tax or farm paid for the use and maintenance of a beacon.

BEA'CONSFIELD (S.) a little town in *Buckinghamshire*, on the *Oxford* road, full of good inns, seated on a dry hill; distant from *London* 22 computed, and 27 measured miles. It has a market on Thursdays.

BEAD (S.) small, round, square, or other

fashioned ornaments to make necklaces for women; also ornaments in *Architecture*, carved in the same manner.

BEAD'LE (S.) a messenger or apparitor of a court, who cites persons to appear and answer in the court to what is alleghed against them; also an under officer in parishes and companies; also one who walks before the masters at universities.

BEAD ROLL (S.) among the *Papists*, a list of such persons for the rest of whose souls they are obliged to repeat a certain number of prayers, which they count by a string of beads.

BEADS MAN or **WOMAN** (S.) among the *Papists*, are such as repeat a certain number of prayers, by a string of beads, for the souls of persons deceased, &c.

BE'AGLE (S.) the name of a particular sort of hunting-dog; also a contemptuous name given to a boy or man, as to say, you are a special *beagle*, is the same as, you are good for nothing.

BEAK (S.) the bill of a bird; and, in a *Skip*, is that part which is fastened to the stern, and is supported by a knee, and is the beauty and ornament of a ship. In *Architecture*, it is the small fillet that is left on the head of a larmier.

BE'AKER (S.) a large cup or vessel to drink out of.

BE'AKING (S.) with *Cock-fighters*, is when one cock holds another with his bill, and strikes him with his spurs or gafflers at the same time.

BEAM (S.) a large piece of timber, used in buildings to lay other small pieces in, to support the floors, roof, &c. With *Huntsmen*, that part of a deer's head that bears the antlers, royals and tops; also a ray of any luminous body; with the *Heralds*, it signifies the principal horn of a stag or buck; also the shank or shaft of an anchor is sometimes called the *beam*; also the lath or iron of a pair of scales, and sometimes the whole apparatus for weighing goods, is so called; as, it weighs so much at the king's *beam*.

BEAN (S.) divers sorts of pulse, some peculiar to horses, and others fit for man's food.

BEAR (S.) a wild beast, kept by some to make sport with, by baiting with dogs; also two constellations, which the *Astronomers* call the *great* and *little Bear*; the *Pole-star* is said to be in the tail of the *little Bear*, because that star is never above two degrees distant from the north pole of the world.

BEAR (V.) to submit to, or suffer such usage as one's superiors think fit to bestow upon us; also to carry, to hold up, or support; to yield, bring forth, or produce. In *Heraldry*, he who has a coat of arms is said to *bear* the several charges or ordinaries contained in the escutcheon; with the *Gunners*, a piece of ordnance is said to *bear*, when it lies directly against the mark; also when a ship sails into

line harbour before the wind, or with the wind large, it is said to *bear* in with the harbour; also the several points of the compass, one ship or place is upon in respect to another, are called the *bearings* of those ships or places.

BEARD (S.) the hair that grows upon the chin of a man and other creatures.

BEARDLESS (A.) one that has no hair visible on the chin, as children, women, and effeminate men.

BEARERS (S.) persons that carry burthens; but particularly applied to those persons who are appointed by every parish to carry the corpse of dead persons to the grave. In *Heraklity*, those creatures that stand on each side the shield, are called *bearers* or *supporters*. In *Architecture*, any joint, stone, &c. that the building rests upon.

BEARING (S.) in *Navigation* and *Geography*, is the situation of one place to another in respect of the points of the compass; or, the angle which a line drawn through the two places makes with the meridians of each. In *Carpentry*, it is either the space between the two fixed extrems without any other support between, and then called *bearing* at length, or between one extram, a post, wall, &c. trimmed up between the ends, to shorten its *bearings*.

BEAST (S.) all four-footed animals that are proper for food, labour, or sport. Some call them so, because they think them void of reason, and so figuratively call men or women, who behave disorderly or irrationally, beastly creatures; but upon strict enquiry, that will be found to take its rise from an erroneous opinion of the ancients. The *beasts* of clince are the buck, doe, roe, fox and wolf; of the forest or venery, the hart, hind, hare, boar and wolf.

BEASTLINESS (S.) the acting or behaving like a beast, or the seeming irrationality of that species of beings; also drunkenness or any other notorious disorder.

BEAT (V.) to chastise, strike, knock, vanquish, conquer or overcome; also to give notice by *beat* of drum, of a sudden danger, or that scattered soldiers may repair to their arms and quarters, is to *beat* an alarm, or to arms; also to signify by different manners of sounding a drum, that the soldiers are to fall on the enemy, to retreat before, in, or after an attack, to move or march from one place to another, to treat upon terms or confer with the enemy, to permit the soldiers to come out of their quarters at break of day, to call them to their quarters, to order to repair to their colours, &c. is to *beat* a charge, a retreat, a march, &c.

BEATIFICATION (S.) the making or rendering persons happy or blessed; by the *Papists*, impiously applied to the bare declaration of the pope, as if it was in his power to make the greatest sinner happy and blessed,

BEATIFICK or **BEATIFICAL** (A.) that makes a person happy, and by way of eminence applied to the virtue or state of good men, glorified in heaven by the immediate presence of God, Christ, angels and blessed saints.

BEATIFY (V.) to make happy or blessed; to enrol among the saints.

BEATING (S.) chastising or punishing a person for a real or supposed offence; also the palpitation of the heart.

BEATITUDE (S.) blessedness, happiness, blissfulness.

BEATS (S.) the strokes of a balance-spindle in a watch, or of the peds in a pendulum.

BEAU (S.) one who dresses to the top of the mode, and affects to be first in all fashions; this name is commonly applied to those whose behaviour and talk shews their whole thoughts are taken up in the pursuit of trifles, without regarding the real qualifications of gentlemen, which by their habit they would be esteemed.

BEAU'MARIS or **BEAU'-MARSH** (S.) the shire town in the isle of *Anglesea*, where the assizes and sessions are held, built by king *Edward I.* who also built in it a fine, large, and strong castle, of which only the ruins now remain. The land about is very level, fruitful, and healthful; it returns one member to parliament, is pretty much frequented by passengers from *London* to *Ireland*, before their taking shipping at *Holy-head*; it has two markets weekly, *viz.* *Weinesdays* and *Saturdays*. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, and two bailiffs, who are justices of the peace, and 21 common-council, called *burgesses*; distant from *London* 184 computed, and 242 measured miles.

BEAU MONDE (S.) the ladies, or the fair sex, woman-kind.

BEAUTEOUS or **BEAUTIFUL** (A.) fair, handsome, comely, fine, delicate, exact, proportionate.

BEAUTIFY (V.) to adorn, imbellish, set off, ornament, or grace.

BEAUTY (S.) excellency, proportion, delicacy, handsomeness. In *Architecture*, *Painting*, and other arts, it is the harmony and justness of the whole composition taken together.

BEACALM (V.) to appease, to allay. In *Sea Affairs*, it is to have no wind to fill the sails, which is occasioned either by its being taken off by the interposition of the shore, or for want of any stirring.

BECAUSE (Part.) a word that is followed by the reasons that induced one to do, or forbear any thing.

BECCLES (S.) a large populous town in *Sussex*, situated on the river *Waveney*, has a good market weekly on *Saturday*; though the buildings are but mean, many of them being thatched: The quarter-sessions are usually held here; it has a noble church and steeple,

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steeple, and two free-schools, three annual fairs, and a common of 1000 acres belonging to it. The streets are well paved, and kept clean; there is still some of the ruins of another church, which was formerly the parish church, called *Ingate* church; distant from *London* 83 computed, and 107 measured miles.

BECK (S.) a nod or token to do something, without speaking; so one person is said to be at the *beck* of another, when he is so circumstanced, that he must do whatever the other signifies is his pleasure. In the northern parts of *England*, a *beck* is a small river, or brook of water.

BE'CKON (V.) to give notice by a motion of the hand or head, to do, or let a thing alone.

BECOME (V.) to adorn or beautify; to be fit, decent, or proper for a person to do.

BECOMING (A.) handsome, proper, fit, or ornamental; any thing that is a proper or handsome ornament to any person or thing; also any action that is suitable or fit to be done or performed according to the dignity of the doer.

BECOMINGNESS (S.) suitableness, fitness, propriety both in manners and dress.

BED (S.) a place or convenience for a person or thing to lie on or grow in.

BED (V.) when two or more persons lie together in the same *bed*, whether of the same or of a different sex, and particularly spoke of a new-married couple, the first night after their marriage.

BEDA'GGLE (V.) to daub or dirty the bottoms or skirts of a garment, by carelessly and slovenly walking in the dirt, without holding or tying them up.

BED'AL (S.) in that part of *Yorkshire* called *Richmondshire*; distant from *London* 167 computed miles; has a good market weekly on Tuesday.

BEDA'SH (V.) to wet or sprinkle with water, by throwing a stone into, or beating the water with a stick, &c.

BEDEW (V.) to moisten, wet, or sprinkle with dew, either by walking in the fields and gardens, before or after sun-rising or setting.

BED'FORD (S.) the county town of *Bedfordshire*, on the river *Ouse*, about the middle of its windings, has been long esteemed a considerable place, having anciently a very strong castle, which has long been demolished, and upon the spot where it stood, a very fine bowling-green is made, which for its extraordinary regularity, is shewn to travellers as a rarity. It is so divided by the river *Ouse*, that some authors esteem it two towns. It has two markets weekly, viz. on the south side for all living cattle on Tuesday, and on the north side for corn, &c. on Saturday. It has also seven annual fairs. Its antiquity and beautiful situation makes it more noted than its largeness, tho' it has five large churches:

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It has two hospitals for lezars on the south side, and a free-school, besides an hospital for eight poor people, and a charity-school for 40 children. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, two bailiffs, two chamberlains, a town-clerk, and three sergeants; sends two members to parliament, and has the assizes constantly kept here: It drives a great trade in corn and barley, especially for exportation to *Holland*, &c. It is 40 computed, and 49 measured miles from *London*.

BED'FORDSHIRE (S.) is a county generally of a fruitful soil, both for tillage and pasturage, the north and north-east parts being of a deep clay, the south a chiltern, and the midst a sandy ridge of hills, well clothed with wood. It is a county well inhabited, and full of gentry. On the east it is bounded by *Cambridgeshire*, on the south by *Hertfordshire*, on the west by *Rutlandshire*, and on the north it joins *Northamptonshire* and *Huntingdonshire*. It is divided into two parts by the river *Ouse*, which are joined by a stone bridge cross the river, which has two gates to stop passage occasionally. It sends four members to parliament, has 10 market-towns, and 116 parishes; is divided into nine hundreds, containing about 160,000 acres of ground, and about 12,200 houses, being about 73 miles in circuit.

BE'DLAM or **BETH'LEHEM** (S.) an hospital erected for the reception and cure of mad-folks.

BE'DLAMITE or **BETH'LEHEMITE** (S.) a person disordered in his senses, one mad or distracted, that either is in *Bedlam* to be cured, or fit to be sent thither for that purpose.

BEDRID'DEN (S.) when persons are so enervated and weakened either by age or sickness, that they cannot rise from their bed, but by the strength of several others to lift them, having entirely lost the use of all their limbs.

BED'UNG (V.) to spread over, daub, or foul with dung or ordure, as a gardener or farmer his garden-beds or fields.

BEE (S.) the name of an insect that produces wax, and honey; also a termination at the end of the names of persons and places, which originally signified a dwelling-place, as *Applebee*, &c.

BEECH (S.) a tree, from whose fruit or mast an oil is drawn, much valued by the *French*; also the shore, or mountain, or rock, by, or near the sea.

BEEF (S.) the flesh of an ox, bull or cow, after killed and dressed up for the market; the general and common flesh eaten in *England*, and salted for sea provision.

BEER (S.) a liquor made of malt and hops, and differs from ale, in the particular mode of brewing. The common drink of the people of *London*, both strong and small, is so called; but in most other counties in *England*, the strong is called ale, and the small, *beer*.

BEE'SOM (S.) a household instrument that women

men use to sweep up the dust from off the ground or floor with, commonly called a *brush*, which is made sometimes of birch twigs, flags, and hogs-hairs or bristles, fastened to the end of a long stick.

BEE-TLE (S.) an insect that flies about in the summer evenings, said to be blind, because of their frequent flying against trees or persons; also a great sledge used to drive down piles, stakes, wedges, &c. also a wooden mallet or hammer to beat hemp with in *Bridewell*, or the house of correction.

BEFA'L (V.) to happen, or come to a person by chance, or come to pass.

BEFO'OL (V.) to impose upon, or make a fool of a person, to ridicule, slander or call a person fool.

BEFORE (Part.) in the front or fore-part, to do a thing, or be at a place sooner than another.

BEFOUL (V.) to daub, smear, dirty, or make a thing foul.

BEG (V.) to pray, beseech, intreat, desire, petition, or crave alms, favour, or assistance of any kind from another.

BEGE'T (V.) to generate, produce, or bring forth.

BEGGAR (S.) one that asks or desires any thing of another, but principally applied to those poor people, whose misfortunes of lameness, blindness, sickness, or extreme poverty, necessitate them to ask alms, or relief of any body that comes next them.

BEGGAR (V.) to reduce a person from a plentiful estate to necessity or want, to make poor or needy.

BEGIN (V.) to enter upon a thing, to lay the foundation, or to sow the seeds.

BEG'IRT (Part.) tied, or girt round about.

BEGLERBEG (S.) a lord, or *Turkish* title for a governor of a province, who has several sangiacks or sub-governors under him; of which there are 28 in the *Ottoman* empire.

BEGUILE (V.) to cheat, impose upon, or deceive.

BEHALF (Part.) interest, side, party; to speak or act in the favour of a person.

BEHAVE (V.) to demean, act, or carry one's self.

BEHAVIOUR (S.) the manner of a person's acting, demeaning, or carrying himself.

BEHEAD (V.) to cut off a person's head, a punishment in *England* chiefly made use of in cases of rebellion and treason, upon noblemen, first introduced by *William the Conqueror*, who beheaded *Waltheof* earl of *Northampton*, *Huntingdon* and *Northumberland*, in the year 1070, who was the first nobleman that was beheaded in *England*.

BEHELD (Part.) any thing that was seen or looked upon by another.

BEHEMOTH (S.) a monstrous creature mentioned by *Jeb*, which some imagine to be the whale, and others the *hippopotamus*, or river-horse; others the sea-calf or ox. Some

of the fathers thought it to be the devil, and others the elephant. In the *Hebrew Language*, it signifies a beast in general, and particularly those larger sorts that are fit for service. The *Rabbins* affirm, that it is the largest four-footed creature that God has created; that in the beginning he made two, the male and the female; the female he killed and salted, to reserve it as an entertainment for the elect, whenever the *Messiah* shall come: And that the male is still living, which, when this time comes, God will kill also, and give it to the *Israelites*, who shall then rise from the dead. As a proof of their belief of these extravagancies, they often swear by the *share* they expect to have in *Be-beemoth*.—*Calmat*.

BEHO'LD (V.) to look upon, or see with the eyes.

BEHO'LDEN (A.) the being under an obligation or debt to another for some favours received from him.

BEHOOF (S.) an obligation, debt, or duty which a person lies under; also the profit, benefit, or advantage that does, or may arise from any thing.

BEHOO'VE (V.) to become, to be fit or proper, to be the duty of a person to do.

BE'ING (S.) the existence of a thing.

BELA'BOUR (V.) to thresh, bang, or beat a person severely.

BELA'TED (A.) to have the time past, so that a person cannot get to his journey's end, &c. in due time, &c.

BELA'Y (V.) in the *Sea Language*, is to tie or fasten.

BELCH (V.) to break wind upwards, occasioned by the stomach's being overcharged with too much victuals, or drink, or by something offensive, that does not digest.

BELCH (S.) common beer or ale sold in public houses, is so called.

BE'LDAM (S.) an old, deformed, scolding woman.

BELE'AGUER (V.) to besiege or surround a town with an army, to take, or make it comply with such conditions as the besiegers think fit.

BE'LFRY (S.) that part of the steeple of a church, where the bells are hung or rung.

BE'LIAL (S.) a wicked, stubborn, rebellious creature; also one of the names of *Satan*, or the devil.

BELIE'F (S.) credit; also the vulgar name of the *Apostles Creed*.

BELIE'VE (V.) to credit, or put confidence in a person.

BELI'KE (Part.) perhaps, perchance, &c. after the like or some way, mode, or manner.

BELL (S.) a musical instrument made of metal, appropriated to many uses, and consequently of many sizes; the larger sort are hung in the steeples of churches, and chimed or rung to call the people to church, and to celebrate festivals both religious and civil; those

those *bells* are observed to be heard at the greatest distance that are rung in a valley, and that the next farthest are, those placed upon a plain, and those heard at the least distance upon a hill.

BELLO'NA (S.) the sister of *Mars*, and goddess of War. Her priests slashed themselves with knives to appease her with their blood; when any war was proclaimed, the herald set a spear upon a pillar before her temple.

BELLOW (V.) to roar, or cry out very loud like a bull.

BELLOWS (S.) an instrument to blow, or convey wind with, very often used by all sorts of *Smiths*, to make their fires burn quickly and fierce; and also for many other purposes: Such as giving air to mines in deep and long drifts; the causing the pipes of an organ, bagpipe, &c. to speak. &c.

BELLY (S.) that part of the body that contains the guts or paunch; also the wide or hollow part of several musical instruments, as, of lutes, violins, &c. of bottles, and several other household utensils.

BELLY (V.) to swell, or grow big about the waist, to strut, or swagger.

BELLY GOD (S.) a glutton, an epicure, a luxurious person, or one that delights much in eating and drinking.

BELLY TIMBER (S.) all sorts of food.

BELO'NG (V.) to appertain to a thing, to be the right or property of a person.

BEL'OVED (A.) one that is dear, valuable or precious to a person, as, a wife, husband, child. &c.

BELSWA'GGER (S.) a hector, or bully, a ruffian, &c.

BELT (S.) a girdle that goes round a thing, and is used to hang gentlemen's swords in; also a distemper in sheep.

BELY' (V.) to slander or speak falsely of any person or thing.

BEMIRE (V.) to dawb or smear over with, or roll in the dirt or mire.

BEMO'AN (V.) to grieve, lament, or afflict one's self for the loss of something, or the absence of some-body.

BENCH (S.) a form, or long piece of wood to sit on, commonly put in gardens, and painted, that they may not be easily spoiled by the weather; also a number of justices met in sessions.

BENCHER (S.) now restrained to lawyers of the first rank in the Inns of Court.

BEND (V.) to make crooked or bowed; also to comply, yield, stoop, or give way to a thing.

BEND (S.) in *Heraldry*, is one of the ten honourable ordinaries, containing a third part of the field when charged, and a fifth when plain; there are divers sorts of bends, and when in *Blazoning*, it is called simply a bend, it is understood to be the bend dexter, which is made by drawing two lines from the upper part of the shield on the right hand, to the

lower part on the left diagonally, or athwart; the bend sinister is formed in the like manner, only it comes from the left side of the shield to the right. Any thing born in coat armour placed obliquely or athwart, is said to be in bend; so being parted off by a diagonal line, is called party per bend; and two lines drawn within the bend parallel to the outward edges, is called a bend voided; also in a Ship the outermost timbers, by some called *swales*, are bends; these are the chief strength of the ship's side, having the futtocks and knees of the beams bolted into them; they are also used as stairs to go up the ship's side.

BENDABLE (A.) flexible, pliable, capable of being bent, or made into the form of a bow, or hoop.

BENDLETS (S.) in *Heraldry*, are those marks, or distinctions, that are of the same length, and but half the breadth of a bend.

BENE'APED (V.) spoken of a Ship, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her out of a dock, or over a bar of sand, &c.

BENE'ATH (Part.) underneath, below, both in place and dignity; also any thing unbecoming the dignity of a person to do.

BENEDI'CTINES (S.) in the church of Rome, are monks that pretend to follow the rules and orders of St. *Bennet*, who was the first that introduced the monastick life into the western part of Europe, in the beginning of the sixth century. No religious order has been so remarkable for extent, wealth, and noted men of all sorts, as these; it has lasted above 1200 years, and been several times reformed to answer the founder's intention, and many other names given to new priories that sprung from these; such as the *Cluniacenses*, the congregation of St. *Maur*, the orders of *Camboldi*, and *Valombre*, the *Cartusians*, the *Cistercians*, the *Celsitines*, the *Humiliati*, &c. Within the *Benedictine* list some years since were reckoned there had been 40 popes, 200 cardinals, 50 patriarchs, 116 arch-bishops, 4600 bishops, four emperors, 12 empresses, 46 kings, 41 queens, and 3600 canonized saints.

BENEDI'CTION (S.) blessing, especially that given by parents to their children.

BENEFAC'TOR or **BENEFAC'TRESS** (S.) he or she that does offices of kindness, a patron, friendly protector or assister.

BENEFAC'TURE or **BENEFAC'TION** (S.) a kind, friendly, good-natur'd deed, a charitable gift or donation.

BENEFICE (S.) a church-living or promotion; these go under diverse names; a *simple benefice*, is where the parson or minister is obliged only to read prayers, &c. a *sacredotal benefice*, is where he is charged with the cure of souls, &c.

BENEFICENCE (S.) that disposition of the mind that inclines persons to do good offices to others, for worthy and noble considerations; and is sometimes called, charity, liberality, kindness, &c.

BENE-

BENEFICIAL (A.) any thing that yields or produces profit or gain, whatever is advantageous.

BENEFICIARY (S.) one who receives alms, or benefits from another; a pensioner.

BENEFIT (S.) kindness, profit, or advantage; so the *benefit* of the clergy was a particular advantage enjoyed formerly by them, but was afterwards extended to laymen also, relating to divers crimes, and particularly to what was called manslaughter; which was, that the ordinary giving the prisoner at the bar a *Latin* book in a black *Gobick* character to read a verse or two, and if the ordinary said, *legit ut clericus*, the offender was only burnt in the hand, otherwise he suffered death.

BENEVOLENCE (S.) good-will, kindness, favour, a voluntary gratuity or gift.

BENEVOLENT (A.) affectionate, kind, friendly, of a mild good-natur'd disposition; so in *Astronomy*, *Jupiter* and *Venus* are called *benivolent* planets, from the favourable, mild, or friendly influences that art ascribes to them.

BENJAMIN or **BENZOIN** (S.) a resin imported from several parts of the *East-Indies*; there are three sorts of it, all of which are used physically with good effect in pectorals, and as a perfume to keep off noxious scents.

BENIGHTED (A.) when a traveller is overtaken by the night, or darkness, before he can arrive at his inn, &c.

BENIGN (A.) courteous, good-natur'd, kind, beneficent; so in *Physick*, a disease is said to be *benign*, when no irregular or dreadful symptoms appear.

BENT (A.) inclined, prone, or resolved upon a thing; also bowed, or made crooked.

BENU'M or **BENU'MB** (V.) to render a part, or the whole body, incapable of feeling, either by locking up the common sensation by extreme cold, or pinching the part to hinder feeling in it, or by the disease called the dead palsy.

BEPIST (A.) water'd with urine or piss, but rather spoken of a child, &c. that wets himself, than of one wetted by another.

BEQUEATH (V.) to give a legacy or gift, by virtue of the last will and testament of a dying person.

BEQUEST (S.) a legacy or donation given to a person, by the will of a deceased person.

BERE (S.) a small town in *Dorsetshire*; as the inhabitants are but poor, so the houses are but meanly built, yet has a market weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 92 computed, and 123 measured miles.

BEREA'VE (V.) to rob, strip, or take away something from a person.

BERGAMOT (S.) with the *Perfumers*, is an essence drawn from the fruit produced by ingrafting the lemon tree on a bergamot pear.

BERKHAMSTED (S.) a very ancient town in *Hertfordshire*, whose market is weekly on Monday. It has been many hundred years

one of the crown manors, who granted very ample privileges to it. It is now annexed to the dukedom of *Cornwall*, and appropriated to the princes of *Wales* successively; the castle and manor are at present held by lease from the prince of *Wales*, by *Edward Carey*, Esq; which was obtained by his ancestors of queen *Elizabeth*; it is now a borough, whose charter was renewed by king *James I.* who incorporated the inhabitants into one body politic, by the name of the bailiff and burgesses of *Berkhamsted St. Peter*, in the county of *Hertford*, and by that name to have perpetual succession, &c. that the bailiff and burgesses (in number 12) shall have a common seal, and power to choose a recorder, town clerk, &c. shall have a prison, hold a market weekly on Thursday, besides their ancient weekly market on Monday, &c. but thro' poverty the government in this form is at present discontinued. The church is a rectory in the patronage of the king; there is a good free-school well endowed, of which the king has the presentation, and the warden of *All-Soul's College* in *Oxford* visitor. It is 24 computed, and 26 measured miles from *London*.

BERKSHIRE (S.) this county is separated from *Buckingham* and *Oxfordshires*, on the north, by the river *Thames*; from *Hampshire*, on the south, by the river *Kent*; on the east it is bounded by *Surrey*, and on the west by *Wiltshire* and *Gloucestershire*. It sends nine members to parliament, has 12 market-towns, and 140 parishes; is divided into 20 hundreds, and contains 527,000 acres of ground, and about 17,000 houses. It is well clothed with wood, and watered with excellent rivers; has a most sweet air, and rich soil, fit both for pasturage and corn, especially the Vale of *White-horse*. Its principal commodity is broad, or woollen cloth, and its chief rivers are the *Isis*, *Ole* and *Kent*.

BERLIN (S.) a travelling carriage, chair, coach, chariot, &c. named from *Berlin*, a city of *Prussia*, where they were first used.

BERRY (S.) a small fruit containing one or more seeds, in a soft pulp, covered with a skin; as the elder-berry, goose-berry, &c.

BERTH (S.) in the *Sea Language*, signifies room or convenience to be or do any thing in or with.

BERWICK or **BARWICK** (S.) in the county of *Northumberland*, is the last town in *England*, situated upon the northern bank of the river *Tweed*, near its mouth; and while *England* and *Scotland* remain'd two kingdoms, was always claim'd by the *Scots*, as being to them, because it stood on their side of the river; and during the wars between the two kingdoms, was sometimes in the possession of the *Scots*, and sometimes in the hands of the *English*. It was formerly very well fortified, but since the union of the two kingdoms by king *James I.* has been much neglected. It is almost enclosed by the sea and the

- the Tower.** It is now a town and county of itself, is governed by a mayor, bailiff, and burgesses, and sends two members to parliament; has a very great market weekly on Saturdays for corn, salmon, and other provisions: It has also a stately bridge over the *Towerd*, consisting of 16 arches; is 165 computed, and 339 measured miles from *London*.
- BE'RYL (S.)** a precious stone, the eighth in the *Jewish* high priest's pectoral or breast-plate, of a faint greenish colour.
- BESEE'CH (V.)** to humbly beg, pray, or desire; to earnestly entreat or petition.
- BESEE'M (V.)** to be fit, proper, or handsome for a person to do.
- BESE'T (V.)** to lie in wait for, to encompass round about.
- BESHRE'W (V.)** to curse, damn, or wish evil to a person.
- BESI'DE (Part.)** on or near the side of a person or place.
- BESI'DES (Part.)** over and above, more than was paid, done, or contracted for.
- BESIE'GE (V.)** to invest or surround a city with an army, in order to take, or compel it to certain conditions that otherwise they would not accept of, or comply with.
- BESMEAR (V.)** to daub, or cover a thing over with any spreading flexible matter, as oil, butter, &c.
- BESMOKE (V.)** to cover, daub, smear, or offend with imoak.
- BESMUT (V.)** to daub, or blacken with any unctuous matter mixed with soot, black powder, &c.
- BESOM (S.)** a broom or brush to sweep or clean the house with.
- BESOT (V.)** to render one's self stupid or unapprehensive, by too much drinking strong liquors.
- BESPA'TTER (V.)** to daub, or sprinkle over with dirt, to defame, slander, bely, or speak ill of.
- BESPA'TTERED (A.)** daubed or sprinkled with dirt, bely'd, or wrongfully accused of what a person is not guilty of.
- BESPA'TTERING (S.)** the act of daubing or sprinkling with dirt; also slandering or accusing an innocent person.
- BESPA'WL (V.)** to spit upon a person, to daub one with spitting.
- BESPEAK (V.)** to contract, agree, or bargain for; also in *ironical Speech*, to bewitch or enchant.
- BESPECKLE (V.)** to cover with spots of divers colours.
- BESPRINKLE (V.)** to wet lightly, by watering through a pot with holes, or other proper method.
- BESPU'E (V.)** to vomit, or spue upon.
- BEST (A.)** the most excellent, the choicest, or of the greatest esteem or value.
- BESTIAL (A.)** appertaining or belonging to a beast; also any thing like, according to, or after the manner of a beast.
- BESTIARII (S.)** those unhappy people among the old *Romans*, who were exposed to fight with wild beasts, who were either enemies taken prisoners, or slaves guilty of great crimes; they were exposed unarmed to the fury of the beasts; and if they conquered one, they had a fresh one immediately set upon them; thus were the Christians frequently worried to death, to make sport for their heathen enemies. Sometimes young men armed, to shew their courage and dexterity, fought against beasts, and sometimes with their fellow-creatures; there were also some who undertook this sport to get money.
- BESTI'R (V.)** to be very active, diligent, and laborious.
- BESTOW (V.)** to give to, to lay out upon, to study, or to take much pains for or with.
- BESTRE'W (V.)** to scatter all about, to throw or spread over, as women do sand upon a house.
- BESTRI'DE (V.)** to sit across a thing, as men do on horseback.
- BET (V.)** to lay a wager, that something yet undone shall come to pass in such or such a manner.
- BET, BETTY, or BESS (S.)** a familiar contraction of the name *Elizabeth*.
- BETA'KE (V.)** to set one's self about, or to apply to something.
- BETHINK (V.)** to call to mind what has slipped out of a person's memory.
- BETHLEMITES (S.)** a name formerly given to certain friars, that wore the figure of a star upon their backs; but now generally understood to be those unhappy persons that are deprived of their reason, commonly called mad folks.
- BETI'DE (V.)** to happen to, or befall, to chance, &c.
- BETIMES (Part.)** soon, forward, early, before a thing is commonly expected; as when apples, cherries, &c. are ripe a month before their usual time, or a child makes a great progress in learning at seven or eight years old.
- BETLEY (S.)** in *Staffordshire*, whose market is now weekly on Tuesday, tho' the charter granted by king Henry III. mentions Thursday; and also a fair on the eve, day and morrow after the feast of St. Margaret, which last continues the same to this day; distant from *London* 120 computed, and 142 measured miles.
- BETOKEN (V.)** to signify, or foretel by certain signs and indications, which, by long experience and observation, are found to be the fore-runners of something in particular, that is to follow.
- BETRAY (V.)** to bring into trouble or danger, by treacherously delivering up a person, or place, or by discovering something that may give the enemy an advantage, by disclosing the secrets that ought not to have been known.
- BETROTH (V.)** to contract, or make a

BEV

marriage agreement between two persons; also to bestow, or give one party to another in marriage.

BETTEE' (S.) a strong wedge like a chisel, made use of to rip or break open doors, windows, or shutters; also the name of a pint flask of wine.

BETTER (A.) exceeding in goodness, surpassing in convenience or advantage, more proper or fit for the purpose than some other thing.

BETWEEN (Part.) in the middle, or among some other things or persons.

BEVEL (S.) with *Architects*, an instrument to adjust the angle or inclination of a thing; in *Heraldry*, it is the breaking or opening of part of the field, like a carpenter's rule.

BE'VER (S.) the name of a wild creature, with whose hair or fur the best or finest hats are made; also the name of the hats themselves, when finished.

BEVERAGE (S.) a small treat of wine, ale, &c. commonly claimed by, and given to a person's intimate acquaintance, at the first wearing a new suit of cloaths.

BEVERLEY (S.) the chief town of the East Riding of the county of York, is of great antiquity, but began to be most taken notice of by the retirement of *John de Beverley*, archbishop of York in 717, who lived here four years, and died May 7, 721, in honour of whose memory several kings endowed the place with many privileges and immunities, and particularly that the freemen of the said town shall be free from all manner of tolls whatsoever throughout all the kingdom of England; for which purpose, when they travel, the mayor gives them a certificate. The town is pleasantly situated at the foot of the *Wolds*, and the conveniency for hunting, fishing, and fowling, invite many gentlemen to reside in and near it. The fairs for the East Riding is always held here in a very spacious hall, near which is a registry for deeds, conveyances, wills, &c. The town is constantly supplied with fish, fowl, corn, &c. at very reasonable rates; the streets are well paved, spacious and wide; its Saturdays market-place is very commodious and handsome, all which has of late years very much improved the trade of this place, especially since the cleansing, deepning, and widening, thereby rendering the creek so navigable, that ships of large burthen can load and unload. It hath two very large and good parish churches, also hospitals, free-schools, &c. It is governed by a mayor (annually chosen, *Sept.* 28.) 12 aldermen, a recorder, &c. who weekly hold a court of record for all sums whatever, except titles of lands. Wednesday and Saturday are its market-days; it is distant from London 141 computed, and 179 measured miles. The principal trade of this town is making of malt and oatmeal, tanning leather, and weaving of bone-lace.

BIB

BE'VY (S.) a *Hunting Term*, and when applied to deer, means a herd or company of them; in *Fowling*, it means three, when spoke of partridge, but of quails it is a flock or brood, &c.

BEWA'L (V.) to mourn, lament, or sorrow after or for.

BEWA'RE (Part.) take heed, be cautious, &c.

BE'WOLEY (S.) a small bailiff pleasant town in *Worcestershire*, situate on the west side of the *Severn*, whose market is weekly on Saturday, which is well supplied with corn, especially malt, also leather and caps. The fair is annually on April 23. It sends one member to parliament, and is distant from London 92 computed, and 122 measured miles.

BEWIL'DER (V.) to confuse, affright, scare, or discompose.

BEWIT'CH (V.) to enchant, to be over-powered, so as not to have the use of one's reason and choice left.

BEWRA'Y (V.) to discover, reveal, or declare a secret; also to foul, maul, or daub with ordure.

BEY (S.) a *Turkish* governor of a maritime country or town, the *Turks* write it beg or bek, a lord or fangiaek.

BEYOND (Part.) at a distance, farther off; also excelling in power, or acquisitions in learning, &c.

BE'ZEL or BE'ZIL (S.) the upper part of the collet of a ring, in which stones are set and fastened.

BE'ZOAR (S.) a stone, reported to be found in the dung of the parace, an animal somewhat like a goat, used medicinally as a counterpoison, and a great chearer of the heart, brought from both the *Indies*, *Turkey*, &c. There is a composition made by some apothecaries so like it, that it requires good judgment to distinguish the true from the counterfeit.

BIA'NGULATED (A.) any thing that is two-cornered.

BI'AS (S.) the inclination or bent of a person's mind to this or that thing; also the lead or weight put into a bowl, that draws or turns the course of it that way to which the bias is; also the name of a famous ancient philosopher.

BI'AS (V.) to incline, bend, or prepossess a person in favour of what one desires of him; also a person's natural inclination.

BIB (S.) a linen garment pinned upon the breast of a young child; also that part of artificers aprons that comes from their waist, and covers their breast or stomach.

BIB (V.) to tipple, drink, or sip often.

BI'BBER (S.) a drinker, particularly said of them that love to drink much, or that get disordered with liquor often.

BI'BLE (S.) a book, but by way of eminence restrained to the Old and New Testament collected into one volume. As the scriptures have been translated into most languages by several hands, so of course some must be better.

better, and some worse, some accommodated to one opinion, and some to another; but that subject being too large for this work, I only observe, that *Adelmus*, Bishop of *Sherburne*, translated the Psalms, about 709. into *English Saxons*; and that *Eadfridus* or *Echbertus*, bishop of *Landisferne*, did several other parts into the same language, about 730; and *Venerable Bede*, the whole, about 735. *John de Frouse*, about 1357, publish'd the whole in *English*. At the request of *Thomas lord Berkley*, in 1534. *Tindal's* version was brought hither from *Antwerp*, which being excepted against, a revision and alteration was published in 1538; with a preface by archbishop *Cranmer* in 1549; and 1551 another translation was published; and about 1660 this last version was reviewed by several bishops, and from them called the *bishops Bible*. In 1604, at the *Hampton-Court conference*, a new translation was resolved upon, which was executed in 1607, and is that now universally used by all parties in *Great Britain*, in the *English* tongue or language.

BIBLIO'GRAPHER (S.) a bookseller, or trader in books.

BIBLIOTHE'CA (S.) a library, or place where books are kept; a study.

BICE (S.) a blue powder or colour used by the painters.

BI'CESTER or **BI'SSETER** (S.) a long straggling town in *Oxfordshire*, whose market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* about 43 computed, and 52 measured miles.

BI'CKER (V.) to wrangle, quarrel, squabble, or skirmish.

BID (V.) to command, or order a person to do something; also to invite to a feast; also to offer a certain sum of money for a parcel of goods.

BI'DDIFORD (S.) an ancient large corporation and sea-port town in *Devonshire*, being one of the greatest trading-towns in *England*, sending annually great fleets to *Newfoundland*, and the *West-Indies*, which occasions so great a trade, especially for exportation of herrings, that for the management of the customs here, which arise to a considerable sum yearly, there is a collector, comptroller, customer, searchers, waiters, and other inferior officers. This borough is very much increas'd lately, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, and town-clerk, with sergeants, &c. The market is weekly on Tuesdays, which is well served with corn and all other provisions: And it is remarkable, that they can arrest for any sum without number. The *Greenwills* were lords of this town, which family continued from the *Conquest* till very lately. It is distant from *London* 161 computed, and 197 measured miles; and situated upon the *Tow-ridge*, over which there is a large stone bridge, of arched work, consisting of 24 piers; but as the waters flow quite out of the river every tide, the gatts, &c. are then ob-

lig'd to go over the sands, to preserve the bridge.

BI'DDY (S.) a chicken, or fowl; also the name of a woman.

BIE'NNIAL (A.) a thing of two years continuance, at the end of which time it is renewed, or begins again.

BIER (S.) a frame to carry or rest dead bodies on, when they are going to be buried.

BIFA'RIOUS (A.) double, two-fold, that may be understood two ways, or that has two meanings.

BI'FEROUS (A.) any thing that bears, or brings forth twice a year.

BI'FIDATED (A.) cut, cleft, or rent into two parts.

BIFO'RMED (A.) double-formed, a thing that has two shapes.

BI'FOROUS (A.) an opening that has double doors.

BI'FURCATED (A.) double-pronged, or a thing that has two forks.

BIG (A.) great, large; also high, rich, or powerful.

BI'GAMY (S.) the marrying, or having two wives or husbands living at the same time; the old *Roman* branded those who were guilty with an infamous mark, and the *French* with death.

BIGENOUS (A.) a person born of parents of two different nations, or a creature begot between others of two different species; as a mule, of a horse and an ass, &c.

BI'GGEN (S.) a linen cap or coif, wrapped round the heads of young children.

BI'GGLESWADE (S.) a peasant town in *Bedfordshire*, situated on the *Isle*, over which is a stone bridge: It is well supplied with inns, being a common lodging-place for passengers, between *London* and *Tork*; and is 34 computed, and 45 measured miles distant from *London*; and has a good market weekly on Wednesday.

BI'GNESS (S.) the size, magnitude, or largeness of a thing.

BI'GOT (S.) one who strenuously adheres to a party, either of the church or state, with a blind resolution or devotion, not knowing the grounds or just pretensions of either.

BI'GOTISM or **BI'GOTRY** (S.) a stiff, unmoveable adherence to a party, even thn' they are in the wrong; the not being willing to examine into the truth or falshood of any matter or thing, but taking all upon trust, &c.

BIL'ANDER (S.) a small vessel or ship, broad and flat, used for conveying goods small distances, seldom exceeding 30 tons.

BI'LBERRIES (S.) a small purple-colour'd berry, of a sweetish and sharp taste, used sometimes for tarts.

BI'LBONES (S.) the punishing a person at sea, by laying or putting the offender in irons, or a sort of stocks, but more severe than the common stocks.

BI'LDSTON or **BI'LSTON** (S.) in *Suffolk*,

a noted town for the clothing trade. Its market is weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 54 computed, and 63 measured miles.

BILINGUIS (A.) two tongues or languages. In a *Latin Sense*, a jury is so called, when a foreigner has committed a capital crime, and the jury impanelled upon that account is part *Englishmen*, and part foreigners, or those of his own country.

BILE (S.) the gall or choler, which is a humour partly saline, and partly sulphurous, separated from the blood in the liver.

BILDGE (S.) the bottom of a ship's floor, the flatness of which, in some ships, occasions a great deal of stagnant water to lodge there, and consequently much occasion for a pump; when a ship strikes upon a rock, they say she is *bilged*.

BILK (V.) to cheat, balk, disappoint, deceive, gull, or bubble; also to go out of a publick house or tavern, without paying the reckoning.

BILL (S.) in *Farming*, an edged tool used to lop trees, hedges, &c. In *Law*, a process or declaration in writing, that sets forth the plaintiff's grievance, &c. When applied to *Commerce*, it is an *English* bond without any condition annexed; there are also in trade *bills* of entry, which contain an account of what goods are entered at the *Custom-house*, for importation or exportation; there are also *bills* of exchange, which are notes drawn by a person in one town, city, or kingdom, upon another, in the same, or a distant town, city, or kingdom, to pay a certain person, therein named, or their urer or assign, a sum mentioned, upon account of the drawer; a *bill* of lading is a deed or instrument signed by the master or mate of a ship, to acknowledge the reception of certain goods therein mentioned, to carry to such a port, at such a price as is specified, safe, and in good condition; a *bill* of parcels is a recital of sundry goods given by the seller to the buyer, containing the quantity and price, that when they are delivered, the buyer may compare them, and be satisfied he has his just due; a *bill* in parliament is certain propositions drawn up and offered to be first considered, and then passed into a law; a *bill* of sale is when money is borrowed upon a parcel of goods, and the owner impowers the lender to sell or appropriate them to his own use, if the money is not repaid, with interest, by a time limited.

BILLERICAY (S.) in *Essex*, a considerable town, whose market is weekly on Tuesday, which is well provided with corn and all sorts of provisions; distant from *London* 20 computed, and 23 measured miles; situated on a hill.

BILLESDON or BILSDON (S.) a town in *Leicestershire*, whose market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 72 computed, and 92 measured miles.

BILLET (S.) a log of wood cut for fuel; also

a note or ticket given by the constable of a parish or hundred to quarter soldiers upon innkeepers, ale-houses, brandy-shops, &c. also a small note or letter folded up, particularly spoke of love-letters, and are then called *billet-doux*. In *Heraldry*, a bearing in the form of a parallelogram or long square.

BILLIARDS (S.) a game or diversion which gentlemen play at upon an oblong table, very smooth, and exactly covered with fine green cloth, in order that ivory balls struck with sticks, bending at the end, may move with the least touch.

BILLINGHAM (S.) in *Northumberland*, whose market is now discontinued: It is situated upon the *North Tine*; distant from *London* 222 computed, and 286 measured miles.

BILLON (S.) in *Coinage*, a base metal, either gold or silver, in which copper is predominant. All gold beyond 22 carats is worse than standard, and silver 6 penny-weights under standard, is called *billon*.

BILLOW (S.) a large rolling wave, or surge of the sea.

BIMEDIAL (A.) in *Mathematics*, is when two medial lines commensurable only in power, and containing a rational rectangle are compounded, the whole line shall be irrational, and is called a first *bimedial* line.

BINARY ARITHMETICK (S.) that which reckons or counts by two's, and uses only 0 and 1, the cypher multiplying by 2, as in common arithmetick by 10; thus 10 is two, 11 three, 100 four, 101 five, &c.

BINARY NUMBER (S.) that composed of two units.

BINARY MEASURE (S.) in *Musick*, that which is beat equally up and down.

BINBROKE (S.) a small town in *Lincolnshire*, whose market is weekly on Wednesday; 115 computed, and 147 measured miles distant from *London*.

BIND (V.) to tie or fasten together, to oblige or compel a person to perform certain conditions.

BINDING (A.) obligatory; also tying or fastening together.

BINGHAM (S.) a small town in *Nottinghamshire*, whose market is weekly on Thursday. Its parsonage is of great value, for which reason it has been bestowed on several noted men for learning, from whence they have frequently been advanced to bishopricks; it is distant from *London* 86 computed, and 108 measured miles.

BINN (S.) a place made up to put corn or other grain in.

BINOCLE (S.) a telescope, consisting of two tubes joined together, by which distant objects may be viewed by both eyes at the same time.

BINO'MIAL (S.) two-named; and in *Algebra*, it is meant of a root that consists of two parts joined by the sign $+$, as $a + b$, or $x + y$, &c.

BIOGRA-

- BIOGRAPHY** (S.) the histories or the lives of particular men.
- BIOGRAPHER** (S.) the writer of the life or lives of a particular person or number of persons.
- BIPARTIENT** (A.) that which divides another thing into two equal parts; so in *Arithmetick*, 2, 3, 4, are *bipartient* numbers, in respect of 4, 6, 8.
- BIPARTITE** (A.) that which has two parts, so an instrument between two parties is a *bipartite* writing.
- BIPARTITION** (S.) the dividing any thing into two parts.
- BIPLICITY** (S.) twofoldness, doubleness, the repeating any thing twice over.
- BIQUADRATE** or **BIQUADRATIC** (A.) a term used in *Algebra* or *Arithmetick*, to signify a number or quantity is involved to the fourth power or square of the square, as 16 is the *biquadrate* of the root 2, the square of which is 4, the cube 8, and the *biquadrate* or 4th power 16, and so also the square of 4 is equal to 16.
- BIQUINTILE** (S.) an aspect of the planets 144 degrees distant, or $\frac{2}{3}$ of the whole circumference.
- BIRCH** (S.) a tree whose twigs or sprigs are much in use to make brooms, to sweep the streets, stables, &c.
- BIRD** (S.) all creatures with wings and feathers, whether small or large, wild or tame.
- BIRD-CALL** (S.) a small, tin whistle for children to play with, and imitate the singing or chirping of birds.
- BIRD-LIME** (S.) a clammy, pitchy, or sticky matter used by children.
- BIRMINGHAM** (S.) in *Warwickshire*, a very populous town, and full of iron manufactories, especially of the smaller sorts, which are sent to all parts of the world in great quantities. It is lately greatly improved and enlarged, by many new buildings, both publick and private. Its market, which is very large, is weekly on Thursday, and stored with all sorts of corn and provisions; is distant from London 88 computed, and 106 measured miles. It has a dry situation on the side of a hill.
- BIRTH** (S.) the bringing forth of a child; also the descent, extraction, or original of a person, which is called noble or base, according to the condition, state, or quality of the parent at the time of the child's being born; also a *Sea Term*, for room or convenience either for sailing or living; so when we say he has a good *birth*, we mean he has a good place for profit or convenience.
- BIRTHRIGHT** (S.) the honour or estate that comes to a person by birth, or his being so and so related to the possessor immediately before him; whatever is hereditary.
- BISECT** (V.) to part, cut, or divide any thing into two equal parts.
- BISECTION** (S.) a *Geometrical Term*, signifying the cutting or dividing a line in the middle, or into two equal parts.
- BISEMENT** (S.) one of the parts of any whole thing that is cut, parted, or divided into two equal parts.
- BI'SHOP** (S.) an inspector or overseer; applied by the *Athenians* to those who had the inspection of the burghers. The *Jews* and *Romans* had also a like officer; but now it means only that person that has the government of church affairs in a certain district, and here in *England* subject to the king. Much dispute has been for many ages about the extent of their power and origin, which perhaps will remain undecided, as long as Christianity has a being.
- BI'SHOPRICK** (S.) the district, province, or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction.
- BI'SHOPS-CASTLE** (S.) in *Shropshire*, 115 computed, and 136 measured miles distant from London; and though but a small town, yet has many privileges, being a town corporated, governed by a bailiff, and sends two members to parliament. Its market is weekly on Friday, which is much frequented by the *Welsh*.
- BI'SKET**, **BI'SCUIT**, or **BI'SQUET** (S.) commonly understood of small cakes made by the confectioners, of fine flower, eggs, sugar, &c. also the bread carried to sea, is called *sea biscuit*.
- BI'SMUTH** (S.) a mineral body half metallick, composed of the first matter of tin; its substance is hard, heavy, sharp, and brittle, of a large grain, when polish'd, white and shining; sometimes called *tin glass*, and sometimes *marcasite*, upon account of its extraordinary whiteness and beauty; it contains an arsenical salt, very dangerous to take inwardly; its precipitate is a very white magistery, which is mixed with prepared waters and pomatum to make fucus; the flour whereof is used to take spots out of the face; there are also some chymical preparations that go by this name.
- BISSEXTILE** (A.) an intercalary day thrown in every fourth year to adjust the kalendar, and to make it agree with the sun's course, invented by *Julius Cæsar*, which causes that year to have 366 days.
- BI'STER** (S.) a colour made of chimney-foot boiled, and afterwards dilated with water, used by some *Painters* to wash their designs, instead of *Indian ink*, &c.
- BIT** (S.) that part of a horse's bridle that goes into his mouth; also a small or little piece of any thing. In the *West-Indies*, it is the least piece of silver coin, which goes current at 7 pence half-penny; also when a person is cheated or imposed upon, he is said to be *bit*.
- BITE** (V.) to hurt, by gripping with one's teeth; to cheat, impose upon, or deceive by specious pretences.
- BITE** (S.) a cheat, one that imposes upon the credulity of another, and wrongs him; also the hurt made in the body or flesh of any creature by the teeth of another; also so much

much meat, bread, &c. as can be broken off at once by the teeth, is called a *bite*.

BITTER (A.) of an unpleasant taste; also a sharp and grievous affliction; any thing hard to be born or gone through.

BITTERN (S.) a fowl that delights in lakes and fens; also a certain liquor at the salt works, which remains at the top after the salt has sunk to the bottom, when it has stood 12 hours to cool after boiling.

BITUMEN (S.) a fat, combustible, oily matter, found in many places, particularly about *Babylon*, and in *Judea*, in the lake *Asphaltites* or the *dead Sea*; some *bitumens* are hard, and used as coals for firing, others glutinous, and used as mortar. *Noah's ark* is supposed to be covered with this pitchy sort, and the famous *Babylonian walls* were built with this mortar.

BITUMINOUS (A.) of a pitchy, clammy, sulphurous, and inflammable nature.

BIVALVE (A.) two-shelled; all such fish as have two shells, as oysters, cockles, muscles, &c.

BLAB (V.) to tell secrets, or to discover what should have been kept concealed.

BLACK (S.) according to the *Newtonian Philosophy*, is not a colour, but absorbs up all those rays of light that excite what is called colours in us: With *Painters, Dyers, &c.* there are several sorts of *blacks*, and methods of producing them; *common Speech* calls it a colour.

BLACK-BERRIES (S.) the fruit of the black-thorn tree or shrub.

BLACKBORN (S.) in *Lancashire*; distant from *London* 154 computed, and 184 measured miles; formerly of more note than at present. The market, which is weekly on *Monday*, is pretty considerable for cattle.

BLACKEN (V.) to paint or daub with black; also to slander and make a person look as vile as possible, by exaggerating a small fault into a great one; also to tell lies for the same purpose, altho' no fault has been committed.

BLACKNESS (S.) a colour arising from the texture and situation of the superficial parts of the body, as deadens or absorbs the light falling on it.

BLACK-ROD (S.) an instrument with a gold lion at the top of it, carried by the king's chief gentleman-usher, instead of a mace, at the feast of *St. George* at *Windſor*; he also keeps the chapter-house door when a chapter of the order is sitting, and during the sessions of parliament attends the house of lords.

BLACKS or **BLACK-MOORS** (S.) many nations of people under or near the equinoctial line, who are of a black colour, among which those who have short curled hair are called *Negroes*.

BLACK-SMITH (S.) one who makes any sort of iron-work.

BLADDER (S.) a skinny substance of a strong texture, which receives and keeps the urine of all animals till nature discharges it.

BLADE (S.) the cutting-part of a knife,

sword and saw, &c. also the sprouts or leaves of grass, corn, &c. and sometimes it is used to signify a beau, spark, or bestowing fellow.

BLAIN (S.) an angry red puff in the skin, very sore, and painful, and in times of infection, it is a sign of the plague; when applied to *Cattle*, it is a distemper that affects their throat, being bladders of wind and water that arise in the root of their tongue, which growing large chokes them.

BLAME (V.) to find fault with, to accuse or condemn any one.

BLAME (S.) just reproof, scandal, reproach, imputation, fault.

BLAMEABLE (A.) worthy, or deserving to be found fault with.

BLAMEABLENESS (S.) the deserving blame, or being justly condemned.

BLAMELESSNESS (S.) innocence, the being entirely free from fault.

BLANCH (S.) a woman's name; also to clean or make white; so, to pill or shell off the skin of almonds, is to *blanch* them; and in the *Mint*, those who anneal, boil, and cleanse the money, are called *blanchers*.

BLANDFORD (S.) in *Dorsetshire*, is a flourishing borough and market-town, well seated on the pleasant banks of the *Stour*, having more than 500 houses, many of which are handsomely built with stone. It is a thorough-fare in the coach-road to *Exeter*. It is surrounded with a vast number of gentlemen's seats, which occasions its market to be weekly well stored, on *Saturday*, with all manner of provisions. It is a very ancient borough, and formerly sent two members to parliament, though now it sends none. It is governed by two bailiffs, who are annually chose out of the aldermen, or capital burgesses. It was burnt down by accident in queen *Elizabeth's* reign, and soon after rebuilt: And on *June 4, 1731*, it was again reduced to ashes, with the church and other public buildings, and also a village beyond the bridge: It is now rebuilt, and by act of parliament several streets and passages are widened, particularly the market-place, and passages to the church, and the sheep-market. Formerly the manufacture of band-strings was particularly carried on here, and now straw-hats and bone-lace is what employs great numbers. It is distant from *London* 85 computed, and 707 measured miles.

BLANDILOQUENCE (S.) a complimenting, courteous speaking, flattering, and speaking a person fair.

BLANDISH (V.) to flatter, soothe, or work upon by fair speeches.

BLANDISHMENTS (S.) wheedling speeches, coaxing, cajoling, fawning, caressing, flattering.

BLANK (S.) a piece of gold, silver, &c. made ready to be coined; also any void space in a deed or instrument, that is to be filled up with names, sums, &c. also a ticket in a lottery, that has no prize belonging to it;

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those verses that have no rhimes are called *blank verse*; also when a person is surprized by an accusation of doing something, he supposed really was, or desired should be unknown, and seems surprized and confounded, he is said to be *blank*.

BLANKET (S.) a covering for a bed, made of woollen cloth, commonly white.

BLARE (V.) to melt or swell away in a great flame, like a candle that is blown by the wind.

BLASPHEME (V.) to revile, speak evil or prophane of good or holy things.

BLASPHEMER (S.) one who ridicules religion, or speaks evil of God and goodness.

BLASPHEMY (S.) the reproaching or dishonouring God, religion, and holy things.

BLAST (V.) to frustrate, disappoint, spoil or ruin a project; to hurt a person's character by defamation; to wither, spoil, or prevent fruits coming to maturity.

BLAST (S.) a noxious, hurtful puff of wind, that by its suffocating quality poisons and kills fruit, &c. also a sudden discharge of a quantity of gun-powder, which blows up or destroys whatever comes in its way; also the wind discharged from a pair of bellows, &c.

BLAZE (V.) to shine out like a violent fire in flames; to make a great noise in the world for some extraordinary exploit.

BLAZE (S.) a white mark or tuft of hair in a horse's face; also the flaming or violent burning of a fire.

BLAZON or **BLAZONRY** (S.) in *Heraldry*, is the art of describing in words the arms or armories of noble houses, &c. by particularizing each and all the parts by their proper terms; the properest method is to begin with the field, and so go on to the charge.

BLEACH (V.) to whiten, by wetting with water or some proper liquor, and drying the matter in the sun.

BLEAK (A.) cold, raw, chilly.

BLEAR-EYED (A.) that has the external coats of the eyes very red, moist, and turned outwards.

BLEAT (V.) to cry or make a noise like a lamb or sheep.

BLEED (V.) to run or drop with blood; also to open or breathe a vein, as in cases of swoonings, pleurifies, &c. also to part with money freely, upon proposing something agreeable to a person's disposition, whether it be in gaming or any thing else.

BLEMISH (V.) to spot, stain, or spoil; also to wound or hurt a person's reputation, either by some real bad action, or by slanderously reporting such of him.

BLEMISH (S.) a defect, fault, or imperfection.

BLEND (V.) to mix, mingle, or incorporate several things together.

BLESS (V.) to prosper, felicitate, or make happy; this is properly the act of God only, and when applied to men, it signifies wishing,

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desiring, or prophesying that a person shall be happy, prosperous, or successful.

BLESSEDNESS (S.) happiness, felicity, and properly speaking, is only to be enjoyed with God in heaven.

BLESSING (S.) is either the act of pronouncing good to a person, or it is the good itself, as health, prosperity, &c.

BLETCHINGLEY (S.) in *Surrey*, an ancient borough-town, which sends two members to parliament, tho' it be not a market-town.

BLIGHT (S.) a distemper that affects trees or plants in various manners, sometimes the whole, and sometimes only the leaves, occasioned by an evil disposition of the air, as too severe frosts, &c.

BLIND (A.) one that has lost his sight, or that was born without; also any thing put in windows, &c. to hinder persons from looking into the room; also a feint or pretence, a shift or artifice, to make a person believe the contrary of what is intended.

BLIND-EXCUSE (S.) a poor, mean, sorry pretence, or excuse.

BLIND-FOLD (A.) one that walks with his eyes naturally or artificially deprived of sight; also one that does any thing purely upon account of another's persuasion or recommendation, without knowing or enquiring into the truth, reasonableness, or validity of it.

BLIND-HARPERS (S.) a canting name for those impostors that pretend to be blind, and go about strolling with fiddles, or pretend to beg, being led by a boy or a dog.

BLINDNESS (S.) is a natural or accidental defect of sight, whereby a person is deprived of sensation or perception by sight; also the ignorance, want of understanding, or resolute adherence of a person to any opinion or practice, that in itself is false, ridiculous, or dishonest.

BLINK (V.) to see imperfectly, to twinkle, or partly shut the eyes.

BLINKARD (S.) one that sees imperfectly, or whose eyes wink or twinkle.

BLISS (S.) joy, happiness, gladness, imagined or true felicity, arising from the enjoying something long'd for or desired.

BLISTER (V.) to cause bladders or bubbles to rise in the skin, either by fire, hot distempers, or cauterick medicines, especially used in fevers.

BLISTER (S.) a large bladder or bubble in the skin, filled with wind and water, occasioned by burning, seaking, or laying some caustick medicine, as *Spanish flies*, &c. frequently used in fevers.

BLITHE or **BLITHSOME** (A.) merry, pleasant, jocund, well pleased, full of good humour.

BLOCK (S.) a large piece of marble, rough, as it comes out of the quarry. In *Mechanicks*, they are turned pieces of wood, made for the more easy and effectual working of the pulleys; sometimes it means a log or post

- of wood; and sometimes an ignorant, stupid fellow.
- BLOCKADE** (S.) when an army, instead of violently assaulting a town, only keeps men posted at all the avenues, to hinder provisions or assistance of any kind going into the town, or those within from coming out.
- BLOCKHEAD** (S.) an ignorant, stupid, unapprehensive fellow, one whose capacity is too weak to be improved by learning.
- BLOCKISH** (A.) stupid, dull, that cannot be taught, or improved.
- BLOCKISHNESS** (S.) stupidity, unapprehensiveness, incapacity for learning.
- BLOCK-UP** (V.) to stop up a passage or communication to or with a town or castle, to hinder any person from going in or out; also to stop up a passage.
- BLO'MARY** (S.) the first forge in an iron mill, through which the metal passes after it is melted out of the mine.
- BLOOD** (S.) that warm red liquor circulating through the arteries and veins of an animal's body. While in its own vessels it appears uniform and homogeneous, but when let out and cold, separates into two different parts, one red and fibrous, which coagulates and becomes a fixed mass, and is called *cruor*; the other thin and transparent, which retains its fluidity, and is called the *serum*, and is specifically heavier than the *cruor*, which therefore swims upon it.
- BLOODSHED** (S.) murder, slaughter, the spilling or causing blood to run out of the body of any creature.
- BLOODSHOT** (S.) a distemper that affects the eyes, making the balls of them appear red or bloody.
- BLOODY** (A.) daubed or besmeared with blood; also a person of a cruel or revengeful disposition, is called *bloody-minded*.
- BLOODY-HAND** (S.) in *Hunting*, is one of the four kinds of trespasses in the king's forest, and is, when the offender is taken with his hands or some part of his body bloody, he is judged guilty of killing the deer, though he be not found hunting or chasing them.
- BLOOM** (S.) a blossom or flower of a tree; also the choicest or best part of a person's life, while he has health and strength for action.
- BLOSSOM** (V.) to flower or put forth blooms or blossoms.
- BLOT** (S.) a mark or stain, either upon paper or cloth; also a fault or crime that blemishes a person's character.
- BLOT** (V.) to daub, smear, or stain a book, garment, or person's character.
- BLOTE** (V.) to puff or swell up unnaturally, by over-feeding, &c.
- BLOW** (V.) to move strongly as the wind does in a brisk gale, to put or send forth the wind of a man's body, by strongly emitting the breath through the lips, to open and spread like a flower; also to discover the secrets of another; also when a person undervalues or slighta a person or thing, he is said to *blow* upon it.
- BLOW** (S.) a stripe or stroke with a stick, or any other matter.
- BLOW'ING** (S.) the action of the wind in a brisk gale; also the discovering and telling a secret, is called *blowing* of it; also the ridiculing of a thing, is the *blowing* upon it; and the operation of making glass vessels, is called *blowing* of glass, &c.
- BLOW'ZE** (S.) a stutish, fat, red-faced wench, one who is nasty and negligent in her dress.
- BLU'BBER** (S.) the fat, fleshy substance of a whale before it is boiled, from whence the oil is extracted.
- BLU'BBER** (V.) to cry, sob, and make a noise; also the wetting or slubbing with drivel and tears.
- BLUE** (S.) one of the primitive colours, which, in *Heraldry*, is called *azure*.
- BLU'ING** (S.) the heating of metals till they assume a blue colour, particularly used by *Gilders*, &c. who do it before they apply their gold or silver; also gun-barrels, buckles, &c. are frequently blued.
- BLUFF** (A.) stern, bold, fierce, big, &c.
- BLU'NDER** (V.) to stumble, mistake, oversee, or do a thing faultily.
- BLU'NDER** (S.) a mistake, oversight, or fault.
- BLU'NDERER** (S.) one who makes many mistakes, or stumbles as he walks.
- BLU'NDERBUSS** (S.) a short gun, the barrel of which is commonly made of brass, and has a large bore; also a careless, negligent, heedless person.
- BLUNT** (A.) any thing whose edge is dulled, or wore out, or not sharp; also a person that is sincere and plain in his discourse, freely reproving men for their follies, and does not pretend to have a greater degree of friendship for a person than he really has, is called a *blunt* man.
- BLUR** (V.) to smear, blot, stain, or daub.
- BLURT** (V.) to speak rashly, inconsiderately, and unguardedly, that which should have been kept secret.
- BLUSH** (V.) to flush or redden in the face thro' surprize, shame, fear, or modesty.
- BLUSH** or **BLU'SHING** (S.) a flushing or growing red in the face, sometimes for shame, sometimes thro' surprize, &c.
- BLU'STER** (V.) to make a noise like a boisterous wind; to hector, bully, or pretend to great matters.
- BOAR** (S.) the male-kind of swine.
- BOARD** (S.) a plank or piece of timber cut into slices; also a number of governors or directors of a corporation, commissioners of the customs, or excise, or lords of the treasury, &c. met together, to do the business they are chosen for, or appointed to, are called a *board*.
- BOARD** (V.) to entertain, or provide with victuals and drink; and in the *Sea Language*, to enter into a ship by force, in order to take or make a prize of her, **BO'ARDER**

BOARDER (S.) one who lives with another, paying a certain sum *per Annum* for his lodging, victuals and drink, &c.

BOA'RISHNESS or **BOO'RISHNESS** (S.) unmannerliness, swinishness, uncivil behaviour, or indecent carriage.

BOAST (V.) to vaunt, brag, or make great and vain-glorious pretensions to learning, art, skill, &c.

BOAT (S.) a small river-veffel to carry passengers or goods from one place to another.

BOATSWAIN (S.) an officer in a ship, whose business is to take care of the rigging and tackle, and in large ships, and ships of war, takes care of, and steers the long boat, calls and appoints the several gangs to their watches and work, and punishes offenders that are sentenced either by the captain, or a court-martial.

BOB (V.) to jog, touch, or give notice by some such like sign; also a cant word for to trick or cheat.

BOB (S.) a jog, or slight touch by way of signal; a taunt or scoff; also a familiar contraction of the name *Robert*; also in the *Canting Language*, a shop-lifter's comrade, assistant or receiver; also when a thing is right, pleasant, or agreeable, it is said to be *bob*; also a cant name for geneva.

BO'BBIN (S.) a small, neat, turned stick, made either of hard wood, bone, or ivory, to weave thread-lace with, such as women wear on their head-clothes, ruffles, &c. also a certain instrument upon which the throwster winds his silk, to render it more suitable for the weaver's use, &c. also a sort of white, round tape that women use to tie their head-clothes with.

BO'B-TAIL (S.) a short-tail.

BO'CKLAND (S.) such land as is held by charter or instrument in writing, which cannot be convey'd to another either by sale or gift, but must descend to the next heir; an hereditary estate.

BODE or **FO'REBODE** (V.) to foretel, declare, shew, or indicate.

BO'DICE (S.) an ordinary sort of stays worn by the poorer sort of women.

BO'DKIN (S.) an instrument to make holes with; also a pin or instrument used by women to tie or roll up their hair with.

BO'DMIN (S.) in *Cornwall*, was anciently a very large town, and still is near a mile in length. It is situated between two hills, in a very wholesome air; the church is very spacious, but the living is a vicarage, in the gift of *Sir Edmund Prideaux, Bart.* It was formerly a staple for yarn, but that trade is now lost. The market weekly on Saturdays is furnished plentifully with all manner of provisions. It is a borough, governed by a mayor and town-clerk, assisted with 12 magistrates and 24 commoners, who alone have the power of chusing two members to represent them in parliament; distant from *Lan-*

don 195 computed, and 263 measured miles.

BO'DY (S.) in a *Physical Sense*, is that material substance of which all the particular creatures in the world are made, and is contrarily distinguished from spirit, by its incapacity to think, resolve, or conclude, and its capacity of being divided into parts, and formed into different masses and figures. The old philosophers opinions and definitions being now rejected, especially in this part of the world, *Sir Isaac Newton's* is generally received, who describes it to be a system, or association of solid, massy, hard, impenetrable, moveable particles, ranged or disposed in this or that manner, from whence result *bodies* of this or that form, and distinguished by this or that name. In *Geometry*, it is any thing that has the dimensions of length, breadth, and thickness, and particularly, the tetrahedron, consisting of four triangles, the octahedron, of eight, the icosihedron, of twenty, the dodecahedron, of twelve pentagons, and the cube of six squares; these are called the regular, or Platonick *bodies*, because their sides and angles are equal. In *War*, *body* is an assemblage or collection of troops; and in common *Speech*, it frequently means a great number of persons; it also oftentimes signifies *personality*, as some-body has spoiled my garden, &c.

BOG (S.) a soft, watry, marshy piece of ground, very frequent in *Ireland*.

BO'GGLE (V.) to flammer, hesitate, scruple, or refuse to do a thing.

BOG-LA'NDER or **BOG-TRO'TTER** (S.) a nick-name given to *Irish* people.

BOJA'RES (S.) the common name of the lords of the czar of *Muscovy's* court, whose number is commonly 30, and who are the heads of the council of state, and obliged to stay at *Moscow*, and to follow the prince when he goes to any other place; every morning they go to salute the emperor, and at coming into his presence strike their forehead as a token of their fidelity; when they go abroad on horseback, they tie a small kettle-drum to their saddle, which they beat with the handle of their whip, to give notice to the people to make way for them; they are both counsellors of state, and judges in law cases, in private affairs; it is also the name of those nobles in *Transilvania*, who are the descendants of the illustrious family of the *Varacds*.

BOIL (V.) to bubble up, or seethe, as a pot doth over the fire.

BOIL or **BILE** (S.) a large swelling, or sore in the flesh.

BO'ILING (S.) the violent agitation that a strong fire excites in fluid bodies.

BOI'TEROUS (A.) stormy, tempestuous, violent, furious, noisy.

BOLD (A.) stout, courageous, daring, impudent, saucy, troublesome.

BO'LDNESS (S.) undauntedness, resoluteness, COURAGE.

courageousness; also impudence, unmannerliness, troublefomeness.

BOLE (S.) certain particular sorts of earth, used by *Painters*, and in the *Galenical* preparation of physick; they partake of the nature of stone, but are soft, fat, friable, and easily pulverized.

BOLL (S.) a round stalk or stem.

BOLLANDISTS (S.) a sect or company of learned jesuits, who about the year 1641, begun to publish the lives of the saints, with critical notes for every month in the *Roman* kalender, of which the first six are completed.

BOLO'NIAN-STONE (S.) a soft, greyish, sulphurous stone, found near the city *Bologna* in *Italy*, that has the property of becoming an artificial phosphorus, by being calcined, for when thoroughly burnt, and carefully extinguished, if exposed for a few minutes in the light, it will so imbibe the particles of the enlightened atmosphere, that when carried into a dark place, it will appear as if it were a light, and will so continue for a considerable time; and upon application to the light again, it may be renewed, &c.

BOL'STER (S.) a long pillow to lay the head on; and in *Surgery*, any soft matter to lay upon, and bind up an afflicted part with.

BOLT (V.) to fasten a door, shutter, &c. with a *bolt*; in *Farming*, to *bolt* meal, is to sift and separate it from the bran, &c. in *Hunting*, when a coney is first started or raised; and in *common Conversation*, when a person comes rudely or unexpectedly into a company, he is said to *bolt* in.

BOL'TER (S.) a cant name for one who hides himself in his own house, or some privileged place, and dares only peep, but not go out of his retreat; also the name of the cloth, thro' which meal is sifted in the mill.

BOL'TON (S.) in *Lancashire*, whose market is weekly on Monday. This is the staple for the manufacture called *fustian*; distant from *London* 146 computed, and 133 measured miles.

BOLTS (S.) in *Building*, are distinguished into plate, round, and spring bolts; in a *Ship*, ring bolts are used to bring the planks to; in *Common*, they are instruments to fasten doors and shutters with, easily moveable upon any occasion; also in *Trade*, 28 ells of canvas is called a *bolt*.

BOL'T-SPRIT (S.) a cant name for the nose; also the name of a useful part of the rigging of a ship, in the shape of a mast, that lies sloping at the head of the ship; to this is fastened all the staves that belong to the fore-mast, fore-top-mast, &c. with their bowlines, tacks, and rigging; so that if a ship spend or drop her *bol's-sprit* by the board, her fore-mast, &c. soon follows, and it is made in the same proportion for length and bigness, as the fore-mast.

BOL'US (S.) a morsel, goblet, or mouthful; and in *Physick*, is a confluence somewhat

thicker than honey, made up of such ingredients as the physician directs, as much in quantity as is to be taken at once.

BOMB (S.) a large, hollow, iron ball, filled with gunpowder, and furnished with a fusee, or wooden tube full of combustible matter; thus prepared, it is put into a mortar, and discharged, which lights by the firing of the mortar, and the fusee burning some time, when it comes to the town, camp, or place it was directed to, it bursts, and does greater or less execution according to the place it falls in or upon; it is reported they were first used at the siege of *Wachtendonck* in *Guederland*, in 1588.

BOMBA'RD (V.) to shoot or throw bombs into a town besieged, in order to destroy the houses, beat down the citadel, blow up the magazine, and do all the mischief they can to the place and people.

BOMBARDIER (S.) the engineer or person whose business it is to prepare, take care of, manage, and fire the bombs in an army.

BOMBAST (S.) the cotton plant, whose seed is like the treddles or dung of a rabbit, used by physicians, in their compositions; also high swelling language made up of great pretensions and hard words, with little meaning and less sense.

BOMBYCINE (S.) a sort of stuff made of worsted and hair, commonly worn as mourning.

BONA DEA (S.) the good goddess, call'd *Fa-tua* or *Serta*, by the ancients, held in great esteem by the *Roman* ladies; when a mortal, her name was *Dryas*; she was wife to *Faunus*, very remarkable for the sobriety of her carriage; they used to sacrifice to her in the night in a little chapel, where men were not permitted to be present; this sacrifice was annual, and was performed by the high-priest's wife, during which time the high-priest, and all other men, were obliged to go out of the house, and all male pictures were covered, neither was it lawful to ornament the place with myrtle, because that was consecrated to *Venus*: The service began in the evening, and the *vestal* virgins were summoned to it.

BOND (S.) an instrument between two or more parties, containing certain conditions to be done and performed, upon the forfeiture or penalty of double the debt or obligation.

BONDAGE (S.) servitude, slavery, subjection to the will of another.

BONDMAN or **BONDSMAN** (S.) one bound for another under certain penalties, that something shall be done and performed.

BONE (V.) a cant word to seize or arrest; also to cheat or strip a person of his money or goods; also to separate or to take out the bones of any creature from the flesh.

BONE (S.) a part of the body, white, hard, and brittle, not dissolvable, void of sensation, supporting and shaping the whole body, covered with a membrane called *pericostem*, which

which is extremely sensible; they are generally hollow, containing an oily substance called marrow; their texture consists of thin plates lying one upon another, and they of fibres running lengthways, some to the extremities, others not so far, none terminating in a direct end, but are continued transversely, and somewhat arched, the fibres of one side meeting and uniting with those of the other, so that they are continuations of one another in a sort of long ellipses, not of equal lengths, but some longer, others shorter.

BO'NFIRE (S.) a fire made in the streets upon publick days of rejoicing, such as the coronation-day, the king's birth-day, &c.

BON'GRACE (S.) a sort of hat, bonnet, umbrella, or screen, worn to keep the sun from tanning women and children.

BONNET (S.) a work raised beyond the counteresp, having two forts, which form a salient angle, and as it were, a small ravelin without any trench, about three feet high, surrounded with a double row of palisades, ten or twelve paces distant from each other; also small sails set upon the courses on the main and fore sail of a ship, when they are too narrow to cloath the mast, or to make more way in calm weather.

BON'NY (A.) spruce, genteel, fine, well accomplished, blith, or gay.

BOO'BY (S.) a silly, ignorant, saucy, illiterate fellow.

BOOK (S.) a collection of many particulars into one mass, relating to learning, accounts, &c.

BOOK (V.) to write or enter any thing down in a book, so that it may at any time be seen, known, or remembered.

BOOK-BINDING (S.) the art or trade of collecting the sheets of which a book is composed together, stitching and covering them in various manners, and with various substances, in order to preserve, and render them beautiful.

BOOKISH (A.) one addicted to reading, studious, or delighting in books.

BOOK-KEEPING (S.) is the art or method of keeping an account of all transactions of trade, the incomes and expences of estates, and the charges and profits of a prince's revenue, so that at one view the advantage or disadvantage of the whole, or any particular part, may be readily seen and discovered, for which purpose that most excellent method called double entry, or the *Italian* manner, has been invented, and now generally practised by all regular accountants, especially merchants.

BOOK-WORM (S.) a small insect that breeds in books; also one that is a great reader.

BOOM (S.) a large piece of timber, iron chain, or other matter, stretched cross a river, or smooth of a harbour, to hinder the enemy's ships from coming in; and in the *Sea Language*, is a large pole with which they spread the clew or corner of the sliding sail.

BOON (S.) a favour, good turn, or friendly office; also something asked for by prayer, petition, or request.

BOOR (S.) a countryman, and commonly means a clownish, unmannerly person.

BOO'RISH (A.) rude, unmannerly, clownish, unpolished, or untaught.

BOOSE (S.) ore and earth mixed together, as it comes out of the mine, and before it is cleansed, dressed, or fit to be smelted.

BOOT (S.) a covering for the leg, commonly made of leather, to ride or walk in the dirt with; also that part of a coach which is under the driver's seat; also in *Bargaining*, when something is given freely, or more than the commodity, it is said to be given to boot; also a sort of torture to force criminals to confess what they are charged with, which is a stocking of parchment put on the leg moist, by drying it by the fire it shrinks very much, and thereby squeezes the leg, and causes violent pain; another sort is made thus, having four strong boards, two are put between the criminal's legs, and the two others placed one on the side of one leg, and the other on t'other, then drawing the boards tight against the legs, by cords, they break the bones; also when there is given something over and above, in exchange, 'tis said to be given to boot, or more than the bare price.

BO-O'TES (S.) a constellation in the northern hemisphere, near the pole itself. *Ptolemy* makes 23 stars in it, *Tycho* 28, and *Flamsteed* 45.

BOOTH (S.) a hut or cottage, run up slightly with boards, to sell goods in a fair, exhibit plays or drolls, shew strange creatures, &c.

BOO'TLESS (A.) unprofitable, to no purpose, vain or foolish.

BOO'TY (S.) plunder, spoil, prize; also a cant word signifying a pretence to one thing, and at the same time intends and does the contrary, in order to cheat, impose upon, and draw in a person to lay wagers, play at some game, &c.

BO-PEEP (Part.) the standing hid and looking out privately, for fear of being seen, &c.

BO'RAX (S.) a mineral salt, used in soldering, brazing, and casting gold and other metals, called by the ancients *chrysolita*; it is also used in medicine, and to compose fucus for the ladies.

BORDER (S.) in *Heraldry*, is an ordinary, so called, because it hems in, or furrounds the field; it is esteemed the mark of protection, favour, and rewards, bestowed by kings upon their favourites, as a sure defence against their enemies: It must be about one sixth part of the breadth of the shield. Also the end, edge, or limits of a garment or a country; with the *Printers*, an ornament of flowers, scrolls, &c. set about the edges of small compositions; with the *Florists*, those leaves that stand about the middle thum of a flower; with *Gardeners*, the edges of garden beds, with box, shrift, &c.

BO'RDER (V.) to ornament the edges or skirts of things.

BO'RDERS (S.) such people as inhabit the utmost confines of one country, and so are nearest to those of another.

BORE (S.) the hollow or cavity of a gun, large or small.

BORE (V.) to make a hole or hollow space in any matter whatever, as to *bore* trees for water-pipes, pumps, &c.

BO'REAL (A.) of or belonging to the north; so in *Astronomy*, *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo*, and *Virgo*, are called the six *boreal* signs.

BO'REAS (S.) now the north wind, but formerly signified the north-east wind at the time of the summer solstice.

BOREE' (S.) a sort of *French* dance, composed of three steps joined together with two motions, and begun with a crochet rising; the first couplet contains twice four measures, and the second twice eight; it consists of a balance, step, and a couplet.

To be BORN (V.) to be brought into the world, or discharged from the womb, &c. also to be permitted, suffered or endured, &c.

BOROUGH or BU'RRROW (S.) a large village or corporate town, that is not a city, and which sends one or more burgesses to parliament.

BOROUGH-BRIDGE or BU'RRROW-BRIDGE (S.) in the *West-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, is a corporation, market, and post-town, that sends two members to parliament; it is but of small extent, being about three furlongs long, and as many broad; it has a good market on Saturdays, and it lies on the shore of the *Ure*, over which is a very high stone-bridge; it is 160 computed, and 204 measured miles distant from *London*.

BORROW (V.) to take up money or goods upon credit, in order to pay or return it to them again in kind or value.

BORROWER (S.) a person that gets or desires the use of his friend's or neighbour's money or goods, by consent.

BO'SCAGE (S.) a place set with trees, a grove or thicket; in *Levee*, mast, or such food as woods and trees afford the cattle; in *Painting*, a table or picture that represents much wood or trees.

BO'SKY (A.) fuddled, half or quite drunk.

BO'SOM (S.) that part of the body that contains or encloses the heart; and *Figuratively*, means taking the greatest care, or putting the highest value upon a thing; especially in the scripture, as, the wife of our *Isaac*, *Lazarus* was carried into *Abraham's bosom*.

BO'SPHORUS (S.) the geographical name for a strait or narrow sea, of which the most noted are the *Bosphorus of Thrace*, vulgarly called the straits of *Constantinople*, and the *Cymmerian Bosphorus*, generally called the straits of *Kapke*.

BO'SSAGE or BOSCAGE (S.) in *Architecture*.

a large, rough, unwrought stone laid in a building, to be afterwards carved with shields, capitals, arms, &c. Sometimes rustick work is so called.

BO'STON (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, an ancient, famous town, built on both sides the river *Witcham*, over which there is a high wooden bridge, a little below which the river falls into the sea: It has a commodious haven for ships, and two markets weekly on Wednesday and Saturday; its church is very large and beautiful; the tower, which is 280 foot high, serves as a guide for mariners; the tower has 365 steps, and the church 52 windows, and 12 pillars: It is a town corporate, governed by a mayor and 12 aldermen, and sends two members to parliament; it is distant from *London* 90 computed, and 114 measured miles.

BO'SWORTH (S.) in *Leicestershire*, an ancient, pleasant town, situated upon a hill, in a wholesome air and fruitful soil, both for corn and grass, having a good market weekly on Wednesday; about three miles from this town was fought the decisive battle between *Henry VII.* and *Richard III.* it is distant from *London* 83 computed, and 104 measured miles.

BOTA'NICK or BOTA'NICAL (A.) of or belonging to herbs or plants.

BOTA'NICKS or BOT'ANY (S.) the science of herbs and plants, which searches into the several species or kinds, teaching how to distinguish their forms, virtues, uses and sorts.

BOTANIST (S.) one who studies the nature, production, and virtues of plants and herbs.

BOTANO'LOGY (S.) the description of herbs and plants.

BOTCH (S.) a patch or piece sewed on a garment to stop a hole; also an ordinary bad piece of work of any kind; also an ulcer or sore.

BOTCH (V.) to mend old cloaths, or to work after a clumsy, bad manner.

BOTCHER (S.) a mean, ordinary, bad, or bungling workman at any sort of business; and in particular, a taylor that makes up or mends old cloaths.

BOTH (Part.) signifies two in number, or as well one party, side or thing as the other.

BOTTLE (S.) a vessel to hold liquor, of various sizes and forms, commonly made of glass.

BO'TTOM (S.) the lowest part of a thing, or that it stands on or is built upon.

BO'TTOMLESS (A.) a thing without a bottom, or that is so deep that the bottom cannot be known or found out.

BOTTO'MRY or BOTTOMREE' (S.) a sort of usury, founded upon the safe return of a ship from the voyage she is sent upon; which is, that the master, purser, &c. takes up a certain sum of money to trade with at the rate of 20, 30, or 40 *per Cent.* to be repaid at the safe return of the ship; but if the founders, is taken, &c. the lender loses both principal and interest.

B O W

- BO' TTONY** (S.) one of the crosses in *Heraldry*, whose top and bottom are formed like what is called clubs in cards.
- BOTTS** (S.) a sort of worms or grubs that torment the fundaments of horses, and eat up the grafs upon bowling-greens.
- BOUGE** (S.) the thickest part of a cask or bottle.
- BOUGH** (S.) a branch, or small part of a tree.
- BOUGHT** (A.) any thing purchased with money.
- BOUNCE** (S.) the sudden noise or crack of confined gunpowder, &c. also the huff, brag, or swaggering of a bully, or great pretender.
- BOUNCE** (V.) to swagger, boast, crack, stump, or pretend to great matters; also the sudden burting of a fire-rocket, &c.
- BOUNCER** (S.) a bully, or hectoring bravo.
- BOUND** (V.) obligated to perform some contract or duty; also to be tied, chained, or fastened to a place; also to limit, restrain, or terminate the power, jurisdiction, or authority of an officer, magistrate, or messenger; to set up marks how far a country, province, or parish extends.
- BOUNDARY** (S.) whatever limits the extent of a country, province, parish, office, or communion.
- BOUNDEN** (A.) obligated to do or perform something.
- BOUNDLESS** (A.) unlimited, without any restraint.
- BOUNTEOUS** or **BOUNTIFUL** (A.) charitable, benevolent, kind, generous, free, open-hearted.
- BOUNTEOUSNESS** or **BOUNTIFULNESS** (S.) liberality, generosity, kindness, charity, open-heartedness.
- BOUNTY** (S.) liberality, kindness, &c.
- BOURGEMASTERS** or **BURGMESTERS** (S.) the principal magistrates in the cities of *Germany*, *Holland*, and *Flanders*, to whom belong the government, administration of justice, policy, and finances; in different cities, their authority is different, each having its particular laws and statutes, and is much the same with aldermen in *England*.
- BOURN** or **BURN** (S.) an old common name for a small river, or rivulet, from whence towns built near them are often called, as *Sittenburn*, &c.
- BOUT** (S.) a trial, endeavour, attempt; also a battle or fighting-match.
- BOUTEFEU** (S.) a common incendiary, one who practises setting houses on fire, sowing sedition, &c.
- BOW** (S.) an instrument of war used before the invention of guns. The *cross-bow* still remains, and is used to shoot pigeons, hares, and deer, though prohibitive, being so contrived, that it will carry a bullet or bullets a considerable distance, and do execution; the *Mathematicians* use an instrument called a *bow*, to project the sphere, and draw large

B R A

- draughts of ships, &c. also the name of an instrument formerly used by navigators, but now laid aside; that part of a ship that begins at the loof, and compassing it ends at the stern, is so called. In *Scripture*, it metaphorically signifies strength, protection, destruction, &c.
- BOWE** (S.) in *Devonshire*, a small, but pretty neat town, with a considerable market on Thursday; distant from *London* 153 computed, and 180 measured miles.
- BOWELS** (S.) the guts; and metaphorically, to be tender-hearted or charitable, is to have *bowels* of compassion.
- BOW'ER** (S.) a small arbour, or slight parlour in a garden, made up of twigs of trees and greens, to shade the sun from those who sit in it to regale themselves.
- BOWL** (S.) a ball of wood made to play with upon a green, &c. also a vessel of small capacity, used to lade up water from one vessel to another, &c. also a large cup, made of gold, silver, china, wood, glass, &c. to contain a quantity of liquor sufficient for several persons, and which usually is compounded of spirituous liquors, mixed with water, sugar, the juice of lemons, &c. sometimes called punch, sometimes cool tankard, &c.
- BOWL** (V.) to throw, tofs, or play with, or at bowls, on a green, bare, &c.
- BOW-LE'GGED** (A.) crooked-legged, &c. in such a manner, that the feet or ankles come close together, but the calves, &c. are distant, or much stretched from one another.
- BOWSE** (V.) to carouse or drink much, to delight in wine, strong beer, &c.
- BO'WYER** (S.) one whose trade is to make bows and arrows fit for archery.
- BOX** (S.) a small chest or casket to put money or jewels in; also a larger sort to put servants cloaths, linen, &c. in; also a tree pleasant for its greenness, the wood whereof is much used to make mathematical instruments.
- BOX** (V.) to fight with hands or fists, without any other weapon.
- BOY** (S.) the male-kind of the human species, till he is about 25 years old, is so called.
- BO'YISH** (A.) childish, acting like a boy, without much judgement, skill, or knowledge; also delighting in toys and baubles.
- BRA'BBLE** (V.) to prattle, squabble, wrangle, &c.
- BRACE** (V.) to tie, bind, encompass, or draw down tight with cords, &c.
- BRACE** (S.) a fastening or cramp-iron for beams or stones; also a measure at *Venice* one yard 96 parts of an *English* ell; also the thick thongs of leather upon which a coach hangs; also the two ropes belonging to the yards of a ship, whose office is to set them square, or even across the ship. In *Hunting*, it is the number two.
- BRA'CED** (A.) tied down, or well fastened. In *Heraldry*, the intermingling of three chevrons in the base of the escutcheon.

BRA'CELET

BRA'CELET (S.) an ornament for womens wrists or arms; also a piece of defensive armour for a soldier's arm.

BRA'CHMANS, BRA'MENS or BRA'MINS (S.) a sect of Gymnosophists or Indian philosophers, famous in the works of the ancients. They lived partly in woods, where they consulted the stars, and improved themselves in the knowledge of nature; partly in cities, to advise princes, and teach the people morality; they believed, that the souls of men passed into beasts, especially oxen, despised death, and placed happiness in denying the gifts of fortune. The ancient philosophers used to go often into India to consult the Gymnosophists, from whom it is supposed Pythagoras learned the opinion of the Metempsychosis; the present Banians are a set of priests called *Brachmans*.

BRA'CHIAL (A.) of or pertaining to the arm, as the *brachial* artery, is the great artery that runs down the arm, &c.

BRACHY'GRAPHY (S.) the art of writing short-hand.

BRACHY'LOGY (S.) brevity, shortness of speech, conciseness of expression.

BRACK (S.) a fault, crack, flaw, or part broken in any thing, usually applied to cloth when small rents have been made in it.

BRACKETS (S.) supports put under shelves or other slight work, as coverings, &c. with the *Shipwrights*, small knee-timbers that support the galleries, gratings at the head, &c.

BRA'CKISH (A.) saltish, any liquid mixed with a moderate quantity of salt.

BRA'CKLEY (S.) in *Northamptonshire*, on the bank *Ouse*, an ancient large town corporate, in which are two parish churches. It formerly had a college, which is now used for a free-school; is governed by a mayor and aldermen, and sends two members to parliament; but its market on Wednesday is but small, occasioned by the removal of the wool from it, for which it used to be the staple of the county; distant from *London* 48 computed, and 47 measured miles.

BRA'DFIELD (S.) in *Essex*, a town whose market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 39 computed, and 49 measured miles.

BRA'DFORTH or BRA'DFORD (S.) a town in the *West Riding of Yorkshire*, whose market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 145 computed, and 183 measured miles.

BRA'DNINCH or BRA'DNIDGE (S.) in *Devonshire*. This town consists of three parts, the fee, the manor, and the borough: The fee consists of freeholders, who are to attend the lords court twice a year, to make presentments; the manor consists of such as hold their lands of their lord by fine, which they pay every three weeks, as they can agree; the borough, that holds a charter under the lord, by which they challenge a power to choose a mayor annually, who has the government of the place, and is a justice of the peace by his office. It anciently sent two

members to parliament; but upon petition, complaining of the charge, they were excus'd, upon paying five marks. They have many privileges, such as holding a weekly market, &c. It is distant from *London* about 135 computed, and 177 measured miles.

BRADS (S.) long, thin, slender nails, used to drive into thyn fir, and other boards, to keep them from splitting, having no heads, and so are drove down within the surface of the wood.

BRAG (V.) to boast, vaunt, or pretend to great matters of wealth, skill, or learning.

BRAG or BRAGGADO'CIO (S.) a noisy, pretending, swaggering fellow, that is not able to perform what he pretends to.

BRAID (S.) a small, narrow sort of lace used for ornamenting womens shoes, bed-curtains, &c. also a lock of hair wove or plaited.

BRAID (V.) to plait, weave, or curl the hair, &c.

BRAIN (S.) generally means that large, soft, whitish mass contained in the cranium or skull, wherein all the organs of sense terminate, and, in the opinion of many, the soul resides.

BRAINLESS (A.) heedless, careless, foolish, silly, wild, extravagant.

BRAINSICK (A.) mad, frenzied, discomposed in mind, love-sick, fickle, irresolute, wavering.

BRAINTREE (S.) in *Essex*, a town whose market is weekly on Wednesday, which is well furnished with corn and provision. Here those woollen manufactures called bays and fays are made, in great abundance, and exported to *Portugal* and *Spain*; 34 computed, and 42 measured miles from *London*.

BRAKE (S.) an instrument to dress hemp or flax with; also a name of female fern; also a sharp bit or snaffle for horses, &c.

BRA'MBER (S.) in *Suffex*, a borough-town, so much reduced, that there are scarce twenty houses in the town, nor any of the inhabitants above the degree of a beggar, and yet it sends two members to parliament. The poverty of this place makes them strongly suspected of being bribed in their elections of parliament-men.

BRA'MBLE (S.) a wild, prickly shrub.

BRA'MPTON (S.) in *Cumberland*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Tuesday. The lands of this town are for the most part demesne, and the lord keeps here yearly a court-leet, and two of frank pledge for the whole barony of *Gilliland*. The town is now all customary tenants or demesne. It is distant from *London* 225 computed, and 287 measured miles.

BRAN (S.) the husky part of corn when ground; also an addition to the name of a place at or near a river, as *Bransford*, &c.

BRANCH (S.) a part of a whole thing issuing from a common stock, as the arm or bough of a tree; a child, grand-child, &c. in a family; also the horn of a stag's head, or the shoot or part of a church candlestick, &c.

BRANCH

B R A

- BRANCH** (V.) to spread abroad, or divide into parts, as trees, families, &c.
- BRAND** (S.) a burning log, or small stick; also a mark of disgrace for some vile or disobliging action done against the commonwealth; also any thing that gives a person an infamous name or character.
- BRAND** (V.) to mark or burn with an iron, especially for criminal matters.
- BRANDISH** (V.) to flourish, wave, or shake a sword, &c. in a vaunting manner.
- BRANDON** (S.) in *Suffolk*, had formerly a market weekly on Thursday, which is now discontinued; yet is remarkable, 1. For its convenient situation upon the *Ouse*, having both a bridge and a ferry over it, for the conveying goods to and from the Isle of *Ely*. 2. For its three annual fairs on *Feb. 14, June 11, and Nov. 11.* 3. For being the lordship and estate of the bishop of *Ely*. Distant from *London* 67 computed, and 78 measured miles.
- BRANDY** (S.) a strong spirituous liquor, distilled from grapes, wine, molasses, and malt.
- BRA'NGL** (V.) to quarrel, dispute, contend, scold, brawl, &c.
- BRASS** (S.) a compound or made metal, usually of lapis calaminaris and copper, though some *Aleymists* make it of other ingredients; the ancient historians have made a great bustle about *Corinthian brass*, pretending it was a composition of common brass, gold, and silver, all run together, with which the famous *Greek* statuarys and founderys made some of the celebrated figures of antiquity; but others of more discretion, and better enquiry, reject this account; the *Syriack* translation of the Bible says, that *Hiram* made the vessels for *Solomon's* temple of *Corinthian brass*.
- BRA'SSY** (A.) partaking of the nature of, or like to brass.
- BRAT** (S.) a contemptuous name for a froward child, or one of mean extraction.
- BRAVE** (A.) gallant, courageous, stout, resolute, bold, daring.
- BRAVE** (V.) to bully, hector, dare, affront, to hold out resolutely.
- BRAVERY** (S.) courageousnes, resoluteness, undauntedness; a finery, gallantries, &c.
- BRAVO** or **BRAVA'DO** (S.) a bully, a hectoring impudent fellow, a mercenary murderer.
- BRAWL** (V.) to scold, wrangle, quarrel, chide, find fault.
- BRAWN** (S.) the flesh of a boar soured or pickled, with which tavern-keepers usually treat their customers at *Christmas*.
- BRAWNY** (A.) strong, robust, sinewy, lusty, vigorous.
- BRAY** (V.) to cry out, or make a noise like an ass; to pound, or break in a mortar.
- BRAZE** (V.) to mend a crack, stop up a hole, or solder with brass, or a composition of brass and tin; sometimes of brass and silver, or borax and ising; in the operation great care

B R E

- must be taken to lay the edges, so that each part may be touched with the solder, which is melted over a clear fire.
- BRA'ZEN** (A.) a vessel made of brass; also a foolish, bold, impudent fellow, or naughty woman.
- BRA'ZIER** (S.) a maker or dealer in brass ware; as pots, candlesticks, &c.
- BREACH** (S.) a hole made in a wall by the enemy, in order to get into, and take the town, city, or castle; also a quarrelling between two or more friends; also the breaking of the bank of a river, whereby the water overflows the country.
- BREAD** (S.) the common food of most countries, made of different sorts of corn, &c. and is sometimes put for all the necessities of human life, especially in the scriptures.
- BREADTH** (S.) one of the common definitions of body, figure, or extension, and relates particularly to the constituting of a plane or surface, in a *Geometrical Sense*; whereas length, abstractedly considered, makes only a line or mere distance, but *breadth*, being never alone, determines how much space the area of any thing takes up.
- BREAK** (V.) to divide or part any thing asunder, rudely or by accident; also to become a bankrupt or insolvent; also to take out part of a ship's cargo, is to *break bulk*; so in *Fortification*, to open the trenches, or begin the works towards carrying on a siege; or to lay the foundation of a wall, house, castle, battery, &c. is to *break ground*; so to train or manage a horse, dog, &c. is to *break him fit* for some game or other purpose.
- BREAST** (S.) in *Anatomy*, that fleshy protuberant part of the body with which women suckle their children, much more visible and useful in women than men; the size is not only different in different women, but at different times in the same women, being always much the largest in gestation and lactation; its form is globous, having a point or pipe in the middle, vulgarly called the nipple, the extremity whereof is perforated, to which reach the lacteal tubes.
- BREAST-PLATE** (S.) a piece of armour wore on the front of a person's body.
- BREAST-WORK** (S.) in *Architecture*, a wall or ditch built about four foot high.
- BREATH** (S.) the air received and discharged by any animal, by the dilatation and compression of the lungs.
- BREATHE** (V.) to gently receive and discharge the external air.
- BREATHLESS** (A.) dead, without life or motion.
- BRECKNOCK** (S.) the county town of *Bracknockshire*, seated at the meeting of the rivers *Hodney* and *Usher*, over which is a good stone bridge. It is a place of great antiquity, and at present a very large bailiwick town, containing three parish-churches, one of which is collegiate. Its houses are well built, and

was once defended by a castle, and a strong wall. It is governed by two bailiffs, 15 aldermen, two chamberlains, a town clerk, &c. sends one member to parliament, is well inhabited, has the assizes held here, enjoys a good trade in clothing, has two markets weekly on Wednesday and Saturday, which are well supplied with corn, cattle, &c. About two miles from this town is a large meer or pool, some miles in compass, called *Brecknock Meer*, where formerly stood a large city, which was swallowed up by an earthquake. It is 123 computed, and 161 measured miles distant from London.

BRECKNOCK-HIRE (S.) in *South Wales*, is generally very mountainous, some of which are exceeding high and craggy, particularly *Monachdowny-Hill*; and therefore by some nick-named *Break-neck-flare*: Yet there are several fruitful plains and valleys in it, where cattle feed, and corn grows plentifully. The *Ufke* and *Wye* are the two rivers that run thro' and water it, which are stored with great plenty of excellent salmon, trouts, &c. It has 61 parish-churches, and four market-towns, and sends one member to parliament; is in *Llandaff* diocese; is about 106 miles in circumference, and has about 6000 houses.

BREECH (S.) the buttocks, or that part of the body we sit on; also the hinder-part of a small or great gun.

BREECHES (S.) that part of a man's clothing that covers his thighs, private parts, and buttocks.

BREED (V.) to produce, or bring forth young; also to nourish, bring up, or educate.

BREED'ING (S.) producing, nourishing, educating; also manners or behaviour.

BREEZE (S.) a brisk or fresh gale of wind blowing from the land or sea; also an insect called the gad fly or horse fly.

BRENTFORD, BRANDFORD or **BRA'YNFORD** (S.) in *Middlesex*. It is but a chapelry or hamlet to *Harewell*, yet hath a good weekly market on Tuesday. This town enjoys a very good trade, occasioned by its being the great thoroughfare of the western road from and to London, and its having the advantage of the *Thames* coming near it. It consists of two streets or parts, the Old and the New, which makes the whole very long, and is 8 computed, and 10 measured miles distant from London.

BREVE (S.) in *Musick*, is a long note of the quantity of two bars, or common measures, and now commonly wrote with the character O.

BREVIARY (S.) a sort of mass or prayer-book, used by the church of *Rome*, &c. at different hours of the day; the office called *matins* was formerly said in the night, the lauds began at sun-rising, at six o'clock; the prime, the tierce, the sexte, and the nones, are so called from the respective divisions of the day; the vespers are said after

sun-set, and the compline after nine o'clock; the custom of divine service at different hours in the course of the 24, is very ancient in the western church; they were first called the *custus*, and afterwards the *breviary*, from its being a collection and epitome of all the prayers, consisting of psalms, lessons out of the scriptures, and homilies out of the fathers, or the lives of some saints; both the clergy and laity practise saying the *breviaries* at home, when they cannot go to church.

BREVIATE (S.) an extract of a writing, deed, case, &c.

BREVITY (S.) shortness, conciseness, brevity in words or writing.

BREW (V.) to mix, manage, or order liquors, but commonly means the making drink, strong or small, from malt.

BREW'ER (S.) a mixer of different drinkable liquors, in order to make them palatable; but particularly those persons who make ale, beer, &c. from malt, for publick sale, are so called.

BREWESS or **BREW'IS** (S.) biscuits or crusts of bread soaked in the liquor and fat of boiling meat.

BREW-HOUSE (S.) the place or office where drink is made from malt, &c.

BREW'OOD (S.) a small but pretty town in *Staffordshire*, whose market is weekly on Tuesday. The bishop of *Litchfield* is lord of the manor. It is distant from London 101 computed, and 127 measured miles.

BRIBE (V.) to give gifts to a person to do or forbear an action he ought to forbear or do.

BRIB'ERY (S.) the art of corrupting a person by gifts, large promises, &c. to do contrary to his duty.

BRICK (S.) those pieces of baked clayey earth with which common houses are built; also a long, thin, narrow loaf, which the *Bakers* commonly make very crusty.

BRICK-BAT (S.) a piece of broken brick.

BRICK-KILN (S.) the place where bricks are burnt, baked, or hardened by fire, to fit them for the use of building, &c.

BRIDAL (A.) something belonging to a bride or marriage.

BRIDE (S.) a new-married woman.

BRIDEGROOM (S.) a new-married man, or the husband of the bride.

BRIDGE (S.) a passage or place made or built of wood, stone, brick, &c. to pass or go over a river, ditch, valley, or any place otherwise unpassable.

BRID'GEND (S.) a pretty large town in *Gloucestershire*, seated on the river *Ogmore*, which parts it into two parts, which are a joined by a large stone bridge. It hath a good market weekly on Saturday, and is 135 computed, and 176 measured miles distant from London.

BRID'GE-NORTH (S.) a large, ancient market and borough-town in *Shropshire*, parted by the river *Severn* into two parts, called the upper

upper and the lower, which are united by a large stone bridge of seven arches, which hath a gate, a garthhouse, and some houses on it. The situation is both pleasant and healthful for dwelling, and commodious for trade, by the navigableness of the *Sewern*, which runs through it. It consists of several streets well paved with pebbles: It is a very ancient corporation enjoying many great privileges, being free from paying pootage, toll and custom, to any other towns, and receives from many. It is governed by two bailiffs, who are elected annually out of the 24 aldermen, together with a recorder, a town-clerk, and other inferior officers. The bailiffs, for the time being, are lords of the manor for the town and liberties. It sends two members to parliament, who are chose by the burgeses. Its market, which is very large, is weekly on Saturday. It hath four fairs annually, two whereof are very great, and last three days each, to which persons from all parts of the kingdom resort to buy and sell horses, black cattle, sheep, &c. and particularly large quantities of hops; almost all sorts of manufactures are carried on here. It has two large parish-churches, but the settled income of the ministers is but small, the ancient revenues being wholly alienated by the statutes of dissolution. Here is a free-school for the burgeses sons, which also sends and maintains 18 scholars at the university of *Oxford*. It is distant from *London* 108 computed, and 135 measured miles.

BRIDGE-WATER (S.) a large populous town in *Somersetshire*, on the river *Parret*, which hath a good bridge over it, consisting of three large arches. It is well frequented both by traders and merchants, the river being capable of bearing ships of 100 tons. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, two aldermen, two bailiffs, 24 common-council men, and other inferior officers. It sends two members to parliament, hath a market weekly on Thursday and Saturday, and three fairs annually; hath a very large, handsome church, and is distant from *London* 116 computed, and 143 measured miles.

BRIDLE (V.) to restrain, manage, or keep in good order ourselves or others; to curb or keep in subjection.

BRIDLE (S.) that part of a horse's furniture that goes into his mouth and about his head, wherewith he is guided according to the will of the rider.

BRIDLINGTON or BURLINGTON (S.) a pretty large town in the East Riding of *Yorkshire*, about five furlongs in length, situate on a creek of the sea, where is a very safe harbour for ships, and is used by the colliers. It is a place of good trade, having a very commodious key for lading and unlading of goods, and has a large market weekly on Saturday. Two acts of parliament, one in *K. William's*, and the other in *K. George 1st's*

time, have been passed for repairing the piers of this harbour, in order to render it still more useful; it is distant from *London* 162 computed, and 205 measured miles.

BRIDPORT (S.) in *Dorsetshire*, at a little distance from the sea-shore, is situate between two small rivers. It is a borough and market-town, and has sent two members to parliament for near 500 years past. The market is weekly on Saturday. The corporation is governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, and certain capital burgeses. In *K. Henry VIIIth's* time they had an act of parliament in their favour, that none but this corporation should make cables, &c. for shipping, for a certain time. Formerly it was a place of great trade, having the river navigable, and a haven and piers, for the advantage and safety of ships; but by means of a great sickness, the town being almost depopulated, the usual care was discontinued, and the lands choaked up the haven, and the piers fell to decay; and in the year 1722, an act passed for restoring and rebuilding the haven and piers of *Bridport*; but it is feared it will hardly ever be effected; it is distant from *London* 115 computed, and 145 measured miles.

BRIEF (S.) letters patents to empower sufferers by fire, or any other publick calamity to collect, receive, and appropriate to their own use the charitable benevolence of tender-hearted people; also the name of a measure of time in *Musick*, which is the longest expressed by a single note. In *Law*, it is any writ whereby something is commanded to be done, in order to execute justice, or perform the king's orders. In the church of *Rome*, apostolical *briefs* are the letters the pope dispatches to princes and other magistrates relating to publick affairs; they are so called, because they are very short, written on paper, without any preface or preamble, in which they are distinguished from bulls, which are ample, and always wrote on parchment; a *brief* is sealed with red wax, the seal of the fisherman, or *St. Peter* in a boat, and always in the presence of the pope; they are now fuller than formerly, and used for graces and dispensations, as well as business.

BRIEF (A.) short, in few words, &c.

BRIER (S.) a prickly plant or hedge, commonly very fragrant or sweet in smell, and bearing wild roses.

BRIGADE (S.) a party of horse or foot in an army, consisting of 8, 10, or 12 squadrons of horse, or 4, 5, or 6 battalions of foot, commanded by one general officer, called a brigadier.

BRIGANTINE (S.) a small, flat, open vessel going both with sails and oars, either for fighting or giving chase.

BRIGGS or GLAMFORDBRIDGE (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, which is but an indifferent town, has a good market weekly on Thursday

day; 122 computed, and 153 measured miles from *London*.

BRIGHT (A.) clear, light, shining; also a man of learning and good natural parts, one very ready and quick in apprehension.

BRILLANT (A.) glittering, sparkling, bright, shining; also a high-metled, stately horse.

BRIM (S.) the edge, or utmost extent of any thing, as of a hat, cup, dish, &c.

BRIMMER (S.) a cup, glass, or pot filled exceeding full, or just ready to run over.

BRIMMING (S.) the act of generation between swine.

BRIMSTONE (S.) the mineral called sulphur, which is one of the chymists universal principles of all bodies.

BRINDED or BRINDLED (A.) the being mixed or variegated with divers colours.

BRINE (S.) the salt liquor or pickle that beef or pork is preserved in; also the liquor that salt is made of, and generally any salt liquor whatever.

BRING (V.) to cause a person or thing to come to another person or place.

BRINK (S.) the edge or side of a river, &c.

BRINY or BRINISH (A.) any liquor of a saltish taste or nature.

BRISK (A.) lively, gay, airy, sprightly, merry, jovial, vigorous, active.

BRISKET (S.) that part of the breast that lies next the ribs.

BRISTLE (S.) a strong hair that is upon the back of a swine, particularly those that stand grow, or are upon the ridge of the chine, or back-bone.

BRISTLE (V.) to erect the hairs upright upon the back, like an enraged hog; also to go up courageously to an enemy, to give him battle, or revenge an affront.

BRISTLY (A.) any thing that is full of strong prickly hairs or bristles.

BRISTOL (S.) the greatest, richest, and best port of trade of any city in *England*, except *London*, situate partly in *Gloucestershire*, and partly in *Somersetshire*; but both really belong to neither, being a city which is a county incorporate of itself, and having distinct magistracies of its own: Standing upon a pretty high ground between the *Avon* and the *Frome*, and presents the beholders with a beautiful shew of publick and private buildings. It is reckoned the third city in *England*. The river *Avon* runs through the middle of it, over which there is a very good bridge, consisting of four large arches, upon which is built a street, with two rows of houses on each side, one like *London-Bridge*: There is likewise a draw-bridge over the river *Frome*, to let in ships, &c. The whole taken together is of a large extent, and circular form. Formerly the whole was encompassed with a double wall, of which only some ruins now remain. It is a large opulent corporation, that sends two members to parliament; and is governed by a mayor, aldermen, two sheriffs, a recorder,

&c. It is now encompassed with one wall, in which are six gates. Its streets are many, uniform, and well built, and all kept very neat, and free from all ill scents; no carts are permitted to come into the city, but all their goods, &c. are brought upon sledges. The middle of the city is built close, with shops fully stocked with all sorts of merchandise; but the other parts are more spacious, and fine houses, particularly the square about the key. It is well furnished with all sorts of provisions, having a market weekly, both on Wednesday and Saturday, and several yearly fairs. It has a very noble key along the river *Frome*; and although the generality of the inhabitants are said to be of a sordid low way of thinking, having little politeness, yet on *College-Green* is a very handsome building, called the *Assembly-Room*, which is thought will help to polish the gayer part of them. The smallness of the *Tolsey* or *Change* occasioned them to procure an act of parliament in 1723, for building another, though little more is yet done towards it (1738) than clearing the meal-market, where it is designed to be built. The manufacture of glass-bottles is so great, as to employ 15 large houses in making them, which is occasioned by the large export of wine, cyder, beer, &c. and particularly the hot well-water of *St. Vincent*, which among other excellent qualities is found to be a specifick for the *diabetes*. There are 19 churches in it, though but 17 parishes; and besides those, there are a large number of meeting-houses for Quakers, Baptists, &c. It is 94 computed, and 115 measured miles distant from *London*.

BRITISH (A.) any thing belonging to the people or island of *Great Britain*.

BRITTLE (A.) easy to break, weak, frail, crazy, or short, that snaps or breaks without bending, or with very little trouble.

BRITTLENESS (S.) aptness to break, readiness to snap, crack, or burst asunder.

BROACH (V.) to report, or spread news abroad; to tap, or open a vessel of liquor, so as it may run, or be drawn thereat.

BROAD (A.) wide, much extended from side to side.

BROAD-SIDE (S.) a *Sea Term*, for the firing all the guns on one side of a ship upon an enemy; also any home-thrust or charge upon a person, by way of accusation or reply. In *Printing*, it is when one side only is printed, as in threat almanacks, &c.

BROCADE (S.) a commodity wove with divers mixtures of colours, and gold and silver raised and enriched with flowers, and various sorts of figures: Formerly it was confined to what was made wholly of gold or silver, or of both mixed; but now it is applied to any sort of flower'd works.

BROCK (S.) in *Hunting*, is a badger, and sometimes a buck or hart of two years old.

BROCOLI (S.) an *Italian* plant of the colliflower kind, **BROGUE**

BROGUE or **BRO'GGLE** (V.) to fith for eels by making the water muddy or thick.

BROGUE (S.) a wooden shoe; also the peculiar manner that foreigners discover themselves by speaking *English*, or any acquired tongue, after the manner of their own country, either by accenting it like their own, or retaining their own idioms or phrases.

BRO'IDER (V.) to adorn cloth, silk, &c. by working with the needle, flowers, &c. the same with embroider.

BROIL (V.) to roast meat upon the coals immediately, or mediately upon a gridiron laid upon the coals.

BROIL (S.) a quarrel, disturbance, falling out, or disorder, either by words or blows.

BRO'KAGE or **BRO'KERAGE** (S.) the pay, reward, or allowance, that is given to a person that finds customers, and sells them the goods of another person, whether a stranger or a native.

BROKE (A.) dash'd to pieces, ruin'd, undone, &c.

BRO'KER (S.) a name common to several sorts of persons, who do the business of other persons; as, an *Exchange broker* is one, whose particular business is to know the course of exchange between different cities and nations, for the use of such persons as want either to draw upon, or remit to them. *Stock brokers* are such as buy and sell for others, parts or shares in the joint stock of a corporation or publick company, as the *Bank*, *South-Sea*, *India*, *London Assurance*, *York Buildings*, &c. And *Pawn-brokers* are a set of men, who furnish necessitous persons with money, upon a pledge of goods, for the security of their principal, at such extravagant interest as they think fit to demand, some after the rate of 24 l. some 20, and some 30 per Cent. per Ann. and now custom has stamped the name of *brokers* upon those, who buy and sell old household goods.

BRO'MLEY (S.) in *Kent*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Thursday; this town is noted for having the bishop of *Rocheſter's* palace, and the college or hospital for 20 clergymen widows, built by doctor *Jahn Warner*, bishop of *Rocheſter*, and endowed with 50 l. per Ann. for a chaplain, and 20 l. per Ann. for each widow; distant from *London* 6 computed, and 9 measured miles.

BRO'MLEY-PA'GOETS (S.) in *Staffordſhire*, formerly called *Bramley-Abbots*, at the dissolution of the abbies, &c. was given to the lord *Paget*, to hold of the crown; it is a pretty town, and hath a good market weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 101 computed, and 128 measured miles.

BRO'MSGROVE (S.) in *Worceſtreſhire*, is a large town, six furlongs in length, has about 400 houses, and drives a considerable trade in clothing, is govern'd by a bailiff, recorder, aldermen, and other officers, hath a good market weekly on Tuesday, for corn and country

provisions, and two fairs yearly; distant from *London* 82 computed, and 93 measured miles.

BRO'MYARD (S.) in *Hertfordſhire*, a small town, lying in the mid-way between *Hertford* and *Worceſter*; the country all along is full of orchards, which renders it very pleasant travelling in the fruit-season; its market is weekly on Tuesday; it is 96 computed, and 124 measured miles distant from *London*.

BRO'NCHIA (S.) certain branches or hollow tubes belonging to the wind-pipe, that are dispersed thro' the lungs.

BRONCHOTOMY (S.) the art of cutting into the wind-pipe in a fleshy or membranous part between the rings, to prevent suffocation or choking in a squinancy.

BRONCHUS (S.) the middle or hollow part of the wind-pipe, composed of a great number of gristly rings.

BRONTO'LOGY (S.) a description or discourse of thunder.

BROOCH (S.) a golden collar formerly worn upon the neck of ladies, &c. and with the *Painters*, it is a picture all in one colour.

BROOD (S.) a parcel or company of chickens hatched by, and following one hen; often applied to women that have many children.

BROOD (V.) to sit upon eggs, in order to hatch them, as a fowl does; also to sit in a posture of study or contrivance upon any subject.

BROOK (S.) a small running water or rivulet.

BROOK (V.) to submit to a thing patiently, to comply with hardships, or put up affronts.

BROOM (S.) a sort of green heath, with which is made an instrument to sweep off or away any loose matter from a floor, pavement, &c. these instruments are also made sometimes with hair, or hogs bristles, and sometimes with other matter, as birch twigs, the refuse of cane flags, &c.

BROOMING or **BREAMING** (S.) the burning of the dirt or filth that a ship hath contracted by a voyage, with broom, straw, reeds, &c. when she is on the career.

BROTH (S.) the liquor in which flesh or pulse is boiled.

BROT'HEL (S.) a house of debauchery, where naughty women act unseemliness, and other dishonesty.

BROTHER (S.) the name of relation between two males derived from the same father and mother; sometimes to those that spring from the same father, and a different mother; sometimes from the same mother, and a different father; sometimes to the *brothers* of a wife or husband; the ancients applied this form indifferently to almost all who stood related in collateral lines, as uncles, nephews, cousins german, &c. it is also used by most companies and fraternities of men; especially monks of the same convent in general, one of the same country, nation, and especially the same religion, and universally for any man, as the descendant of *Adam*, according

according to Christ's command; sometimes for any similitude of employ, whether good or bad.

BROTHERHOOD (S.) a company or society of men of the same family, trade, or function.

BROW (S.) that part of the face that hangs over the eye, covered with a ridge of hair; in imitation whereof the summit or top of a hill that hangs over, is also called the *brow* of the hill.

BROW-ANTLER (S.) the first start of a deer.

BROW-BEAT (V.) to discountenance a person by angry or threatening looks; also to check, snub, or keep under.

BROWN (A.) of a dark, dusty colour, sun-burnt, &c.

BROWN (S.) sometimes is the fir, or family name of a person, and sometimes the name of a colour in painting, such as umber, &c.

BROWNISTS (S.) a sect who followed the opinion of one *John Brown*, a schoolmaster in *Sautesport*, who condemned all ceremonies and ecclesiastical distinctions: He separated from the established church here in *England*, and all the reformed churches abroad, affirming there was a mixture of corruption in all other communions, but their own.

BROWSE or **BROWSEWOOD** (S.) the young tender sprouts of trees that come out early in the spring.

BROWSE (V.) to feed upon the young sprouts or twigs of trees.

BRUISE (S.) a hurt received from a blow or stroke with a stick, stone, &c. which does not cut the skin, nor cause the flesh to bleed.

BRUISE (V.) to prejudice, hurt, or spoil a thing by a blow, squeeze or hard compression.

BRUIT (S.) a report, rumour, or common talk of a thing.

BRUMA (S.) a false god of the *Bracmanes*, who, according to their fables, produced as many worlds, as he has considerable parts in his body. They say, that the first world, which is over heaven, was formed of his brains; the second, of his eyes; the third, of his mouth; the fourth, of his left ear; the fifth, of the roof of his mouth, and tongue; the sixth, of his heart; the seventh, of his belly; the eighth, of his privy parts; the ninth, of the left thigh; the tenth, of his knees; the eleventh, of his heel; the twelfth, of the toes of his right foot; the thirteenth, of the sole of his left foot; and the fourteenth, of the air which invironed him. In some of the figures of this idol, the first world is marked on the top of his head; the second, upon his right eye; the third, upon his mouth; the fourth, upon his left eye; the fifth, upon his throat; the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth, as before said; the tenth, upon his right thigh; the eleventh, upon his right foot; the twelfth, upon his left foot; the thirteenth, upon the

sole of the left foot; and the fourteenth, upon an oval, which represents the air where-with he is invironed. They would make people believe, that there is a relation between these worlds, and the parts from which they suppose them to spring; that each man has different qualities, conformably to the world which hath produced him. That from the first world came the wise men, the learned and fine wits; from the second, prudent men; from the third, the eloquent; from the fourth, crafty and subtle; from the fifth, gluttons; from the sixth, liberal; from the seventh, cowards; from the eighth, lascivious; from the ninth, tradesmen and labourers; from the tenth, gardeners; from the eleventh, handicraft tradesmen; from the twelfth, murderers and thieves; from the thirteenth, the violent oppressors of the poor; from the fourteenth, those who have the gift of doing all things well.

BRUMAL (A.) of or belonging to the winter, or cold time of the year.

BRUMALIA (S.) a feast of *Bacchus*, celebrated among the ancient *Romans* twice a year, viz. in *November* and *February*.

BRUNT (S.) onset, attack, assault; also any difficulty or cross accident.

BRUSH (S.) an instrument made of bristles or hair, to clean clothes, &c. with; also to paint with.

BRUSH (V.) to clean or sweep off the dust or dirt from cloaths, &c. also a canting term for one who goes off privately, or runs away from his creditors, or with stolen goods.

BRUSHER (S.) a glass filled to the utmost or brim; also one that gets or steals away privately.

BRUSH-WOOD (S.) small sticks or branches cut off for firing.

BRUSTLE (V.) to swagger, hector, or vapour, to go up to a person, as if ready to devour him, to make a noise or rustling like armour or garments made of stiff or thick silk, &c.

BRUTAL or **BRUTISH** (A.) without any signs of rationality, sense, or humanity; the doing things wilkly, and like enraged beasts.

BRUTE (S.) any kind of beast or animal that forms to act without reason.

BUB (S.) a cant or merry word for any sort of drinkable liquor.

BUBBLE (V.) to cheat, impose upon, or deceive, under a specious pretence of selling good bargains.

BUBBLE (S.) a bladder that swims upon the water; also an ignorant person that is easily imposed upon, and cheated; also any proposal in trade that pretends to great advantages and large profits, to arise from whimsical undertakings, many of which were on foot in the year 1720, which is from thence called the year of *bubbles*. In *Physick*, the little round drops of any fluid filled with air.

BUBBLING (S.) a boiling or rising gently up, like

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like water through the pavement from a broken pipe, &c. also the act of cheating or imposing upon a person, &c.

BU'BO (S.) a boil, blotch, sore, or impostume, arising in the glandulous or kernelly parts of the body, as the groin, arm-pits, &c. there are various sorts of them, arising from various causes; sometimes they are called mild or benign, arising from the overflowing of the blood in the glands, mixing with some peccant and malignant humour, arising from a fever, commonly pestilential; and sometimes from venereal embraces, and are the fore-runners of the distemper called the pox.

BUCANI'ERS, BUCANEE'RS or BOUCANEE'RS (S.) the name of certain savages in the *West-Indies*, who prepare their meat upon a grate or hurdle made of brasil wood, placed in the smoke, at a good height from the fire, called *bucan*; the meat thus prepared, is said to have an exceeding pleasant smell, fine taste, and the vermil colour of a rose, and that it is a great restorative to sick people; the *Caribbee Indians* used to cut their prisoners in pieces, and dress them after this manner, from whence, those who go a pirating in those parts, are called *Bucaners*, from the frequent cruelties they committed.

BUCE'PHALUS (S.) the name of a famous horse that *Alexander the Great* used to ride on. The word signifies a bullock's head, taken from the marks that the *Greeks* used to mark their horses with.

BUCK (S.) a male deer, rabbit, hare, goat, &c. also lye made of ashes to whiten cloth.

BUCK (V.) to put linen into a cauldron or great tub of hot lye, made with wood-ashes, &c. in order to whiten it, and take out stains, &c.

BU'CKENHAM NEW or BU'CKNAM (S.) in *Norfolk*, a town which has a good market weekly on Saturday, and a large meer or standing water near it; it is distant from *London* 79 computed, and 90 measured miles.

BU'CKET (S.) a small portable vessel to hold water, often made of leather, for its lightness and easy use, in cases of fire; also the vessel that is let down into a well or the sides of ships, to fetch up water.

BU'CKINGHAM (S.) the chief town of *Buckinghamshire*, situated in a low ground, and surrounded on all sides, but the north, by the *Ouse*, upon which are several mills erected, for the making of paper. The castle was built on a great mount, in the middle of it, and divides it into two parts, viz. the north, where the town-hall stands, and the west, where the church stands. The buildings are old, and the castle ruinous. There are three stone bridges over the river: The county goal and court are kept here, and sometimes the assizes. It is 44 computed, and 60 measured miles distant from *London*; has a market weekly on Saturdays, and three fairs annually. King *Charles II.* granted them

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a new charter, by which they were governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. but upon the restoration of the old charters, they returned to their former method of a bailiff, capital bargesses, &c. and by a late prescription they send two members to parliament.

BU'CKINGHAMSHIRE (S.) is but of small extent, being but 39 miles long, and 18 broad, and consequently about 138 in circumference. It is divided into eight hundreds; it is situated in the midst of *England*, and contains 185 parishes, of which seven are boroughs. It sends 14 members to parliament, has 11 market-towns, 15 parks, about 18,400 houses, and 111,400 souls. It is watered by the rivers *Coln* in the east, *Witcham* and *Amersham* on the south-east, the *Thames* on the south, and the *Isa* and *Ouse* on the north. The air is generally good, especially on the *Chiltern* hills; the soil is most marle or chalk. It is famous for corn and cattle, and the *Vale of Aylesbury* is so fattening to sheep, that it is common to sell a ram for upwards of 10*l.* for breeding. Its chief manufactures are paper and bone-lace, both of which are brought to so great perfection by the care and industry of the manufacturers, as to vie with the best made abroad.

BU'CKLE (S.) an instrument made of divers sorts of metal, used to fasten the harness of a horse, mens shoes, &c. in such fashions and forms, as best pleases the artificer or customer.

BU'CKLE (V.) to fasten with thongs and buckles; also to comply with, yield or condescend to a thing; also to curl up hair, as the perriwig-makers do.

BU'CKLER (S.) a screen, or defensive armour for the body, against the blows of an enemy.

BU'CKRAM (S.) linen cloth stiffened, for the use of taylor, upholsters, stay-makers, and other workers with the needle.

BU'CKSOM (A.) wanton, brisk, merry, forward to, or desirous of amours, &c.

BU'COLICKS (S.) pastoral poetry, viz. such as have country affairs for their subjects, especially the business and diversions of shepherds.

BUD (S.) a young sprout, before it blooms or blossoms.

BUD (V.) to put or shoot forth sprouts; also to graft or inoculate.

BU'DDESDALE or BOTESDALE (S.) a small town in *Suffolk*, whose market is weekly on Saturday, 72 computed, and 81 measured miles from *London*.

BU'DDLE (S.) a place where *Miners* wash their ore, to make it fit for the furnace.

BU'DLEY (S.) a small town in *Devonshire*, whose market was formerly kept on Sunday, which occasioning much irregularity, it was altered to Monday.

BUDGE (S.) the fur of a lamb when dress'd; from whence a company of poor old men, who

BUL

BUM

who wait upon the lord mayor of the city of London at the shew, or day of his publick entering upon his office, are called *budge bachelors*, from being clothed in long gowns lined with lambs fur.

BU'DGET (S.) a bundle, parcel, or quantity of goods put together in a bag, sack, or other convenience.

BUFF (S.) a thick leather, tanned after a particular manner, used upon several military occasions; the true sort comes from Turkey, and is made of the skin of a buffalo; it is also imitated by dressing the skins of elks, oxen, &c. the same way.

To stand BUFF (V.) to stand stoutly to a thing, to be resolute and unmoved, though the danger be great; also applied in a familiar way, to an acquaintance or intimate, as, *How do you do, my buff?*

BU'FFET or **BU'FET** (S.) a handsome open cup-board, or repository for plate, glasses, china, &c. which are put there either for ornament or convenience of serving the table.

BU'FFET (V.) to slap, beat, or worry a person; to vex, pursue, or torment.

BUFFOON (S.) a jack-pudding, or merry-andrew, any person that endeavours to excite laughter in others, by drolling, mimicking, or other trifling behaviour.

BUFFOONERY (S.) trifling, jesting, mimicking, foolish drolling, &c.

BUG (S.) a large, broad, flat louse, that breeds much in and about people's walls, beds, and bedding.

BUGBEAR (S.) any thing that is made use of to frighten persons with, especially children.

BUGGER (V.) to copulate or generate between the human and bestial species; also in an unnatural way between the human species only; also to play the cheat in play, as between boys at taw, &c.

BUGLE (S.) a long, thin, slender glass bead; also a hunting horn.

BUILD (V.) to erect, raise, or compleat houses, churches, palaces, &c. and sometimes applied to the making an obscure family, place, or kingdom, well known, or famous.

BUILT (S.) in Brecknockshire, a Sub Wales, pleasantly seated among woods on the river Wye, is a pretty, though small town, which has a considerable trade in stockings, and hath weekly two very good markets, viz. on Monday for cattle, and Saturday for provisions; distant from London 125 computed, and 157 measured miles.

BULB (S.) in Botany, an oblong root, pretty near round, composed of several skins or coats, laid one over another, from the lower part whereof issues a great number of small fibres; the roots of the common onion, the daffodil and the hyacinth are of this sort: This name is also given to tuberosc roots composed of a solid, continued substance, that have not coats or skins that peel or separate from one another, as the roots of saffron and columbine, &c.

BULBA'CEOUS (A.) plants that have many bulbous, or little round heads in the root.

BU'LGED (A.) a ship is said to be so, when she has struck or beat off some of her timbers against a rock, anchor, &c. and springs a leak.

BULK (S.) the largeness or size of a thing; the hold of a ship; so breaking bulk, is to take out part of a ship's cargo; also the chief or principal part of a man's estate, is called the bulk of it.

BU'LKISHNESS or **BU'LKINESS** (S.) largeness, bigness, greatness, &c.

BU'LVY (A.) large, big, great, &c.

BULL (S.) a publick writing dispatched from the Roman chancery, sealed with lead; and is the same with the edicts, letters patents, and provisions of secular princes; if they are letters of grace and favour, the lead is hung on silk threads; if they be of justice and execratory, the lead is hung by a hempen cord; also the name of a creature that is frequently gelt to make good beef, and then is called an ox.

BULL-BEGGAR (S.) any thing to frighten persons or children with, that has no real being.

BULLLET (S.) a ball of lead, iron, &c. of various sizes, and commonly used in War, to be discharged from cannon, muskets, &c. or in Hunting, to kill deer, &c.

BULLINGBROOK or **BO'LINGBROKE** (S.) in Lincolnshire, distant from London 100 computed, and 122 measured miles; its market is weekly on Tuesday.

BULLION (S.) gold or silver in the mass, ingot, &c.

BULLOCK (S.) an ox, or gelt bull.

BULLY (S.) a fellow that attends strumpets or whores, to protect them in their night-rambles and revels, and that is to pretend himself the husband of any of them, in order to extort money out of any person that is caught in their snares; also one that hectors or vapours much, and pretends to be a great champion upon all occasions.

BU'LWARK (S.) a place of defence, a bastion, rampart, or fort.

BUM (S.) the hinder or fleshy part of the body, that people sit on, called also the *buttocks*.

BUMBA'SIN (S.) a particular sort of stuff, woven or made of silk and cotton.

BUMBA'ST (S.) ranting, high-flown speech, or writing, an unintelligible way of expression, a mere jargon of words, without meaning, &c.

BU'MBLE (S.) any thing on a heap, or in a disorder.

BUMP (S.) a rising or swelling beyond the level, or common surface of a thing; and in animals, generally occasioned by a sudden blow, or settling of humours in a particular place.

BU'MPKIN (S.) a country, clownish, unmanly fellow, one undisciplined and untrained by learning.

BUNCH

BUNCH (S.) a cluster or collection of many things, as it were, upon one common stalk, as grapes, currants, keys upon a ring, &c. also a knob or bump; also a disease in horses, that occasions warts or knobs to grow in their flesh, from eating foul diet, is called the *bunches*.

BUNDLE (S.) a parcel of goods, or collection of things wrapped or bound up together.

BUNG (S.) the cork or other stopple that is put into a cask, to prevent the air's getting to the liquor, or the liquor's running out.

BUNG (V.) to close or stop up, to make a cask tight, &c.

BUNGAY or **BUNGEY** (S.) a large town in *Suffolk*, and much resorted to by the people of *Norfolk*, situated upon the river *Waveney*, which makes its market, which is weekly on Thursday, very considerable. It has two churches, and a grammar-school, with 10 scholarships for *Emmanuel-College* in *Cambridge*; distant from *London* 85 computed, and 101 measured miles.

BUNGLE (V.) to do a thing illy, awkwardly, or the wrong way; to cobble, botch, or spoil it.

BUNGLER (S.) an awkward, bad, or unskilful workman.

BUNN (S.) a common sort of cake, made of flower, eggs, sugar, &c.

BUNT (S.) the middle part of the sail of a ship, which catches and keeps the wind.

BU'NTER (S.) one who goes about the streets to gather rags, bones, &c.

BU'NTINGFORD (S.) a small town in *Hertfordshire*, that has a weekly market on Monday; distant from *London* 28 computed, and 31 measured miles.

BUOY (S.) a piece of wood, cork, or an empty cask, so fastened, as to swim or float over the anchor of a ship, to shew readily where it is, and to give notice to ships, to avoid running upon the floecks. They are used also as marks to avoid shoals, sands, and other inconveniences at sea.

BUOY (V.) to encourage or support a person in his designs or desires; to assist, promote, or keep from sinking.

BU'RDEN or **BU'RTHEN** (S.) a load or weight, supposed to be as much as a man, horse, &c. can carry; also any troublesome affair or difficulty in life, as, too great a charge for a man's income, &c. sometimes it is used for the theme or subject upon which a person writes, or the chorus of a song. In *Trade*, 180 pounds weight of steel is called a *burden*.

BU'RFORD (S.) in *Oxfordshire*, anciently enjoyed many privileges, but all of them were lost in *Q. Elizabeth's* reign, by the over-ruling power of *Sir Lawrence Trefield*, then lord chief baron of the *Exchequer*, though it still retains the face of a corporation, having a common seal, and being governed by two bailiffs and other inferior officers. The mar-

ket is weekly on Saturday, and much noted for saddles. Near this town are the *Doums*, called *Burford*, much frequented by those who deight in horse-races, there being many here, which brings a considerable advantage to the town, which is distant 61 computed, and 85 measured miles from *London*.

BURG (S.) anciently meant a city, town, or castle upon a hill or mountain, it being the custom to build them there, in order to discover an enemy before he came upon them; but future time finding the inconvenience of such a situation, for want of water and other necessities, removed themselves into the plain or valley below, of which *Salisbury*, formerly called *Salisbury*, is a famous instance.

BURGESS (S.) an inhabitant of a burgh or borough; also the representative in parliament of a borough.

BURGH or **BO'ROUGH** (S.) formerly a walled or inclosed town, and now a large village or commonalty.

BURGH (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, a very small town, whose market is but inconsiderable, though kept weekly on Thursday; 104 computed, and 127 measured miles from *London*.

BURGH under *Stamford*, or **MARKET-BROUGH** (S.) in *Westmoreland*: This town, though but small, is divided into two parts, viz. the *Upper* or *Church-Brough*, upon account of the church standing, which has also a fine castle in it, lately rebuilt by the countess of *Pembroke*. The *Lower Brough*, called also *Market Brough*, from its having the market in it, which is held weekly on Thursday, and is pretty considerable; distant from *London* 191 computed, and 255 measured miles.

BU'RLAR (S.) a house-breaker or thief, that gets into houses in the night-time, or otherwise, by violently breaking up some window, door, &c.

BU'RLARY (S.) the crime or fact of breaking open a person's house, shop, &c. in an illegal way.

BU'RGMASTER or **BU'RGOMASTER** (S.) a chief or governing magistrate of the towns in *Germany*, and the *Low Countries*.

BU'RGMOTE (S.) the court of a borough or city.

BU'RIAL (S.) the solemnity of a funeral, or the interment of a deceased person.

BURLESK or **BURLESQUE** (S.) the ridiculing or lampooning a person or subject; and this is sometimes praise-worthy, and sometimes commendable, according as it is applied; commendable, when by an artful and witty exposing fraud, hypocrisy, &c. it endeavours to reform the vices and vanities of the age, or private persons; and hurtful, when by ingenious turns of wit, serious and religious matters are treated in a ludicrous and unbecomingly manner.

BURLY (A.) fat, large, big, gross, heavy; also comely and handsome.

BURN (V.) to destroy, alter, or consume by

fire; also to mark a person with an iron, by way of punishment; or to mark cattle to know them from others, that graze upon the same common.

BURN (S.) a hurt received by fire, occasioning blisters and tormenting sores, and which frequently leaves very visible marks of its fury, by large scars; and formerly it also meant a river, brook, or fountain of water, from whence those places that were built near them, often took their name, as *Burnham, &c.*

BURNHAM or **BURNHAM-MARKET** (S.) in *Norfolk*, its market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 90 computed, and 128 measured miles.

BURNING (A.) violent hot, inflamed, or wasting by fire, as coals, wood, &c. and persons in a raging fever; also the act of destroying, or marking with fire.

BURNING-GLASS (S.) a piece of glass or metal so ground, as to collect the several rays of the sun, that fall upon it, into one point, and thereby render the heat so intense, as to burn whatever lies in its way, or sphere of activity.

BURNISH (V.) to smooth, polish, or brighten metal, by filing, scouring, or any other method that artificers use to accomplish their design.

BURNISHER (S.) one who smooths or brightens metal; also a particular sort of instrument or smoothing tool, used by engravers and other workmen, to take out scratches, &c.

BURNWOOD (S.) in *Essex*, 15 computed, and 17 measured miles distant from *London*, situate on an hill, in the high road, is well inhabited, and has a good market weekly on Thursdays.

BURR (S.) the round knob or horn next a deer's head; also the knobs that are cut from off calves ears; also any roughness upon the surface of a piece of metal, occasioned by cutting it with a graver, &c.

BURROW (V.) to dig or make a hole in the ground, to hide or conceal one's self, as rabbits do in a warren.

BURSE (S.) a place for merchants to meet in, and negotiate their affairs publicly, with us called the *Exchange*.

BURST (V.) to fly or break asunder by some sudden accident, as the fermentation of liquor, the discharge of gun-powder, &c.

BURSTENNESS (S.) a disorder in the body, called by the physicians a hernies, occasioned by over-straining, &c. and is sometimes not only very troublesome, but also very fatal to the party aggrieved.

BURTHENSOMNESS (S.) difficulty, troublesome, hard to be born or undergone.

BURTON (S.) in *Wiltshire*, situate on the utmost southern point of this country, which borders upon *Lincolnshire*: Its market is weekly on Thursday; 193 computed, and

244 measured miles distant from *London*.

BURTON or **BURTON-STATHER** (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, which, by its convenient situation for trade on the eastern bank of the *Trent*, begins to increase so much, as to prejudice *Hull, &c.* It has a good market weekly on Monday, and is 127 computed, and 150 measured miles distant from *London*.

BURTON-UPON-TRENT (S.) in *Staffordshire*, particularly famous for its fine bridge over the *Trent*, being built of squared free-stone, with 34 arches, and is 515 yards long. The clothing trade is here very considerable; its market is weekly on Thursday; and is distant from *London* 96 computed, and 123 measured miles.

BURY (V.) to inter or lay in the ground a dead body, to perform funeral rites; also to put up or forgive affronts.

BURY (S.) a town or dwelling place, as *St. Edmund's Bury*; also a termination put to the names of several places, as *Aldermanbury, Bucklersbury, &c.*

BURY. *St. Edmund's* (S.) in *Suffolk*, was almost consum'd by fire in 1608, but at present is a handsome-built town, situated on a rising ground, which overlooks an open fine country, and being in a very healthy air, it is much resorted to by the gentry: It is governed by an alderman, recorder, common-council, &c. and sends two burgesses to parliament: The most remarkable buildings are the lord *Harvey's*, now earl of *Bristol's* house, the earl of *Oxford's*, the grammar-school, a spacious market hill, on which the fairs are kept, a fine faulst and corn cross, and two very large churches; there are many good inns, and a very great market weekly on Wednesday, for all sorts of provisions, and three fairs annually, the greatest of which begins on *St. Matthew's* day, which lasts a fortnight, during which time the company is more remarkable than the commodities; this fair is kept on *Angel Hill*, which is a large, spacious plain, encompassed with the best gentlemen's houses, before which are erected tents and booths for the traders, all the neighbouring nobility and gentry come to it every afternoon, where they raffle till evening, and then go to the play, after which an assembly is usually held in some gentleman's house; it is distant from *London* 64 computed, and 75 measured miles.

BUSH (S.) any sort of shrub or low tree, as currant bushes, &c. also the ensign of a tavern; also the tail of a fox, or a short thick head of hair.

BUSHEL (S.) a measure of capacity for dry goods, such as coals, salt, corn, &c. its quantity is four pecks or eight gail ns, or the eighth part of a quarter of corn, &c.

BUSINESS (S.) work, employment, any thing that is the calling or occupation of a person.

BUSK (S.) an instrument used by women, to keep

keep the bottom of their stomachs from bending upwards.

BU'SKIN (S.) a sort of stocking or boot used by the ancients, covering the foot and mid-leg, and tied or fastened below the knee, very rich and fine, now used principally by the actors of tragedy upon the stage; they are sometimes used by maidens to raise their stature, and by travellers and hunters, as a defence against the dirt, &c. The claspicks sometimes by that name mean tragedy itself.

BUSS (S.) a Dutch boat, or small ship, used in the herring fishery; also the vulgar word for a salute or kiss.

BUSS (V.) to salute or kiss a person's lips or cheek, &c.

BUST or **BU'STO** (S.) in *Sculpture*, is the figure or portrait of a person; in *Relievo*, expressing the head, shoulders, and stomach, the arms being lop'd off, generally placed upon a pedestal or console; the *Italians* use this word for the trunk of an human body, from the neck to the hips; with the *Ancients*, it meant a pyramid or pile of wood on which they put the bodies of the dead, that they burnt.

BU'STLE (S.) a noise, clamour, or great stir about a thing.

BUSY (V.) to be seriously and constantly employed about any thing.

BUSY (A.) employed, not at leisure, having much to do.

BUT (Part.) moreover, besides, except.

BUT (S.) the thick or lower end of a tree, musket, &c. also a mark to aim or shoot at; also a vessel of capacity for dry and liquid goods, as currants, wine, beer, &c.

BUT (V.) to push or thrust at or against, with the horn, as bulls, goats, rams, &c. do.

BUT'CHER (S.) one whose business or trade it is to kill and sell such cattle as are fit to eat.

BUT'CHER (V.) to kill, slay, or murder any creature or person; also to buy and sell mutton, beef, veal, or lamb; other flesh, such as deer, fowls, hares, &c. are not esteemed butchers meat.

BUT'CHERY (S.) a great slaughter; also cruelty of any kind is sometimes so called.

BUT'TLER (S.) an officer whose principal business, in princes and great mens houses, is to look after the wine, plate, &c.

BUT'TLERSHIP (S.) the office, duty, or power of a butler.

BUTTENS or **BUTTONS** (S.) the knobs or burrs of a deer's head, sometimes called seals; also the instruments that men generally fasten their clothes to their bodies with.

BUTTER (S.) a food made of the cream of milk churned; in *Chymistry*, a mixture of the acid spirits of sublimate corrosive, with the regulus of antimony, is called the *butter* of antimony; also a compound of one fourth part of tin reduced to powder, and three fourths of sublimate corrosive, is called *butter*

of tin, which has the property of sending forth continual fumes.

BUTTER-TEETH (S.) the broad, flat, first teeth of any person.

BUTTERY (S.) a cup-board, pantry, or larder, where victuals is put.

BUTTOCK (S.) the broad, thick, fleshy, hinder part adjoining to the hip.

BUTTRESS (S.) an arch, or strait wall, erected to support the sides of a larger wall or building.

BU'XOM (A.) wanton, amorous, brisk, airy, full of play.

BUY (V.) to exchange one thing for another, but now principally meant of purchasing a thing with money.

BUZZ (V.) to hum, or make a noise like a bee, to whisper continually or frequently the same thing in a person's ear, to solicit or inculcate one thing often over.

BUZZARD (S.) a large bird of the hawk or kite kind; also an ignorant, stupid, senseless fellow.

BY (Part.) near to, or beside, with which, whilst; also privately or obscure.

BY-BLOW (S.) a bastard or illegitimate child; also a good or ill chance that happens to a person privately.

BY-ENDS (S.) selfish views, designs, or purposes.

BY-LANDER (S.) a small, swift-sailing vessel, used for the ready exporting merchandizes to small distances.

BY-LAWS (S.) orders made in court leets, court barons, &c. by common consent, for the good or benefit of those that prescribe them, and which extend farther than the publick or common law binds; also the private orders of courts of assistants of companies and corporate bodies.

C.

C Is the third letter in the *English* alphabet, and when wrote before the vowels *a*, *e*, *u*, it sounds like *k*, before *e* and *i*, like *s*; a *k* is generally wrote after it, when a vowel comes before it in the same syllable, as in *thick*, *brick*, *stick*, &c. The ancients used it for contracting names, as *C.* for *Caesar*, *Cæsar*, &c. and to this day it is so used by us oftentimes, as *C.* for *Charles*, &c. Also in numerical expressions it stands for 100, *CC* for 200, &c. It was sometimes used as a mark of condemnation, as *A* was for absolution: *Metellus* says, the *Indians* mark'd the forehead and arms of those of the blood royal, that turned Christians, with a *C*. The old grammarians were inclined to throw away *g*, and use *c* and *u* instead thereof; on the contrary, the *French* substitute *g* and *k* in the room of *c*, as in *arithmetick*, they write *arithmetique*.

CAB (S.) a measure among the *Hebrews*, containing three pints $\frac{1}{2}$ of our wine measure, and two pints $\frac{1}{2}$ of our corn measure.

CABAL or **CABALA** (S.) this word is used in various senses: The *Hebrew cabala* signifies *tradition*, and the rabbins, who are called *cabalists*, study principally the combination of particular words, letters, and numbers, and by this means pretend to discover what is to come, and to see clearly into the sense of many difficult passages in scripture. This knowledge depends merely upon tradition; for which reason it is called *cabala*. The *cabalists* have abundance of names, which they call sacred; these they make use of in their invocation of spirits, and imagine they receive great lights from them: They tell us, that the secrets of the *cabala* were discovered to *Moses* on mount *Sinai*, which have been handed down from father to son, without interruption, and without the use of letters, for they are strictly prohibited to write them down.

There is also an artificial *cabala*, which is divided into three parts, viz. the *Gematrie*, the *Notaricon*, and the *Temurah*. The *Gematrie* consists in taking the letters of a *Hebrew* word for numbers, and explaining it by the arithmetical value of the letters whereof it is composed, as for example, the letters יבא שילה *Jub Schilch*, *Schilch* shall come, make up the same number as משיח *Messiah*, the *Messiah*, from whence they conclude, that *Schilch* is the *Messiah*. The *Notaricon* consists in making every particular letter stand for a whole word, or in taking the first letters of every word in a sentence, and composing the word of them. The *Temurah* consists in transposing the letters of a word, as we do to make anagrams.

There is also an inferior sort of *cabala*, so called by the Christians, used by the pretenders to magick, who under the notion of forming figures with stars, and talismans, and an irreligious and profane abuse of certain passages in scripture, pretend to hold correspondence with aerial beings, from whom they receive information concerning their enquiries; it is also used for the secrets of the hermetick philosophy, or searchers after the philosophers stone, and universally for any hidden and imaginary art.

CABAL (V.) to plot, conspire, or make parties against either a publick state, prince, or private person, either for redressing real grievances, or to destroy the government or party against whom it is undertaken.

CABALIST (S.) one who explains or interprets the scripture according to the *cabala*, or mystical meaning, supposing every part to contain much more than is expressed.

CABALISTICAL (A.) belonging to, or after the manner of the *cabala*.

CABBAGE (S.) a plant, used as sauce to beef, and other meats; in *Hunting*, the burr

which parts where the horns take their rise, is called the *cabbage* of a deer's head; it is also a cant word to express any thing that is pilfered privately, as pieces of cloth or silk retained by tailors, mantua-makers, or others, that keep the remainders of any commodity that is left after finishing the garment or other work.

CABBIN (S.) a general name for any small hut or room, but particularly appropriated to those rooms or partitions in a ship, that are for the private use of the captain, mate, or passengers to lie or be in alone.

CABINET (S.) a room or closet in a palace, wherein rarities are kept; also a chest of drawers to lay up money, writings, or other valuable effects in.

CABLE (S.) a large strong rope, chiefly used in ships to hang the anchor to, in order to keep her fast, when she rides either in a road or harbour; in the making of a cable, let the size be what it will, they use three hawfers, each made of three strands, each strand made of three twists, each twist of a certain number of caburnes, or threads of rope-yarn, as the cable is to be larger or smaller; the common length of a cable is 120 fathoms.

CABLED (A.) in *Architecture*, is such flutes or mouldings in a column, as are filled up with round pieces like ropes; in *Heralry*, it is when a cross is covered with ropes or twisted cables.

CACAFU'EGO (S.) a furious fellow, a bully-huff, a braggadocio.

CACAO or **CACOA** (S.) a nut, about the size of a common almond, being the fruit of a tree very common in the *West Indies*; the soil it grows in, is so very hot, and the fruit so delicate, that they plant the *cacao* tree in the shade of another, called its mother; the fruit is enclosed in a pod of the size and figure of a cucumber, within which there are contained from 10 to 40 grains or seeds of a violet colour, and dry as acorns, each covered with a rind or bark, which being peeled off, it divides into five or six parts; in the middle of which is a kernel having a tender bud, of which, with the addition of a variable, is made a cake called *chocolate*.

CACHEXY (S.) an ill habit or disposition of body, wherein the nutriment is turned to ill humours, frequently to a dropsy, the flesh being puffed up or bloated, and the complexion pale or livid; it generally arises from the weakness or foulness of the ventricle or viscera. The external causes are intemperances of any kind, chronick fevers, obstructions, &c.

CACK (V.) to go to stool, to ease nature by siege.

CACKLE (V.) to discover, declare, or tell tales; to make a noise like a hen that has just laid an egg.

CACKLER (S.) a tell-tale, one that cannot keep a secret; also a fowl, chicken, or biddy, CACOK-

CACO'CHYMY (S.) a vitiated constitution, occasioned by the abundance of ill humours proceeding from various causes.

CACODÆMON (S.) an evil spirit, or ghost, a devil, any imaginary, frightful monster, created in, or by the imagination of the fearful or superstitious minds of weak people; with the *Affridgers*, the 12th house in a scheme of the heavens is so called, from the pretended terror of its prognostication.

CACOETHES (S.) an evil, corrupt, prejudicial custom or habit. In *Surgery*, it is a riveted inveterate disease, breaking out in boils or blains, hardly curable.

CACO'PHONY (S.) an immusical tone of the voice, arising from the ill constitution of its organs, or the meeting together of several harsh or disagreeable letters or syllables.

CA'DBAIT-FLY or **CA'D-WORM** (S.) with *Anglers*, one that is a proper bait for trout, &c.

CA'DENCE (S.) the proper toning of the voice in speaking or reading, whereby the auditors are affected and moved to give attention to the discourse or subject. In *Musick*, it is the proper closing of a strain or tune in the several chords of the key, proper for the several parts of the composition. In *Dancing*, it is when the steps follow the notes and measures of the musick. In *Horseman'ship*, the equality to be observed in a horse's motion, air, &c. In *Poetry*, it is a certain measure of verse, varying as all the kinds of verse vary.

CA'DENT (A.) tumbling or falling down.

CA'DET or **CADEE'** (S.) a young gentleman that serves in an army as a volunteer, in order to learn the art of war, shew his bravery, and be in the road of preferment.

CA'DI (S.) an inferior magistrate in the *Turkish* policy, like our justices of the peace.

CADU'CE or **CADU'CEUS** (S.) a white staff or wand, among the *Romans*, carried by those officers who went to proclaim peace with any people they were at variance with; also the rod given by *Apollo* to *Mercury*, for his seven-stringed harp. The *Egyptians* adorned this rod with two serpents, the one male, and the other female, which were twisted about it, and formed a kind of knot in the middle, and at the top seemed to kiss each other, and made an arch or bow with the upper part of their bodies, to which they added wings. Some say this rod is an emblem of eloquence. The poets ascribe also to this rod, the properties of leading souls to hell, and bringing them back again.

CAERDI'FF (S.) in *Glamorgan'shire*, the most beautiful town in all *South Wales*, situated on the river *Taaffe*, surrounded with a fertile soil both for tillage and pasturage. It is a port and town of good trade, and has a very good harbour opening into the *Severn* sea. About four miles below the town, there is a large bridge over the *Taaffe*, to which ships

of small burden come to load and unload. It is large and well built, having its streets well ordered and clean, containing within its walls two parishes, though but one church. Without the east gate is a large suburb, called *Croekerton*; without the north gate stands the *White Friars*, and without the west gate a small suburb adjoining to the *Black Friars*, wherein is built the castle, which is a strong, spacious, and stately building. It is a town corporate, governed by a constable, 12 aldermen, and 12 capital burgesses, a steward, town-clerk, &c. enjoys many immunities, sends one member to parliament, is well stocked with inhabitants, and enjoys a good trade, especially to *Bristol*; has two markets weekly, viz. on Wednesday and Saturday, which are very considerable for cattle; corn, swine, sheep, and all sorts of provisions are sold at easy rates; it is distant from *London* 126 computed, and 163 measured miles.

CAERF'LLY (S.) a pretty large town in *Glamorgan'shire*, *South Wales*, seated in a moorish ground among hills; is an ancient borough-town, whose market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 122 computed miles.

CAERLI'ON (S.) in *Monmouth'shire*, an ancient and flourishing city of the *Romans*. Here the noble *Arthur* kept his court, and here was a famous college for 200 students in astronomy, and other liberal arts. It is pretty large, and commodiously situated upon the *Uffe*, over which there is a large wooden bridge, though the houses are generally built of stone. Its market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 112 computed, and 142 measured miles.

CAERMA'RTHEN (S.) the county-town of *Caermarthen'shire*, pleasantly seated on the *Towy*, which is navigable up to the town, for ships of moderate burden, for which there is a good key: There is a good bridge over the river: The town is well built, and populous, and daily increasing, the air being healthful, and the country fertile. The people are the most polite of all *Wales*. Formerly the Chancery and Exchequer were kept here. *Merlin* the famous *British* prophet flourished here in 480. It was here the *Britons* held their parliaments, or meeting of their wise men, for making laws, &c. The town was formerly walled about, of which only now remain the ruins. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, two sheriffs, elected out of 16 burgesses, or aldermen, all clothed in scarlet, &c. It elects one parliament-man, keeps courts for the trial of causes, holds the assizes, and hath two markets weekly, viz. on Wednesday and Saturday, which are very great for corn, cattle, and all sorts of provisions; distant from *London* 157 computed, and 206 measured miles.

CAERMA'RTHENSHIRE (S.) in *South Wales*, is generally of a fertile soil, both for
P 2
ships

tillage and pasturage, being not so mountainous as the neighbouring counties, and is well watered by the rivers *Towy, Tavy, Lough,* or *Taaffe*, which with others discharge themselves into the sea, furnishing the inhabitants plentifully with fish and fowl; and in many parts are dug fine pit-coal. It is in the diocese of *Bangor*, and has 68 parish-churches, and six market-towns, all havens; it sends two members to parliament, viz. the county one, and the town one.

CAERNA'RVON (S.) in *North Wales*, is the chief town of *Caernarvonshire*, commodiously seated on the sea shore, from whence it hath a beautiful prospect into the life of *Anglesea*. Formerly the princes of *Wales* had their Exchequer and Chancery here: It is a place of great strength, both by nature and art, being encompassed on all sides (except towards the east) with the sea, and two rivers; and had a strong castle, where, in one of the towers, called the *Eagle Tower*, *Edward II.* the first prince of *Wales*, was born. It is a place of but small extent, having one parish-church; but its houses and streets are well built and contrived, and also well inhabited. It enjoys several immunities, sends a burghers to parliament, is governed by the constable of the castle, who is always the mayor, who hath for his assistance an alderman, two bailiffs, a town-clerk, and sub-officers; its market is weekly on Saturdays, which is well supplied with corn, and all sorts of provision.

CAERNA'RVONSHIRE (S.) in *North Wales*, formerly bore the name of *Snowdon Forest*, from the principal hill therein seated, which is of a very great height and extent, on the top whereof floweth a meer, which formeth a river that falls into the sea at *Tratbe-Mawr*, and although it is very mountainous, and of a sharp air, yet it is tolerably fruitful, and feeds large herds of cattle. In this county are 68 parish-churches, and six market-towns, all which are havens; it is in the diocese of *Bangor*, and sends two members to parliament, viz. one for the county, and one for the chief town, called *Caernarvon*.

CAG or KEG (S.) a small wooden vessel, used to put brandy in; also pickled fish, such as *surgeon*, oysters, &c.

CAGE (S.) a place of confinement for thieves or vagrants that are taken up by the watch in the night-time, to secure them till the proper officer can carry them before a magistrate; also an inclosure for birds, which is sometimes large, and sometimes small, as the number and size of the birds, or the invention of the owner requires.

CAI'MACAN (S.) in the *Turkish* government, is the name of the governor of *Constantinople*, who is a lieutenant to the grand vizier; but besides him there is another, who always attends the sultan.

CAI'NITES (S.) a branch of the *Gnosticks* of the second century, who took their name

from *Cain*. They held, that the way to be saved, was to try all manner of things, and satisfy their lusts with all kinds of wicked actions; they fancied a great number of angels, to whom they gave barbarous names, ascribing to each a particular sin; so that when they were about any wicked action, they invoked the angel presiding over it. They composed a book, entitled, *St. Paul's ascent to heaven*, which was filled with blasphemies and execrable impieties. They had a particular veneration for *Cain*, *Corab*, *Dathan*, *Abiram*, the *Sodomit*, and especially for *Judas*, because his treachery occasioned the death of *Jesus Christ*.

CAJO'LE (V.) to smile, fawn upon, flatter, soothe, cheat, or impose upon.

CAITIFF (S.) a wretched, miserable fellow, a forlorn, abandoned wretch.

CAKE (S.) a pleasant food, or thin, flat loaf, sometimes made with plain flower and water, &c. and sometimes with very rich ingredients, mixed with eggs, fruit, &c.

CALAMINE or L'PIS CALAMINARIS (S.) a stone or fossil, which being calcined and pulverized, is a proper ingredient to mix with copper, in order to make brass. In *Surgery*, it is used in outward applications, as an absorbent to suck up the flowing humour that runs from an ulcer or sore.

CALAMITOUS (A.) miserable, wretched, piteous, that calls for and deserves compassion and assistance.

CALAMITY (S.) any sort or kind of misery, distress, or grief.

CALA'SH (S.) a light, open, small chariot, or travelling coach.

CALCINATION (S.) with *Chymists*, is the art of reducing metals, or other bodies, to powder, by means of fire.

CALCINE (V.) to burn to a calx, or cinder, to render any body easily pulverizable by burning.

CALCOGRAPHY (S.) the art of engraving upon brass, or copper.

CALCULATE (V.) to compute, reckon, or cast up the amount or value of a thing.

CALEFACTION (S.) warming or heating, either by fire or action; with the *Physiologists*, it is the producing or exciting heat in mixed bodies.

CALEFACTIVE (A.) that has the power or property of causing heat or warmth.

CALEFACTORY (A.) whatever warms.

CALENDAR (S.) the order and series of the months that make up a year. The *Roman calendar* was composed by *Romulus*, who having but little skill in astronomy, made his year consist of but 304 days, which he divided into ten months; this was in some measure corrected by *Numa Pompilius*, who, in imitation of the *Greeks*, allowed the year 12 lunar months, of 30 and 29 days alternately, which made 354 days: But because he loved an uneven number, from a superstition

Vious notion he had imbibed from the *Egyptians*, he added one day more, and made it 355 days; and to make the civil year equal to the sun's motion, he made use of the intercalation of the *Greeks*, who every second year added a month, which consisted successively of 22 and 23 days; but many inconveniences flowing from this way of calculating, *Julius Cæsar*, after the battle of *Pharsalia*, undertook to amend it, and made his year consist of 365 days, and left the six hours to form a day at the end of every fourth year, which day was added to the month of *February*. This *calendar*, which is called the *Julian*, or old style, is to this day used by the Protestants of *England*, *Germany*, &c. but not in those countries possessed by Papists, who use the *Gregorian*, or new style, which is that composed by the order of pope *Gregory XIII.* who upon finding the *Julian* too forward, cut off 10 days in the *calendar*, and contrived a remedy against such disorder for the time to come, by cutting off one bissextile day in every 100 years.

CAL'ENDER (V.) to press linen, stuffs, silks, &c. in a very large engine or press, with great weights, in order to set a gloss upon them; also the name of the engine itself.

CAL'ENDRER (S.) the workman or artificer that manages goods in a calendar or great press.

CAL'ENTURE (S.) a burning fever, attended with a delirium, to which people at sea are subject, who fancy the sea is green fields, and will, if not prevented, jump into it.

CALF (S.) a young cow or bull; with *Huntsmen*, a male hart or hind of a year old; also a large sea-fish, with a black-spotted skin.

CALICOE (S.) a particular sort of cotton brought from *Calicut* in *Malabar*, a kingdom of the *East-Indies*, both white and coloured, sometime since much worn in *England*, for the garments of women and children, but now prohibited to be worn, printed or coloured, otherwise than by needlework, upon account of its prejudicing the woollen and linen manufactures of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and the manufacturing of raw silk imported from *Turkey* and other countries.

CAL'IDUCTS (S.) pipes used by the ancients to carry heat to all parts of a house from one common fire.

CALIGATION (S.) an imperfection or dimness of sight.

CAL'IGINOUS (A.) dark, dim, obscure.

CAL'IPER or CAL'IBER (S.) the measure or diameter of the bore of a piece of ordnance, or other smaller fire-arms; also the instrument that gunners and founders use to know or measure the bore of a gun or ball of any size, is called a pair of *caliper* compasses; also a sliding-rule used in *Gauging*, to find the length, &c. of a vessel, is called a pair of *calipers*.

CAL'IPH (S.) among the *Saracens*, meant an heir and successor, and so was applied to both the supreme head in religious and civil matters, as being the true successors of *Mahomet*; but in process of time the sultans or sultans engrossed all the civil power, and little but the title was left to the *caliphs*, and that only in religious matters.

CALK or CAULK (V.) to stop up the seams, bends, and all other possible vents, whereby water may get into a ship, by driving oakum, tow, or spun yarn into them. In *Painting*, it is the bubbling the back-side of a draft with red, black, &c. that by tracing the draft itself with a needle, &c. it may make the design upon paper, wax, &c.

CALL (V.) to give notice to a person by naming his name, ringing a bell, &c. to intimate that he is required to come to a certain place.

CALLING (S.) speaking out, summoning, or giving notice to a person; also a person's trade or employment.

CALLIGRAPHY (S.) the art of fine, correct, and beautiful writing, particularly respecting the curiousest of the character wrote in.

CALLIOPE (S.) the muse presiding over rhetoric and heroic poetry. She is represented very young, crowned with flowers, wearing upon her left shoulder several garlands of laurel, and holding in her right-hand three books, the *Odyssey*, the *Iliad* and *Æneids*.

CALLIPPICK PERIOD (S.) a series of 76 years, invented by *Callippus*, at the expiration of which he imagined the new and full moons returned to the same day of the solar year, which is a mistake; for in 553 years they come too late by one whole day; this period begun about the end of *June* in the 3d year of the 112th Olympiad, which was the 419th of *Nabonassar*, the 4384 of the *Julian* period, the 3724 of the world, the 340 before Christ, the 424 of *Rome*, *Aristopban* being archon of *Athens*, and the same year that *Darius* was killed by *Bejjus*.

CAL'LOUS (A.) thick-skinned, hard and brawny.

CAL'LOW (A.) naked, uncladged, bare of feathers; and metaphorically spoken of any person that is destitute either of learning and skill in arts, or naked and unclothed.

CAL'LLUS (S.) a kind of swelling without pain, or a tumour hardened; a hardness or brawniness in the skin, sometimes occasioned by excess of labour, and sometimes by a broken bone, wound, &c.

CALM (V.) to appease, quiet, allay, still, or compose storms, quarrels, &c.

CALM (S.) a *Sea Term*; when for want of wind, the ship cannot make way, they say there is a *calm*, or the ship is becalmed; so a person of a gentle, quiet, easy disposition, is said to be a *calm* person.

CALNE (S.) in *Wiltshire*, which though but a small town, situated in a stony soil, yet is endowed

endowed with large privileges, both anciently and now. It was formerly one of the palaces of the *West Saxon* kings: It now sends two burgesses to parliament, hath a market weekly on Tuesday, and a fair annually on the 15th of April. It hath a very neat church, and many poor. In 1735 so violent a storm of rain fell in this town, that the waters rose so suddenly, that a great quantity of goods were spoiled and lost, and particularly a cask of oil of 110 gallons was borne down by the stream, and two men were drowned in the streets, in the sight of their neighbours, who durst not stir to their relief; distant from London 72 computed, and 87 measured miles.

CAL'TROP (S.) an instrument with four points, disposed triangularly in such a manner, that three of them bear upon the earth, the other being in the air; it is used in War, several of them being placed in the ground where the cavalry is to pass, in order to embarrass them.

CALVINISM (S.) the doctrine of Calvin and his followers, who maintained that predestination and reprobation are prior to the preference of good or evil works, and depend merely upon the will of God, without any regard to the merit of mankind; that God gives to those whom he has predestinated, a faith which they cannot lose, a necessitating grace which destroys the freedom of the will, and that he imputes no sin to them. That the righteous can do no good work, by reason of original sin, which cleaves to them, and that men are justified by faith. The modern Calvinists either reject or palliate some of these articles.

CALVINISTICAL (A.) like to, of, or belonging to the tenets and opinions of the Calvinists.

CALVINISTS (S.) the embracers, followers, and maintainers of the doctrines and opinions of Calvin.

CALUMNIATE (V.) to speak evil of, to reproach, wrongfully, to abuse, by slandering a person.

CALUMNIATOR (S.) one who wrongfully speaks ill of a person.

CALUMNY (S.) a false accusation, a lying charge, an aspersion or slander.

CALX (S.) chalk, lime, mortar, &c. With the *Chymists*, it is that substance which a body is reduced to by burning or calcination; with the *Anatomists*, it is the second bone in the foot next to the ankle.

CALYX (S.) the cup of the flower in a plant, or the leaves in herbs, which surrounds first the blossom, and afterwards the seed.

CAMBRICK (S.) a very fine linen made at Cambray, a town in Flanders, from whence it is named.

CAMBRIDGE (S.) the chief town of Cambridgeshire; on the west side of it the Cam forms several little islands, and turning east-

wards, divides it into two parts, which are joined together by a large stone bridge. It is now so large a town as to have 14 parish-churches; a little beyond the bridge is some of the remains of an old strong castle, especially the *Gate-House*, which serves for the county goal. It is a town of very ancient standing, being frequently mentioned in the earliest accounts of the oldest British histories: It suffered much by the Danes: *Roger de Montgomery* destroyed it with fire and sword, to be revenged of *K. William Rufus*; so that the university was wholly abandoned: But King Henry I. to repair these damages, bestowed many privileges upon it, viz. to be free from the power of the sheriff, and making it a corporation upon the payment of 100 marks yearly into the *Exchequer*, which sum the sheriff paid before for the profits arising from the town. The ferry over the river was now fixed here, which was left before at large, and *K. Henry III.* added, that the merchants of the *Guild* in Cambridge should be free from all toll, passage, lassage, pontage and stallage, in all fairs in his dominions. In *Wat Tyler's* and *Jack Straw's* rebellion, in the reign of Richard II. the rebels entered the town, seized the university records, and burnt them in the market-place. It is a borough, governed by a mayor, high steward, recorder, and aldermen; but the mayor, at the entrance upon his office, is obliged to swear he will maintain the privileges, customs, and liberties of the university. It has a great market weekly on Saturday, and a fair annually on the 15th of August; it sends two members to parliament, and is distant from London 44 computed, and 52 measured miles.—The university, though old, is not of so long standing as the town, the earliest charters under *K. Lucius* bearing date Anno 531, being the soonest as are pretended to, and these suspected not to be authentic; as the several ions, colleges, halls, &c. were the works of sundry ages, and the donations of many princes and noblemen, so were also the privileges belonging to them the work of many ages; for the particulars whereof, I refer to the writers upon these subjects.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE (S.) is bounded on the north by *Lincolnshire*, on the east by *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, on the south by *Essex* and *Hertfordshire*, and on the west by *Huntingdon* and *Bedfordshire*: Is in length but 35 miles, in breadth about 20, and in circuit about 130, containing 17 hundreds, 163 parishes, 9 market-towns, 1 university, 6 rivers, 7 bridges, 5 parks, 570,000 acres of land, and about 17,400 houses; sends 6 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, 2 for the university, and 2 for the town of Cambridge: Is in the diocese of *Ely*, and divided into two parts, viz. the southerly, which is a champion, open country, that bears excellent corn and barley, of which latter is made abundance of malt; in this county also is gathered a

great deal of saffron, the dearest commodity produced in *England*; the northern part, called the isle of *Ely*, is fenney, and neither so pleasant or wholesome as the southern part, yet has rich pastures, which feed abundance of cattle, which are very profitable to the inhabitants, and afford great plenty of fish and fowl.

CAMEL (S.) an animal very common in *Arabia*, *Judea*, and the neighbouring countries, ranked by *Moses* among those that were unclean; some are large and fleshy, and fit only to carry burthens, which it is said they will do, to the amount of half a ton; others have two bunches on their backs like a saddle, and are fit for men to ride on, or carry burdens; a third sort are both lean and lean, called *dromedaries*, and used by the great men, as horses, to ride on; the *Arabians*, *Persians*, &c. eat their flesh; it is said, they can travel a fortnight without food. As soon as one is colted, they tie his four feet under his belly, put a carpet on his back, and stones upon the borders of it, that he may not be able to rise for twenty days, to render his joints flexible, and easy to bend; he has a large, solid foot, but not a hard one; in the spring all his hair falls off, and his skin remains quite naked, during which time the flies torment him, to remedy which, they beslobber his body, they dress him with a swich instead of a curry-comb, and dust his hide as we do a carpet: Upon a journey they follow him whistling and singing, to make him go freely.—*Caues*.

CAMELEON (S.) an unclean animal forbidden to be eaten by *Moses*; it is a small creature like a lizard, but with a larger and longer head; it has four feet, on each of which there are three claws, and a long flat tail, its nose long, ending in an obtuse point, its back sharp, skin plaited and jagged like a saw from the neck to the last joint of the tail, with a tuft or comb on its head, in other respects like a fish: The report of its living upon air is a mistake, flies and other small insects being its food; as to its colour it is so framed, as to excite different colours in us, according as the rays of light fall upon it, or its situation is in respect to us, like the feathers of doves.

CAMELFORD (S.) a small borough-town in *Cornwall*, whose market is week'y on Friday, governed by a mayor, &c. distant from *London* 184 computed, and 150 measured miles.

CAMERA (S.) is sometimes used for chamber, and sometimes for musick designed for a chamber for private use; and sometimes for a vault, arch'd roof, &c. sometimes for the famous machine called the *camera obscura*, which is the greatest help and improvement to the art of delineation or drawing, that the enquiries of the three last centuries have discovered; for by this all manner of objects,

whether animals, buildings, or country landscapes, are represented in their exact proportions, natural colours, real situations, and in all their true perspectives or fore-shootings: It is made sometimes by darkening the windows of a room, that looks into some street, garden, &c. and making a small hole in the shutters, &c. fix therein a plain convex glass, or a double convex glass, or rather a tube with two glasses, for with only one glass the object will be represented upon the wall or a sheet, &c. hung up on purpose, in an inverted posture: But the most useful for the painters or drafts-men purpose are those made by the opticians, being a little chest or parallelopiped, of about ten inches broad, and about two feet long, &c. furnished with glasses exactly posited. The real use, pleasure, and satisfaction, that arises from this instrument, has put the projecting heads of divers mathematicians to work, among which, that described by *Dr. Gravesande*, in his treatise of perspective, is worth a painter's while to put in practice.

CAMISA'DE (S.) a term in *War*, that signifies a sudden and unexpected attack in the night-time, in which the assailants wear some distinguishing badge to know their own men from the enemy.

CAMLET (S.) a particular sort of stuff, made of silk, hair, or worsted, much used, some time ago, for mens cloaks, and womens riding-hoods.

CAMP (S.) the place where an army is drawn up in order of battle, and lies night and day, for which purpose they build huts or tents to sleep in: So an army that is continually in motion, and upon the watch to surprize or fatigue the enemy, is called a *flying camp*.

CAMPAIGN or **CAMPAIN** (S.) that space of time in each year, that an army is in the field; also a plain or level country is so called.

CAMPDEN or **CAMDEN** (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, a borough-town whose market is weekly on Wednesday; they were incorporated by king *James I.* by charter granted in the third year of his reign, which appoints them to be governed by two bailiffs, twelve burgesses, and a steward, who have power to choose twelve inferior burgesses; they have power to try actions not exceeding the sum of 6*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* They have four fairs annual y, viz. on *St. Andrew's-day* and *Good-Friday*; the profits of these two belong to the corporation, but those on *St. George's* and *St. James's-days*, to the lord of the manor. The market is famous for stockings; the parish is ten miles in compass; there is a fine grammar-school, and good alms-houses plentifully relieved, and a charity-school for 30 poor girls to learn to read, knit, and spin; distant from *London* 69 computed, and 26 measured miles.

CAMPE'CHIO (S.) a sort of wood brought from *America*, commonly called *Agave*, and

and used in dying; the heart of the tree, which only is used, is at first red, and in some time after turns black, and if steeped in water, tinctures it so strongly with that colour, that it may be used as ink; it is very heavy, burns freely, and gives a clear lasting flame.

CAMPHIRE (S.) a white, shining, transparent, odoriferous, volatile gum or resin, flowing from a tree in the island of *Borneo*, and the neighbouring mountainous places, resembling a walnut-tree; it has a bitterish taste, and is very hot in the mouth.

CANAANITES (S.) a people descended from *Canaan*, and the eleven sons of this patriarch; their first habitation was in the land of *Canaan*, where they increased extremely. Trade and war were their principal occupations; these gave rise to their great riches, and the several colonies scattered by them over almost all the islands and maritime provinces of the *Mediterranean*, *Joshua*, as captain of the *Israelites*, conquered them, and possessed their country, which was divided among the several tribes by lot.

CANA'L (S.) a place cut by art to receive water, to render parks and gardens more agreeable, and which is generally stored with ducks, &c. also any passage that liquids flow in.

CANARIES (S.) islands in the *Atlantick* sea, to the west of *Africa*, in number seven. They were by the ancients called the fortunate islands: The most considerable is *Canara*, which has a town of the same name; this island is the chief, both for its great fertility (they having two harvests in the year) and because the governor resides here; there are 12 sugar-mills in it. The other islands are *Teneriffe*, the isle of *Palma*, the isle of *Ferte*, *Ventura*, *Gamara*, and *Lancelote*; they were first discovered by a *Portuguese*, named *Bixen-court*, but are now subject to *Spain*. There is a great deal of wine made there, and the inhabitants are *Roman Catholics*.

CANARY BIRD (S.) a small bird, much noted for its fine singing, at first brought from the *Canaries*, but now bred in many parts of *Europe*; also a cant name for a wheedler, flatterer, or pretender to great matters, that he neither can, nor deligues to perform.

CANCEL (V.) to make void an instrument, by tearing off the seal, &c.

CANCER (S.) in *Astronomy*, is one of the 12 signs of the *Zodiac*, represented on the globe and planispheres by the figure of a crab, and in writing marked *♋*; *Ptolemy* makes 23. *Tycho* 25, *Flamsteed* 71 stars in it. In *Physick*, it is a hard and immovable tumour, of a livid or lead colour, encompassed round with branched turgid veins full of black muddy blood; it begins without pain, and grows apace, and chiefly attacks the *lax*, glandular parts, especially the *breast*; it

is observable to grow more in barren or single women, than others.

CANDID (A.) gentle, favourable, sincere, upright, courteous, kind.

CANDIDATES (S.) two or more persons that are striving for the same place, reward, or thing.

CANDIZATION (S.) the crystallizing or congealing of sugar, after it has been dissolved and purified in water.

CANDLE (S.) an artificial instrument to give light, made of various sizes and matters, some of wax, some of tallow, &c.

CANDLEMAS (S.) a festival appointed by the church, to be observed the second day of *February*, in honour of the purification of the *Virgin Mary*, at which festival formerly we, and still the *Papists* go in procession, with many lighted candles; they also consecrate candles on that day for the service of the year ensuing.

CANDLESTICK (S.) an instrument to hold or contain a candle, made in various forms, and of all sorts of matter, as wood, iron, brass, silver, earth, &c. there are famous descriptions given of the golden candlestick in the *Jerush* temple.

CANDOUR (S.) honesty, sincerity, faithfulness, plain downright dealing, uprightness, or courtesy.

CANDY (V.) to make a thing white, as whiffers do; but generally it means preparations of sweet-meats made by the confectioners, and thickening, and crystallizing sugar on fruits; also to grow stale and mouldy, and so to thicken like sweet-meats.

CANE (S.) an *Indian* reed, much used to walk with, of a woody, tho' porous consistence, some of which are highly valued, and sell for large sums of money; also a measure of various lengths, used by the *Italians*; also the name of that part of a weaver's loom, thro' which the threads of his silk, worsted, &c. pass.

CANE (V.) to thresh, beat, or chastise with a cane or walking-stick.

CANIBALS (S.) those people, among the *West Indians*, that eat mens flesh; also a term for any person that cruelly destroys or injures their fellow-creatures, by oppression of any sort or kind.

CANTICULAR (A.) of or belonging to a dog.

CANINE (A.) like, of, or belonging to a dog; so that discourse that occasions an extravagant hunger, is called the *canine appetite*.

CANISTER (S.) a quantity of tea, from 75 to 100 pounds; but now commonly means any vessel, large or small, that holds tea; whether it be made of earth, as china; or metal, as silver, tin, or any thing else.

CANKER (S.) a corroding, eating, spreading sore; likewise a disorder in trees; also the rust of iron, brass, copper, &c.

CANN (S.) a drinking vessel made of wood, in the shape of a barrel, from whence, at

Sea, they call large barrels or buoys thrown on shoals, for sea marks, *cann buoys*; also an instrument used in the racking off of wines.

CANNON (S.) an instrument of war, a large gun or piece of ordnance, for the shooting or throwing bullets, stones, or other offensive matter against the enemy, of which there are many forts.

CANNONADE (V.) when an army fights by firing upon the enemy with cannons, without coming to a close engagement.

CANNONEER (S.) the manager or director of a cannon, a gunner.

CANON (S.) a rule or stated law to guide or direct one's self by, especially in church matters; also a prebendary who enjoys a living in a cathedral or collegiate church. In *Mathematics*, it is the result of some process, that brings out a general rule for solving all questions of that kind; with *Printers*, it is a large sort of letters; with the *Musicians*, it is a short composition, in which one part leads and another follows; with *Doctors*, the received books of the Old and New Testament, are called the *canon* of scripture.

CANONICAL (A.) regular, orderly, according to rule; also authentick, orthodox or true.

CANONIST (S.) a professor, practitioner, or doctor of the canon law.

CANONIZATION (S.) the act of making or appointing a person to be call'd a saint or holy.

CANONIZE (V.) to examine by a standing rule or law; also to declare or make a person a saint.

CANON LAW (S.) the church or ecclesiastical law.

CANOE (S.) a boat made by the *Indians* out of the trunk of a large tree, by hollowing it with fire, &c.

CANOPY (S.) a cloth, curtain, or tester of state, for princes and noblemen to sit under upon grand occasions; it is also made use of by persons of inferior rank; it sometimes signifies only the curtains and tester of a bed, there being a sort of beds call'd *canopy beds*.

CANT (V.) to talk gibberish like gipsies; to wheedle, and make large pretences to religion, friendship, &c. without sincerity; also to cast or throw a thing off or away.

CANT (S.) a barbarous, broken sort of speech made use of by gipsies; also a pretence to love, friendship, and religion, without intending it.

CANTATA (S.) a song for one or more voices, with or without instruments, compos'd with divers movements, and in the stile of an opera.

CANTERBURY (S.) the chief place in the county of *Kent*, a city and archbishoprick; this place is so ancient, as to be said to be built 900 years before the birth of Christ; that the first Christian bishop, *St. Augustine*, if not the first Christian preacher, settled here; and it was here the famous *Thomas à Becket*, who was killed upon account of his

tyrannizing over *Henry II.* king of *England*, and by the policy of the court of *Rome*, and blind superstition of that time, was canonized, and his shrine so much resorted to, that the name of *Jefus* was almost forgot among his blind votaries, and the gifts were so many, large, and valuable, that at the dissolution, the plate and jewels that were left, filled two large chests, that required eight men each to remove. The cathedral is a noble, majestick pile, and has a venerable aspect, both near and at a distance: Under this church is a large protestant French church, first given by queen *Elizabeth* to the *Wallons*, that fled from the persecution of the duke of *Avoy*, and king of *France*, of whose posterity many still remain, whose principal employment is in the weaving trade; this, together with the great increase of hop grounds, within these few years, has greatly increased the inhabitants of this place: It is encompassed with a moat and wall, on which are or were several watch-towers or citadels, without which are its suburbs, in which, and within the city, are 14 parish-churches, besides the cathedral, within whose limits are several fine buildings belonging to the dean and prebends, also a free-school, called the king's school: There are many good buildings in the city, and particularly a good market-house, over which are rooms for the mayor, aldermen, &c. to dispatch the publick business. The archbishop is primate of all *England*. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c. it enjoys many privileges, sends two members to parliament, and besides the shambles has two common markets weekly on Wednesday and Saturday; distant from *London* 43 computed, and 56 measured miles.

CANTHARIDES (S.) a venomous kind of insects, which when dried and pulverized, are principally used to raise blisters.

CANTHUS (S.) in *Anatomy*, the angle or corner of the eye; that next the nose, is call'd the *great*, and that next the temples, the *little Canthus*; also the neck or little trough made in a vessel, for the more easy pouring off the liquor.

CANTICLES (S.) holy or divine songs, which carry a spiritual meaning in them farther than the bare words themselves express, such as *Solomon's Song* in the *Bible*.

CANTO (S.) a division in an heroic poem, like books and chapters in prose; also in *Musick*, a song, or the treble part thereof.

CANTON (V.) to separate or divide a country into parts or provinces, as the *Swiss Cantons*. &c. also to fortify or defend one's self in a place. In *Heraldry*, it is to make an ordinary consisting of two lines, one drawn perpendicularly from the chief, and the other perpendicular from the side of the escutcheon, and is always less than a quarter of the field.

CANTUS (S.) In *Musick*, is the *medias*, or counter-tenor.

CANVASS (V.) to search, examine, or thoroughly look into a matter.

CANVASS (S.) cloth sometimes wove very open, for children to learn to mark upon, and sometimes very close, fine and strong, to make sails for ships, &c. with; also used in *Painting*, and *Tapestry* performed with the needle; the *French* call the model upon which a song or piece of music is to be composed, by this name.

CANZONE (S.) a *Musical Term*, and when applied to *vocal Musick*, means the same with *cantata*; and when added to *instrumental Musick*, means the same with *sonata*; and if added to any particular part of the composition, is the same with *allegro*.

CAP (S.) a covering for the head, made of divers forms, and of various materials, worn by men usually instead of a wig, in an undress, while persons are very busy; also to lie in; and when understood of women, go under various denominations, as *coif*, *mob*, *pinner*, &c. Anciently they were the symbols of liberty, for when the *Romans* gave their slaves the *cap*, it entitled them to freedom; and in *Universities*, when the students were presented with the *cap*, they were then no longer under the rod of their superiors. The *cap* is sometimes used as a mark of infamy. In *Italy*, the *Jews* are distinguished by a yellow *cap*; at *Lucca*, by an orange-colour one. In *France*, those persons that had been bankrupts, were for ever after obliged to wear a green *cap*. In a *Ship*, a *cap* is a square piece of timber put over the head or upper end of a mast, having a round hole cut in it, to let the mast through, by which means the top-masts, and top-gallant-masts are kept steady.

CAPABLE (A.) able, fit, or sufficiently qualified to do a thing effectually.

CAPACIOUS (A.) of a large extent, fit or proper to receive a thing, spacious, great, vast.

CAPACITY (V.) to enable, assist, or fit a person to undertake or perform a thing.

CAPACITY (S.) power or ability to do a thing, sufficient to receive or contain; also the extent of a person's understanding, wit, or judgment. In *Geometry*, the solidity or content of a figure or body, is so called, from whence those measures or vessels that hold or contain liquor, grain, &c. are called measures or vessels of *capacity*; so in *Law*, when a single person, or political body, has a right to purchase or sell, give or take lands, sue others, or be sued themselves, they are said to be in their single, political, or corporate *capacity*.

CAP-A-PEE (A.) all over from head to foot completely furnished, clothed or provided for the performance of something.

CAPARISON (S.) trappings or furniture for

a horse, commonly meant when they are finer than ordinary.

CAPE (S.) the neck-piece of a coat or cloak; also a mountainous protuberance that runs farther out into the sea than the rest of the continent, of which it is a part.

CAPER (S.) the flowers of an *Italian* shrub, which when pickled make a pleasant sauce; also a jump, bound, or leap from the earth, made by dancers, to shew their activity.

CAPER (V.) to leap, or jump up on high in *Dancing*; to run or skip about wantonly.

CAPHAR (S.) a toll paid by the Christian merchants that carry or send merchandizes from *Alippo* to *Jerusalem*.

CAPIT-AGA (S.) a *Turkish* officer, or governor of the gates of the *Seraglio*, otherwise called grand master of the *Seraglio*; this is the first dignity among the white eunuchs. He is always near the person of the grand seignior. He introduces ambassadors to their audience, and without his permission no body goes in or out of the grand seignior's apartment; his office entitles him to wear the turban in the *Seraglio*, and to go every where on horseback. He accompanies the grand seignior to the sultana's apartment, but goes no farther than the door; his office brings him abundance of presents, though his allowance from the grand seignior is but moderate.

CAPILLAMENTS (S.) the small fibres which compose the nerves; also those small fibres which grow in the middle of a flower, commonly called *stamina*.

CAPILLARY (A.) hairy, or full of small threads or fibres.

CAPILLARY ARTERIES (S.) in *Anatomy*, are the smallest vessels in a human body, and are much finer than a hair.

CAPITAL (A.) chief, head, or principal; it relates to several things, as the *capital stock*, in trading companies, is the fund or quantity of money, they are by their charter allowed to employ in trade.

CAPITAL (S.) in *Architecture*, is one of the principal members of a column or pilaster, it is placed between the shaft and the entablature, and by the various ornaments and members in it, we distinguish one order from another.

CAPITAL CITY (S.) is the metropolis or chief city in a kingdom, in or near which the king or emperor commonly resides, as *London* in *England*, *Paris* in *France*, *Madrid* in *Spain*, *Venna* in *Germany*, *Constantinople* in *Turkey*, &c.

CAPITAL CRIME (S.) a fault which subjects the criminal to the loss of his life.

CAPITAL LETTERS (S.) are such as are vulgarly called great letters, as *A, B, C*, &c.

CAPITAL MEDICINES (S.) such as are remarkable for the number of ingredients, or their extraordinary virtues, as *nithradate*, *venice-treskle*, &c.

CAPITATION (S.) a poll, tax, or tribute for

for the head of each person in a family.

CAPITOL (S.) a fortress at Rome, begun in the 139th year of Rome, by *Tarquinius Priscus*, and finished in the 221st, by *Tarquinius Superbus*, wherein was a temple dedicated to *Jupiter*, thence called *Capitolinus*; here the senate assembled, and here were deposited the most sacred and valuable things belonging to the state; it was in this temple they made their vows, and took the oath of allegiance, and here the magistrates and those who had the honour of a triumph, presented themselves to thank the gods for their victory, and to pray for the prosperity of the republic.

CAPITULATE (V.) to yield, surrender, or submit upon certain terms.

CAPITULATION (S.) in War, the surrendering a town upon certain conditions; also the pact or agreement the emperor of Germany swears inviolably to maintain at his election.

CAPNOMANCY (S.) a kind of divination used by the ancients in their sacrifices; as when the smoke was thin, light, and went up straight, the omen was good, when the contrary, bad. There was also another species of it, which consisted in observing the smoke arising from poppy and jessamine seeds cast upon lighted coals.

CAPON (S.) a fowl crammed or fattened up for eating, commonly understood of a cock gilt; also an eunuch, or effeminate fellow.

CAPRICCHIO or **CAPRICE** (S.) a fantastick humour, some maggoty dislike to, or finding fault with a thing, a mere freak, an unreasonable fancy, or foolish humour.

CAPRICIOUS (A.) whimsical, foolish, unsettled, fantastical.

CAPRICORN (S.) one of the twelve signs or divisions into which the astronomers have divided the Zodiack, and which, upon the globe, is drawn or painted in the shape of a goat; the sun enters this sign about the middle of winter, with us here in England. Its sign or mark is ♈: The *Astrologers* call it earthly, dry, and cold, the house of *Saturn* and exaltation of *Mars*.

CAPRIOLE (S.) a term among *Jockies*, importing, that when a horse is at his full leap, or stretch, he strikes his hind-legs out as far as he possibly can, near and evenly together.

CAPRIZANS (S.) a term with some *Physicians*, signifying the irregular motion or beating of the pulse.

CAPSTAN or **CAPSTERN** (S.) a large beam or piece of timber, placed behind the windlass, in which there are several holes bored at proper distances, to put in poles, bars, or handspikes of wood, or iron, to heave, weigh, or draw up any thing very heavy, as anchors, hogheads, &c. also to stretch cables or other ropes, and make them fit for use. At sea it is differently called, from the place or part of the ship it is fixed in, as the main capstern is that placed imme-

diately behind the main-mast, and the jooer capstern is set between the main-mast and the fore-mast, &c.

CAPSULATE (V.) to cover, contain, or enclose, particularly with natural coverings, as the husk of a nut, the pod of a bean, &c.

CAPTAIN (S.) the head, chief, or leader of a company or multitude; and in military affairs, is the head officer of a company of horse or foot; also on board a single ship the master or principal commander is so called. When an army is reduced or disbanded, and he thereby loses his company, he is called a captain reformed, when he is continued captain, as second, to another, or without post. The commanding officer of the colonel's troop, in every regiment, is called captain lieutenant; and in the *Cant Phrase*, a captain is a bully, who is to quarrel or fight with peevish gamesters, who are testy or quarrelsome at the loss of their money; and sometimes it signifies money itself, as, the captain is not at home, that is, there is no money in my pocket.

CAPTIOUS (A.) quarrelsome, testy, full of objections, ready to take hold of every shadow or pretence.

CAPTIVATE (V.) to conquer, win, or overcome; to ensnare, entice, or wheedle, usually applied to the inclinations and affections of mankind.

CAPTIVE (S.) one who is conquered or enslaved, so as to be necessitated or compelled to perform the will of another.

CAPTIVITY (S.) bondage, slavery, wholly at the command of another.

CAPTURE (S.) prize, booty, or plunder. In Law, it is the arresting or seizure of a person, by the authority of a warrant, &c.

CAPUCHINS (S.) a sort of *Franciscan* friars, so called from their great capuchon, which is an odd kind of cap or hood sewed to their habit, and generally hangs down behind upon their backs.

CAPUT-MORTUUM (S.) in *Chymistry*, is that dry, earthy substance, that is left without spirit, or apparent virtue, after distillation, or other process by fire.

CAR (S.) a stately chariot like a throne, used in triumphs, and at the feastings of princes; also any carriage that goes upon two or four wheels.

CARBINE or **CARABINE** (S.) an instrument of war used by horsemen, between the size of a pistol and a musket, and commonly of a pretty large bore.

CARABINEERS (S.) among the *French*, are a choice set of horsemen picked out of the common regiments, and carrying carbines for their arms.

CARACOL (S.) a motion made by the cavalry, half round, or a half turn from the left to the right, changing hands, that the enemy may not find out whether they intend to attack them in flank or front; it is also

the half turn each horseman makes, after his discharge, to pass from the front of the squadron to the rear.

CARAITES (S.) a sect among the *Jews*, who adhere closely to the text and letter of the scripture, and reject all those books which are not in the old canon of the *Jews*, and require an implicit faith in the holy scripture, without permitting to examine whether any article of the law be true or false. They have neither phylacteries nor parchments upon the doors of their houses, nor those ironlets which the *Jews* wear upon their foreheads. They call the rest of the *Jews* bridled asses, when they see them in their synagogues with parchments on their foreheads; the passages wherein these phylacteries are mentioned, and which are understood literally by other *Jews*, they explain figuratively. They deny that the oral law came from *Moses*, and reject the cabala or traditions. They have an abhorrence for the Talmud, and observe the Sabbath more rigorously than the Rabbins, and set almost no bounds to the prohibited degrees of marriage.

CARANNA (S.) a hard, brittle, resinous gum of an aromatick flavour, brought from the *West-Indies*.

CARAT (S.) among the *Refiners*, is one scruple, or 24 grains; with the *Jewellers*, it is but four grains.

CARAVAN (S.) sometimes signifies a large company of people, who travel in *Turkey* together, with a convoy of Janizaries, for their protection against the *Arabs*; and sometimes it signifies, with us, a sort of close carriage or wagon, and sometimes a large company of people.

CARAVANSE'RA (S.) a *Turkish* inn or place of entertainment for travellers.

CARAVEL or **CARVEL** (S.) the name of a trading vessel, used in the *Mediterranean* sea, having a square poop, and rigged like a galleys of about 120 tons burden.

CARAWAY (S.) a narrow, longish seed, furrowed on the back, and of a brisk, aromatick taste, much used by the *Confectioners*; it is produced from a plant of the same name.

CARBONADE (V.) to slice and broil flesh on the coals.

CARPUNCLE (S.) a precious stone of a deep red colour, which is by some reported to shine in the dark; also a malignant tumour attended with great pain, heat, mortification, Evidens, and at last blackness; it begins with one or more pimples, and sometimes a scab, under which gathers a putrid ulcer; it is owing to a sharp, corrosive, hot, saline humour, which very often proves mortal.

CARCASS or **CARCASE** (S.) spoken of the trunk or body of an animal when dead. In *Architecture*, the shell of a house unfinished or unfurnished; also in *Cumery*, iron cases made to hold combustible matters, which are

to be shot out of mortars, to set houses, &c. on fire, are called *carcassts*.

CARCELLAGE (S.) the fees that prisoners pay before they can be discharged.

CARD or **CHART** (S.) a map that describes the sea coasts; also the name of thick paper, or paste board cut into parallelograms of about three inches broad and five inches long, marked with different spots, and used to game or play with for diversion; also the name of an instrument with abundance of iron or brass teeth or spikes in it, to comb silk, flax, &c.

CARD (V.) to comb or clean wool, flax, &c. with proper instruments of iron or brass wire.

CARDIAC (A.) a medicine which comforts and strengthens the heart by putting the blood into a general fermentation, whereby the elasticity and tone of the fibres, which were before weakened and vitiated, are restored, whence is occasioned a brisker and freer circulation.

CARDIACA (S.) a distemper that suffocates, smother, or stifles the heart by a conglomeration of blood called a polypus; also the herb motherwort.

CARDIGAN (S.) the shire and assize town, pleasantly seated on the river *Tywy*, famous for breeding the best salmons in *Britain*, over which it has a good stone bridge, sustained by several arches. It is a large and populous town, formerly walled about, and fortified with a castle, which are now both gone to ruins. It has a fine church, and a well-built shire-hall, with several other good buildings; is a town corporate, governed by a mayor, aldermen, common-council, &c. enjoys several immunities, sends one member to parliament, and has a good market weekly on Saturday; is distant from *London* 162 computed, and 193 measured miles. This town was once possessed by the famous *Robert Fitz-Stephen*, who was the first *Briton* that attempted the conquest of *Ireland*, who had such success with a handful of men, as afterwards gave the *English* a footing there, which they never quitted, but at length quite reduced that country, and made it as it were a province of *England*.

CARDIGANSHIRE (S.) one of the six counties in *South Wales*, is of a different soil, and but ill clothed with wood, the southern and western parts being plain, and very fertile (though not altogether without hills) the eastern and northern parts are mountainous, and more barren, among which is the *Pinn-lawn-Hill*, a mountain of great extent and height. It has in it 64 parish churches, and four market towns; is in the diocese of *St. David's*; is 94 miles in circumference, contains about 520,000 acres of land, and 3100 houses; sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for the town. It is remarkable for its lead mines, from which commodity silver is extracted. This county

in so full of cattle, as to be called the nursery, or breeding-place for the whole kingdom of *En land*, south of *Trent*.

CARDINAL (A.) the chief, the principal, the head the supreme. In *Arithmetick*, cardinal numbers are such as express positively how many thing there are, as 1, 7, 10, &c. In *Navigation*, &c. the north, east, west and south. In *Astronomy*, *Aries*, *Libra*, *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, are called the cardinal points. In *Morality*, prudence, temperance, justice and fortitude, are the cardinal virtues.

CARDINAL (S.) an eminent dignity in the church of *Rome*; they were at first only the incumbents of a parish, but are now styled ecclesiastical princes; they are about 70 in number, and are all the pope's council, and with him concert all affairs relating to the church. It is out of their number the pope is chosen, and it is they only who choose him. *Innocent IV.* at the council of *Lyons* held in 1243, gave them the red cap, *Paul II.* in 1464, the scarlet habit; *Gregory XIV.* bestowed the red cap upon the regular cardinals, who before only wore a hat. *Urban VIII.* gave them the title of eminence, whereas before they only had that of most illustrious. The cardinal's dress is a fattane, a rochet, a mantelet, or short purple mantle over their rochet; the mozette, and a papal cape over the rochet in publick and solemn actions. Their garment is either red, or the colour of dried roses or violets. The regular cardinals wear no silk, nor any other colour except that of their order; but the red hat, and cap are common to them all. When cardinals are sent to princes courts, it is in quality of legats *a latere*, and when they are sent to any town, their government is called legation.

CARDINALSHIP (S.) the honour, dignity, or office of a cardinal.

CARDING (S.) combing, breaking, or untangling wool, cotton, hair, &c. in order to fit it for spinning.

CARDUUS (S.) the botanical name for several species of plants of the thistle kind, but commonly it means what is called *carduus benedictus*, from its excellent medicinal qualities.

CARE or CAREFULNESS (S.) the doing a thing with prudence, diligence, caution, observation, and consideration; also anxiousness, or extraordinary concern for the success or welfare of a person or thing.

CAREEN (V.) to clean, refit, and mend a vessel at sea, for which purpose they get it into a proper place, and lay one side upon the ground, and rectify what is amiss in the other, or in the bottom, by caulking, tallowing, &c. and then do the same by the other side.

CAREER (S.) the pace a horse or man goes or runs, the course or manner of life he leads, &c.

CARESS (V.) to compliment, praise, treat or make much of a person.

CARESSES (S.) expressions of love, respect, friendship, or approbation, by treating, praising, or complimenting.

CARET (S.) a mark in writing or printing, whereby some part of a word or sentence that is omitted is signified, that it must be inserted where this mark *^* is put.

CARGO (S.) the whole lading of a ship, or all the goods that belong to one man; and sometimes applied to all of one sort, when there are many different species.

CARIBBEE'S (S.) certain small islands in the *West-Indies*, called also *Cambal* islands, from the inhabitants eating human flesh; and is now often spoke of any large number of courts, alley, or small divisions of streets.

CARICOUS TUMOUR (S.) is a swelling resembling the figure of a fig, such are the piles sometimes.

CARIES (S.) in *Surgery*, a rottenness or corruption of the bones.

CARIUS (S.) a foul bone, one tending to rottenness or corruption.

CARK (V.) to be solicitous, to be anxious or over-careful.

CARLINGS (S.) timbers in a ship, lying fore and aft along from one beam to another, in order to bear up or support the lee-boards to which the planks of the deck are fastened; in some parts of *England*, grey pease are called *carlings*.

CARLISLE (S.) a small, but well fortified city in *Cumberland*, is both pleasantly and delicately situated, being guarded on the north side by the *Eden*, on the east by the *Petterl*, and on the west by the *Cauld*. It is secured by a strong wall, a castle, and a citadel, the frontier place, and key of *England*, in which for many years hath been kept a strong garrison; just below this city the famous *Piſa* wall began, which crossed the whole island to *Newcastle upon Tyne*, and here also ended the great *Roman* highway; the buildings are old, but the streets fair: *Henry I.* dignified it with being an episcopal see, and bestowed many other privileges upon it, to render it populous, and fortified it, as a proper barrier against the *Scots*, to make it strong: The great church, called *St. Mary's*, is a venerable old pile, a great part of it was built by *St. David*, king of *Scotland*, who held this county, together with *Westmerland* and *Northumberland*, in vassalage from the crown of *England*; it has also another church, called *Cuthbert's*. It is at present a wealthy and populous place, the houses are well built, and city walled in, having three gates, and trades chiefly in *fustians*, has a considerable market weekly on Saturdays, and a yearly fair on the assumption of the virgin *Mary*; is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, two bailiffs, &c. sends two burgesses to parliament: The officers and soldiers are usually held here; it is 235 computed, and 304 measured miles distant from *London*.

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CARMELITES (S.) an order of mendicants, at first very rigid in their discipline, but afterwards it was moderated, and about 1540 divided into two sorts, one following and restoring the ancient fervencies, and the other the milder allowances; they take their name from mount *Carmel*, and pretend very enthusiastically, that *Elijah* and *Elias* were the founders of their order, that *Pythagoras* and the ancient druids, &c. were regular professors of their order, &c. Some of them go bare-foot, others not; they are much esteemed in the *Roman* church, and have abundance of monasteries.

CARMINATIVES (S.) remedies used to expel wind, or cure windy disorders.

CARMINE (S.) a bright red colour inclinable to a purple, used by *Painters* in miniature, and sometimes in oil.

CARNAGE (S.) a great slaughter, a massacre or overthrow of an army; with *Huntsmen*, flesh that is given to the dogs after the chase is over, is so called.

CARNAL (A.) fleshly, sensual, voluptuous, one wholly governed by his appetites.

CARNATION (S.) flesh colour; a fine flower, whose leaves are so coloured; in *Painting*, it is those parts of the body, which have no drapery.

CARNAVAL or **CARNIVAL** (S.) a season of mirth and rejoicing observed in *Italy*, but particularly at *Venice*, it begins at twelfth day, and holds till *Lent*.

CARNIVOROUS (A.) a greedy feeding upon or devouring of flesh.

CARNOSITY (S.) fleshiness; also a preternatural lump or obstruction growing in any part of the body.

CAROL (S.) a song of joy, or salutation at a feast or a birth-day, or any publick or private banquetting or merriment.

CAROS (S.) in *Physick*, is a heargy got to a very great height, so that the patient can hardly be awakened by any means.

CAROTIDES (S.) two arteries, one on each side the neck, serving to convey the blood from the aorta to the brain.

CAROUSE (V.) to make merry, to drink freely, to tipple much, to quaff.

CARP (V.) to find fault, to blame, censure or wrangle at or with a person or thing.

CARP (S.) the name of a fine fresh-water fish, in whose palate is sometimes found a stone of a triangular form or shape.

CARPENTER (S.) an artificer that works in wood, and particularly in the rough, large or strongest parts of house or ship-building.

CARPENTRY (S.) the art of working in wood, commonly applied to building, whether it be of houses or ships.

CARPET (S.) a covering for a table, floor, or passage, and commonly understood of a particular worked stuff, wove with a large pile like velvet, in various figures and sunny colours.

CARREER (S.) the swift motion or pace that a horse, coach, or person, goes in running or driving, when they go with their utmost vigour; also the violent, precipitate, inconsiderate actions of foolish and unreasonable men.

CARRIAGE (S.) the conveying goods, merchandise, or persons, from one place to another; also waggons, carts, coaches, &c. used for the like purpose, are called *carriages*; also the manners, behaviour, mien, or gesture of a person.

CARRIER (S.) a person whose employment is to carry goods from one town or city to another, upon horses, in waggons, &c. also a cant word for a set of rogues, who watch at inns to get intelligence of what persons it may be worth while to rob, who go and inform the gang with it, but do not appear in the fact for fear of discovery.

CARRION (S.) the flesh of a dead carcase when it stinks.

CARROON (S.) the number fixed to a cart that is privileged to carry goods in *London*, for which a considerable sum of money is paid.

CARROUSEL (S.) a grand feast or act of mirth and jollity, such as a prince's installation, marriage, lord mayor's feast, &c.

CARRY (V.) to remove or bear away from one place to another.

CART (S.) an instrument or carriage to remove heavy goods from one place to another, drawn by one, two, or more horses.

CARTEL (S.) a letter challenging a person to fight a duel, a defiance; also an agreement between contending parties for the exchange or redemption of prisoners.

CARTESIAN (S.) one who is an admirer, follower, or defender of *Cartesius's* philosophy.

CARTHUSIANS (S.) a religious order founded by *Brum*, native of *Cologne*, and canon of *Rheims*, who retired from the converse of the world in 1084, to a place called *Chartreuse*, in the mountains of *Dauphine*. This order had no rules, till *Basil VII.* general thereof, formed some constitutions out of the customs they observed, and got them confirmed by the pope. The members of this order observe a strict fast, and almost perpetual silence, an abstinence from flesh even in their sickness, a continual confinement to their cloister, and always wear a hair shirt. Their general takes the title of prior of the *Chartreuse* (which is the principal monastery of, and gives name to the order) where he holds every year a general chapter for the affairs of the order.

CARTILAGE (S.) a thick, strong, gristly substance, and sort of medium between flesh and bone.

CARTMEL (S.) in *Lancashire*, seated near the sea, among the hills called *Carmel-Fells*, has a fair church, built cathedral-wise, in form of a cross, has a good market weekly

on Monday for corn, sheep, and fish; 160 computed, and 192 measured miles distant from London.

CARTON or **CARTOON** (S.) a draught or design made to be worked from, either in tapestry or fresco.

CARTOUCH (S.) an ornament in *Architecture, Sculpture, &c.* representing a scroll of paper, in the open or flat part of which is put an inscription, device, cypher, &c. and commonly called a cartouche.

CARTOUCH or **CARTRIDGE** (S.) so much gunpowder put into a small paper case, as is sufficient to charge a musket, cannon, or other fire arms; the larger charges are put in paste-board or tin cases.

CARVE (V.) to cut or divide into several pieces; and when applied to food, signifies the doing it artfully, by separating the limbs, joints and parts regularly; and when applied to stone, wood, &c. it imports the making flowers, knots, figures, or any other ornaments.

CARVER (S.) one skilled in cutting up fowls, &c. at great feasts; also one who makes birds, flowers, &c. out of wood, stone, &c.

CARUS (S.) a species of the apoplexy, in which the patient falls into a deep sleep, with a sudden deprivation of sensation and motion, and an acute fever.

CARYATIDES (S.) figures in the shape of women with long robes, used by the ancients instead of columns to support their buildings.

CASCADE (S.) the fall of water from a higher to a lower part, and is much used in the pompos gardens of princes, noblemen, and gentlemen, by cutting a canal into diverse heights or stories, by which means the water makes a very agreeable noise, and acquires a velocity, that makes it froth or foam much.

CASE (S.) the shell, covering, or inclosure of a thing; also the substance, condition, or matter of a thing in question; also the frame divided into proper cells or partitions, that printers sort the several letters of one size in.

CASE-HARDEN (V.) to render iron or steel so hard, as to be capable of resisting any edged tool; also to make a person obstinate, resolute, &c. in wickedness.

CASEMATE (S.) a vault in that part of the flank of the bastion next the curtain, serving as a battery to defend the face of the opposite bastion, and the moat or ditch.

CASEMENT (S.) that part of a window or range of lights that opens to let in the fresh air, or shuts to keep out the cold, rain, or wind.

CASERNS (S.) in *Fortification*, small rooms or apartments between the ramparts and the bulwarks of fortified towns, and sometimes on the ramparts, to serve as lodgings for the soldiers of the garrison to ease the garrison.

CASES (S.) are the several endings of nouns, in the *Latin*, and other variable languages;

but in the *English*, and most living tongues, they are supplied by particles, the word itself remaining invariable.

CASE-SHOT (S.) bullets, stones, &c. put into case, and so shot out of great guns, chiefly used at sea to clear the enemies docks, when they are full of men.

CASH (S.) properly speaking, signifies the chest or drawers that money is put into, but now it generally means the money itself, and so notes issued by the bank or bankers, are called specie or cash notes.

CASHIER or **CASHEER** (S.) one who is intrusted with the money of another person.

CASHIER (V.) to discharge from or turn a person out of his office; also to discharge soldiers, seamen, &c.

CASK (S.) a vessel to hold or contain liquor; also a head-piece or helmet.

CASKET (S.) a little trunk, box, or cabinet to put jewels, money, or writings in; and in the *Sea Language*, small sinnet strings, with which the sails are tied after they are furled.

CASSATION (S.) in the *Civil Law*, is the abrogation or annulling of any act or procedure, upon the following accounts, 1. When a decree is directly contrary to another decree, and both made against the same person. 2. When decrees are directly contrary to the express decision of statutes or customs. 3. When the formalities prescribed by the laws have not been followed.

CASSIA (S.) a sweet spice, mention'd by *Moses* as an ingredient in the composition of the holy oil, it is said to be the bark of a tree, that grows uncultivated in the *Indies*; also four several sorts of drugs under this name, much alike for look and properties, being all gentle purgatives, the fruit of different trees.

CASSIOPE (S.) a constellation in the northern hemisphere, consisting, according to *Ptolemy's* catalogue, of 13 stars, *Tycho's* 25, and *Mr. Flamsteed's* 46.—In the year 1572 there appeared a new star in this constellation, which at first seemed to be equal in magnitude and brightness to *Jupiter* himself, but it diminished by little and little, and in eighteen months time quite disappeared.

CASSOCK (S.) a kind of gown or robe worn over the rest of the habit, particularly by the clergy.

CAST (V.) to throw away or from one; also to make an image, flower, &c. by running melted metal into a mould, &c. also to warp or grow crooked, as a piece of wood does by heat; also to imagine, think upon, or conceive.

CASTANETS (S.) small instruments of wood, ivory, &c. that some dancers use to play that tune they dance.

CAST-AWAY (S.) one turned out, rejected, or put away.

CASTELLANS (S.) senators of the lower class in the kingdom of *Ireland*, who sit on law

low seats behind the palatines or great senators; they are a sort of lieutenants of provinces, and command a part of a palatinate under the palatine.

CASTIGATION (S.) chastising, punishing, correcting or amending.

CASTLE (S.) a strong place of defence, usually built to keep a town, city, or country round about it in awe.

CASTLE-CARY (S.) in *Somersetshire*, a small town whose market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 96 computed, and 125 measured miles.

CASTLE-RISING (S.) a town in *Norfolk*, seated on the sea, where formerly the market was twice a week, and 15 fairs yearly, but now they are all disused, because the haven is choked up with sands, so that there are scarce ten families left in it, whereas before it was a place of good account: It is still a borough-town, governed by a mayor, steward, 12 aldermen, &c. and sends two burgesses to parliament. It is built on an high hill, near which is a very large castle, and circular moat; there is in it a good almshouse for 24 widows and a governors, founded by the duke of *Norfolk*, who is baron of *Castle-Rising*; it is distant from *London* 78 computed, and 97 measured miles.

CASTON (S.) in *Norfolk*, a town whose market is weekly on Tuesday, it has a bridge over the *Bure*, and instead of a mace a brazen hand is carried before the steward of the demeine; it is distant from *London* 97 computed, and 128 measured miles.

CASTOR (S.) in *Lancashire*, a small town whose market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 120 computed, and 147 measured miles.

CASTOR (S.) an amphibious animal, living both on land and in the water, called a beaver: It is of a white or ash colour, has very sharp teeth, its fore-feet are like a dog's, its hindmost resemble geese's feet, having each five toes. The notion that this creature, when pursued, tears out its testicles, is a mistake; that sold by the apothecaries, being only certain glands found near the flank and share: The flesh of this animal serves the *Americans* for food, and his skin for clothes. Also *Castor* and *Pollux*, two brothers, who were said to spring from the same egg, for which reason they were represented each with half an egg-shell in his hand, *Jupiter* being reported to have conversed with *Leda* under the form of a swan: These two brothers were much famed for their valour, and particularly for their wars against the *Cyclopes* and *Pirates*, for which reason they were deified, and invoked by the sailors, who painted or carved their images upon their ships, as their tutelar gods: The vessel that *St. Paul* embarked in, when he was carried to *Rome*, went by this name. . . Also half the constellation *Gemini*; also a matter that is said to ap-

pear at sea under the form of globes of fire, and portend storms.

CASTRAMETATION (S.) the art of marking out the ground for an army, or of pitching of tents.

CASTRATE (V.) to geld or cut out the testicles of an animal; to cut off or leave out of a book part or the original composition.

CASTRATION (S.) the gelding or cutting the male kind of any sort of animal; also the curtailing, shortening, or leaving out any part of a book.

CA'SUAL (A.) the happening or coming to pass by chance or accident, wholly unforeseen by the party to whom it comes.

CA'SUALTY (S.) something that happens altogether unforeseen or unexpected; misfortune, hurt, or damage.

CA'SUIST (S.) one who studies to resolve difficulties and nice points of conscience.

CAT (S.) a common domestic creature of the voracious kind, which has a natural antipathy to the vermin called mice; also a cant word for a lewd, whorish woman or street-walker.

CATABAPTIST (S.) one who disallows baptism, particularly to infants.

CATABIRA'ZON (S.) the moon's descending node, called also the dragon's tail.

CATACAUSTICK CURVES (S.) in *Geometry*, are those caustick curves formed by reflection.

CATACHRE'SIS (S.) a rhetorical figure, when a word of good or innocent natural meaning is put for or used abusively, as, *You are a pretty man indeed*, meaning, you are a vile or fussy fellow.

CATACOMBS (S.) burying places in caves near *Rome*, where the primitive Christians buried the martyrs, and sometimes hid themselves to avoid the persecution of the *Roman* emperors. Some learned authors are of opinion, that these *catacombs* were public burying places made by the Heathens for poor people, slaves and malefactors.

CATACUSTICKS (S.) the science of echoes or reflected sounds.

CATALECTICK VERSES (S.) in *Poetry*, are such as want a syllable.

CATALEPSIS (S.) a kind of apoplexy, a disease, wherein the patient is deprived of motion, and remains fixed in the same posture the disease first seized him, with his eyes open, but without sight or understanding.

CATALOGUE (S.) an inventory or list of goods, names, &c.

CATAMITE (S.) a panyasode or boy kept for sodomitical practices.

CATAPHRY'GIANS (S.) a sect of hereticks, so called, because they were *Phrygians*, who followed the errors of *Montanus*. They made up the bread of the Eucharist with the blood of infants, whom they prick'd to death with needles, and then looked upon them as martyrs.

ATAPLASM (S.) a pulice or confluence of boiled roots, herbs, flowers, meal, &c.

CATAPO'TIUM (S.) a pill or physical purge that is to be swallowed without chewing.

CATAPULTA (S.) an engine used by the ancients before the invention of guns, to throw darts or javelins four or five yards long.

CATARACT (S.) the falling of water with a great noise and force, occasioned by the stoppage of a rock or rocks meeting together in the course of a river, and so making one part much higher than the other; also a distemper in the eyes, caused by the congelation of phlegm between the uveous coat and crystalline humour.

CATARRH (S.) the flow or falling down of humours from the head to the lower parts of the body; so the falling or dropping of the marrow out of the back-bone, is the *catarrh* of the spinal marrow.

CATASTASIS (S.) the third part or act of a comedy, wherein the whole beauty and force of the plot are exhibited. Among the *Physicians*, the followers of *Hippocrates* call it the state, condition or constitution of a thing; and with the *Galenists*, it is the seasons of the year, the disposition of the body, or consideration of the time.

CATASTROPHE (S.) the finishing, conclusion, or last act of a play, in which the whole scheme, design, or plot, is laid open; also the end or finishing of any work or business; but when so applied, is usually understood in a bad or fatal sense, as the murder or ruin of a person by some dismal accident.

CATCH (S.) a short, witty, or merry song; also a tender, or swift-falling vessel, as, a bomb-catch, or ketch; also a cant word for prize, booty, &c.

CATCH (V.) to seize, lay hold of, overtake, or secure; from whence a bailiff or serjeant is called a *catch-poll*, which is now a word of infamy, rather applied to their followers or assistants than themselves.

CATECHETICAL (A.) something like or belonging to a catechism.

CATECHISM (S.) a summary account of the belief and practice of any set of men, however different in their opinions; also the doctrine of any art or science drawn up by way of question and answer.

CATECHIST (S.) a person that teaches or instructs others in the catechism or first principles of religion, by way of question and answer, explaining, as he goes along, whatever is, or appears to be difficult to the learner.

CATECHIZE or **CATECHISE** (V.) to instruct in the fundamentals of any doctrine, particularly applied to religious matters; also to chastise, blame, or find fault with a person for something done amiss.

CATECHUMEN (S.) a name given by the primitive Christians to those *Jews* or *Gentiles*, who had prepared themselves for baptism, by

learning the principles of Christianity, openly professing the same, and attending such services as they were allowed and appointed.

CATEGORICAL (A.) positive, affirmative, or determinate.

CATEGORY (S.) an accusation; also the rank, or order, or predicament that any proposition or number of particulars are ranged in or under.

CATENARIA (S.) the curve that a rope makes when freely suspended by any two points.

CATENATE (V.) to chain, bind, link, or tie together.

CATER (V.) to buy, provide, or prepare victuals for a feast or family.

CATERER (S.) the officer that has the care of providing victuals in a prince's or nobleman's house or family.

CATERPILLAR (S.) the name of a reptile that devours greens, fruits, &c. also of a lazy, idle, slothful, or voracious person, that devours the produce of another's industry.

CATES (S.) niceties, dainties, or curiosities in eating.

CATHARTICKS (S.) medicines that purge by stool, of which there are divers sorts, some gentle, and some violent.

CATHE'DRAL (S.) the episcopal church or congregation of any place. In former times, the priests composed their *Presbyterium* with their bishops, and were seated in chairs, after the manner of their consistories, the bishop that presided in the assemblies sitting in a chair above all the rest; whence to this day they observe the feast of St. Peter's chair at Rome and Antioch; but at present the word means the large or principal church or temple in a diocese, where the service is sung by choirs, and where the bishop holds a court, &c. Whereas formerly it meant the congregation of Christians assembled together, they not being allowed temples for that purpose till the time of *Constantine the Great*.

CATHERETICKS (S.) medicines purging, eating or taking away superfluities, as proud flesh, excrescencies arising in wounds, &c.

CATHETER (S.) an instrument hollow, and somewhat crooked, used by surgeons to thrust up the yard into the bladder, to clear the passage of gravel, &c. and to help the urine forward.

CATHERETERISM (S.) in *Surgery*, is the act of injecting liquor into the bladder, by a syringe, &c.

CATHETUS (S.) in *Geometry*, is any line falling perpendicularly upon another; so that all such lines, that, by falling upon one another, constitute or make a right angle, may be called cathetick lines.

CATHOLICISM (S.) universality, or something common to all of the same kind.

CATHOLICK (A.) universal, general, &c. also a soft name given to the *Papists*, or professors of the *Romish* religion.

CATHOLICON (S.) an universal medicine, pretended to be good for all disorders.

CATLING (S.) a surgeon's dismembering knife; also the downy moss that grows upon walnut-trees; also a small gut-string fit for a musical instrument.

CATONIAN (A.) solid, grave, thoughtful, according to the manner and practice of *Cato*, the famous *Roman*.

CATO'PSIS (S.) a dimness of sight, sometimes called *myopia*.

CATO'PTRICKS (S.) the science of reflex vision, or that branch of optics, which delivers and demonstrates the laws of light reflected from mirrors, speculas, looking-glasses, &c.

CATO'PTROMANCY (S.) divination, or pretending to foretell things by looking into a glass.

CATT or **CATT-HEAD** (S.) in a *Ship*, is a large piece of timber fastened aloft right under the hawse, with two shivers at the end thereof, wherein is put a block, and a rope with a large iron hook, whose use is to raise the anchor from the hawse, &c. there is also a large sort of boiling-apples called *catt-heads*.

CATTERWAUL (V.) to be eager, or hot in the pursuit of conversing with the contrary sex; to squall or make a noise as cats do, when they are proud, and go a rutting.

CATTLE (S.) all sorts of beasts for labour; also oxen and sheep for eating; also a term of reproach for a rogue, whore, &c.

CAVALCADE (S.) a triumph, or pompous procession on horseback, or in carriages, in honour of a prince or great man, upon any solemn occasion.

CAVALIER or **CAVALEER** (S.) a knight, gentleman, or soldier that rides on horseback; this was also a party name, or distinction here in *England*, in the rebellion in King *Charles* 1st's time, when those who espoused the king's cause or party, were called *cavaliers*, the others *roundheads*. In *Fortification*, it is a heap of earth raised in a fortress to lay a parcel of cannon on, in order to scour the field of the besieging enemy, or to annoy and destroy a commanding work which the enemy have erected.

CA'VALRY (S.) that part of an army that rides and fights on horseback.

CA'VATE (V.) to scoop, bore, or make any solid matter hollow.

CAVATION (S.) a making void, or hollow; and in *Architecture*, is the digging away the earth in order to lay the foundation of a building, or to erect vaults or cellars.

CAUDLE (S.) a liquor sometimes made with beer, oatmeal, &c. and sometimes with water, oatmeal, &c. principally used by women during the time of their lying-in.

CAVE (S.) a den, hole, room, or hollow place in the earth, or under ground.

CAVEAT (S.) an admonition, item, warn-

ing, or caution; and in the *Ecclesiastical Court*, is a bill put in to hinder a person's proving a will, or administering upon the decease of another, till certain conditions are complied with, or objections answered.

CAVEER (S.) the roes and spawn of fish, especially sturgeon, pickled.

CA'VERN (S.) a natural hole, den, cave, crack, or hollow place under ground, or beneath the surface of the earth.

CA'VERNOUS (A.) a land full of holes, chasms, hollow places, or large openings.

CA'VIL (V.) to wrangle, find fault and be testy; to argue captiously.

CA'VITY (S.) any hollow part or place.

CAUL (S.) the skin that covers the bowels; also the back or hinder part of a woman's head-dress.

CAULDRON (S.) a large vessel to heat or boil water, victuals, &c. in.

CAU'SAL (A.) of, or belonging to the cause or power of producing any thing.

CAU'SALITY (S.) the action or power of a cause in the doing or producing a thing.

CAU'SATIVE (A.) that expresses or shows a cause or reason for doing a thing.

CAUSE (S.) in *Philosophy*, the producer of an effect. In *Morality*, the motive, reason, principle or subject, upon or by which a thing is done. In *Law*, a trial before a judge in open court, where the reason or validity of the action is examined into.

CAUSE (V.) to produce, effect, or bring to pass.

CAU'SEY or **CAU'SEWAY** (S.) the foot-path in streets next the houses, made for people to walk on without being hurt or interrupted by horses, carts, &c. and particularly spoke of such as are made in wet, and otherwise unpassable, marshy grounds, for which purpose they are commonly raised considerably higher than the other part.

CAUSTICKS (S.) in *Physick*, any thing that burns or corrodes the skin or flesh, as hot iron, &c. but more especially meant of certain medicines laid on a boil, or other rotten distempered part of the body.

CAU'TELOUS (A.) wary, careful, heedful, one that well weighs a matter before he does it, or agrees to it.

CAU'TERIZE (V.) to burn the flesh; which is done by an actual cautery, such as fire or hot metal; or a potential cautery, or burning, corroding medicines, such as quick-lime, calcined tartar, &c. mixed up together.

CAUTION (S.) a hint, notice, or advice to do, or not to do a thing; also care, circumspection, or heedfulness.

CAUTIONARY (A.) any thing given as a pawn or pledge for the performance of certain conditions; so towns delivered up to an enemy or ally for securing the payment of money due for troops, &c. are called *cautionary towns*.

CAU'TIOUS (A.) wary, heedful, well-advised, slow, considerative.

CA'WOOD (S.) in the *West-Riding of York-shire*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Wednesday. Here is a castle of the arch-bishop's; distant from *London* 142 computed, and 178 measured miles.

CA'XTON (S.) in *Cambridgeshire*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 42 computed, and 50 measured miles.

CEASE (V.) to forbear, leave off, discontinue, give over, or end.

CE'DAR (S.) a fine pleasant-smelling tree, the wood whereof being bitter, worms will not touch it, for which reason it is very durable.

CE'ILING (S.) the upper part of a room, or that covered with plaster daubed on laths.

CE'LANDINE (S.) an herb sometimes called swallow-wort.

CELA'RENT (S.) in *Logic*, a syllogism, whose second proposition is an universal affirmative, and the rest universal negatives.

CE'LATURE (S.) the art of engraving or carving metals.

CE'LEBRATE (V.) to praise, honour, or aggrandize a person or action, by writing encomiums, erecting trophies or monuments; to make or keep festivals in commemoration of him, her, or it.

CE'LEBRATED (A.) honoured, praised, solemnized or commemorated with festivals, or any other demonstrations of respect.

CELEBRATION (S.) the act of honouring, praising or solemnizing any act or person.

CELE'BRIOUS (A.) honourable, famous, worthy, deserving.

CELE'RITY (S.) swiftness, expedition, speed; and with the *Mathematicians*, that particular degree of motion that a given body or magnitude goes over a given space in a given time.

CELE'STIAL (A.) of or belonging to the heavens, heavenly, or of such a nature or disposition.

CE'LIBACY (S.) a single or unmarried state or condition of life, but particularly understood of those, who never were married.

CELL (S.) a small hut, cave, or place of a hermit's dwelling; also a small part or room in a prison where condemned malefactors are to be put alone; also one of the divisions in a honey-comb; also the room of a cardinal at *Rome*, which he is kept in during the time of electing a pope; also the partitions or hollow parts of husks or pods of plants that contain the seed.

CE'LLAR (S.) that room in a building that is the lowest, and generally 8 or 10 feet under the common ground, made for the keeping liquors, and other necessities, cool, &c.

CE'LLARAGE (S.) the quantity of room in a house that is under the common ground; also the rent or premium paid for putting goods into such rooms.

CE'LSITUDE (S.) height, tallness, stature; also the degree of dignity or highness of a person in office.

CEMENT (V.) to stick, join, or fasten together with mortar, or any clammy binding substance; also the uniting the affections of different persons.

CE'MENT (S.) mortar, or any other composition, that binds, sticks, or fastens together, particularly that used by masons, &c. both hot and cold.

CEMENTATION (S.) a fastening, stitching, joining, or close uniting things or persons together.

CENCHRI'AS (S.) a spreading inflammation, called the shingles or wild-fire.

CENOSIS (S.) with the *Physicians*, is a purging, cleansing, or discharging the body of troublesome humours.

CENOTA'PHIUM (S.) is the erecting a noble monument or tomb, to perpetuate the memory or brave actions of a deceased person, who is buried in another place.

CENSER (S.) the pot, pan, or vessel, that the incense or perfume was put in, that was burnt at the *Jewish*, and other sacrifices.

CENSOR (S.) a name given at *Rome* to certain magistrates, whose business it was to reform manners, and to tax and value estates. Upon occasion, they degraded senators, made the *principes senatus*, inspected the management of private families, relating to education and expence; two of these officers were chose together, the one of a patrician or noble family, and the other of a plebeian or common family; they continued five years in their office, but if one died within that time, the survivor quitted, and the people made a new election: The first instituting of this office was in the 311 year of *Rome*, when *L. Papirius Murgillanus* and *L. Sempronius Attratinus* were chosen; this office grew into such reputation, that none were chose into it, till he had gone through the most considerable in the republic before, as a qualification for this. *Venice* has such a like officer to this day, who is chose every six months; the licensors of books are also called *censori*.

CENSO'RIOUS (A.) severe, one that finds fault upon slight occasions; a carping, ill-natured, uncharitable person; one who is blind to good actions, and lynx-eyed to the mistakes of all mankind.

CENSO'RIOUSNESS (S.) moroseness, ill-nature, a disposition that is always finding fault with the actions of another.

CENSURABLE (A.) actions that are liable to blame; the conduct of unguarded persons; any thing that may justly be found fault with.

CENSURE (S.) correction, fault-finding, blame, criticism; and in the *Ecclesiastical Court*, it is excommunication, mulct, or some other punishment the law permits.

CENSURE (V.) to condemn, excommunicate, blame, find fault with, criticize upon, &c.

CENT or **CENTUM** (S.) a common word for

for an hundred, generally applied to affairs of usury, or how much in the hundred persons must pay for money borrowed, as, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, &c. *per Cent.* and this, in a *Low Sense*, is for 12 months or one year; but in *Sales*, the rebate or allowance for prompt payment is so much as is mentioned in the conditions, immediately upon paying the money in 2, 3, or more days or weeks.

CENTAU'R (S.) a part of a southern constellation, commonly joined with the wolf; also a sort of monster, represented by the ancients, as half man and half horse, and reported to be the son of *Lion* and a cloud; but the whole seems to take its rise from the people of *Thessaly*, who practised riding much, which being not usual to the other countries about them, gave occasion to this story.

CENTER or **CENTRE** (S.) the middle point of distance or weight; also the scope, aim, drift, or design of a person, in his discourse or actions.

CENTER (V.) to tend, bear towards, incline to, end, terminate, or rest in a point.

CENTESM (S.) the hundredth part of any whole thing, a division made upon some curious mathematical instruments.

CENTINEL (S.) a military word or name for the person who, in an army, garison, &c. is put or plac'd at any particular pass, station, &c. to watch that no person passes without giving notice to the detachment, or whole body of the army, garison, &c.

CENTRAL (A.) of or belonging to the center or middle, from whence Mr. *Baker's* invention to find out the center of a circle that should cut a parabola in as many points as an equation, to be constructed, had real roots, is called the *central rule*; also the fire that, according to the systems of some philosophers, is contained in the bowels of the earth, is called the *central fire*.

CENTRIFUGAL (A.) that endeavours to fly or go from its center or fixed place; so the force that any body moving in a circular or curvilinear orbit, strives to fly off from the axis, in a tangent to the said orbit, is called the *centrifugal force*.

CENTRIPETAL (A.) whatever forces, draws, inclines, or compels things towards their center; so the gravitation, inclination, or force that keeps any body moving round another, in its proper orbit, and so consequently keeps it continually tending towards the same center, is called the *centripetal force*.

CENTRY (S.) a watchman or soldier placed to guard an avenue, or give notice of the approach of an enemy; it is also the common name of all private soldiers, whether upon guard or not, because of their all taking or doing that office by turns; also the wooden hut set up in divers parts of a garison, for the guard or centry to be screened from violent rains, &c. is called the *centry-box*.

CENTUPLE (A.) an hundred-fold, or one thing an hundred times as much, or many, as another.

CENTURIATORS (S.) four protestant divines of *Magdeburg* in *Germany*, who divided the church history into centuries.

CENTURION (S.) a captain, head, or commander of an hundred soldiers.

CENTURY (S.) a thing divided into 100 parts; in *Chronology*, it is an age, or 100 years, particularly regarded by the church historians, who say such a council, &c. was held in the 2d, 3d, 4th, &c. century; also a company of foot soldiers, consisting of 100 men; also the name of an herb used in many physical cases.

CEPHALALGY (S.) the disease or distemper called the head-ach.

CEPHALARTICKS (S.) medicines that purge the head.

CEPHALICK (A.) belonging or beneficial to the head.

CEPHEUS (S.) king of *Ethiopia*, father to *Andromeda*, who is storied to have been delivered from a monster by *Perseus*, to whom she was afterwards married: It is pretended, that the ments of *Perseus* translated *Cepheus* into the stars, with his wife and daughter, and planted them at the back of the *little Bear*; the astronomers say, that his constellation has by *Ptolemy's* catalogue 13, by *Tycho's* 11, and by the *Flamsteedian* 35 stars of various magnitudes, &c.

CERATION (S.) with the *Chymists*, is the making or compounding matter, so as to render it dissolvable or fusible, which naturally it was not, which is frequently done to make metals easily penetrable.

CERBERUS (S.) a name the poets gave a dog with three heads, which they feigned door-keeper of hell, that caroled the unfortunate souls sent thither, and devoured them that would get out again.

CERCO'PES (S.) certain cheating fellows, in the poetical *Mythology*, that *Jupiter* is said to transform into monkeys, to intimate to us God's vengeance against perfidiousness.

CEREALES (S.) feasts which the Pagans celebrated in honour of the goddess *Ceres*, with so much respect, that the men abstained from the company of their wives while they held; the sacrifice was performed with extraordinary respect, and no wine employed in it.

CEREBROSITY (S.) an inclinableness to be mad, brain-sick, disturbed or disordered in the clear and free use of one's reason; a disposition or inclination to madness.

CERE-CLOTH (S.) a plaister, whose principal use is to strengthen any part of the body, that has been injured by a blow, strain, &c.

CEREMONIAL (A.) of or belonging to ceremonies; also a book containing the ceremonies of the church of *Rome*.

CEREMONIOUS (A.) complimentary, formal, full of nice observations or ceremonies.

CEREMONY (S.) a rite or custom belonging to, or observed by the church; also the formality or compliments used at publick or private places; so when any feast, funeral, &c. is performed in a pompous or grand manner, it is said to be done with great or much ceremony.

C'ERES (S.) the pretended daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, is said to have taught men the art of husbandry and economy, and was therefore worshipped with divine adoration.

CERNE or **CERNE-A'B'BAS** (S.) in *Dorsetshire*, seated in a dry bottom, watered with a fine rivulet, in a champain country, affording much delight to the lovers of the hawk and the hound; and though the town is but mean, yet it has an eminent market for corn, sheep, cattle, &c. weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 99 computed, and 123 measured miles.

CERTAIN (A.) positive, sure, undoubted, fixed, settled, determined.

CERTAINTY or **CERTAINESS** (S.) positiveness, undoubtedness, fixedness, assuredness.

CERTIFICATE (S.) a writing to assure or ascertain the truth of a fact done; also a license or permission to do certain things therein related.

CERTIFY (V.) to authorize, inform, or declare in writing the truth of a fact.

CERTITUDE (S.) that satisfaction that the mind or judgment of a person receives from the several sorts of proof that the nature of the thing in question requires.

CERUS (S.) superfine white lead, or *Spanish white*, which is a preparation of lead, hordung, &c. with vinegar.

CESAR (S.) a title of honour which the *Roman* emperors gave to their sons, or such as they adopted for their successors; the king of the *Romans* in *Germany* is like it; also the general name for a king, emperor, &c.

CESS (V.) to tax, assess, rate, or lay a mulct or fine upon a person, district, or division.

CESSATION (S.) a forbearing, leaving off, giving over; so when two armies are in treaty, and it is agreed for a week, month, &c. that no hostilities shall be committed on either side, that is called a truce, or *cessation* of arms.

CESSION (S.) a yielding, granting, giving up or resigning.

CESSOR (S.) one impowered to rate, cels, or tax any person or people; likewise one who ceaseth from, or neglecteth to do his office or duty, against whom the writ *Cessavit* is issuable.

CESTUS (S.) the name which poets and painters gave to the girdles of *Venus* and *Juno*; among the *Ancients*, it was the maid's girdle, which the bridegroom untied, when he led her into the house; also

a large leathern girdle garnished with lead, used by the *Roman* prize-fighters in their combats.

CH, are two letters that both begin and end many words in the *English* language, and have a particular sound in those words, that are of *English* derivation; but generally sound like *k* in words of *Greek* and *Hebrew* original, as *chirurgien*, *kirurgeon*; *archangel*, *ark-angel*, &c. *Nebuchadnezzar*, *Nebukadnezar*, &c.

CHACE (S.) a station for the wild beasts in a forest, larger than a park, but yet may be possessed by a subject, which a forest cannot; also the act of hunting or pursuing game; also the hollow or whole bore of a piece of ordnance; in a *Ship*, those guns put in the head or stern, are called *chace* guns or *pièces*.

CHACE (V.) to pursue, hunt, or follow after a person or thing, in order to make a prize of it or them.

CHACCOON (S.) in *Musick*, a particular kind of air, always in triple time, composed with great variety of humour, contrived to a basis of eight bars, played several times over, but not so much confined, as the basis of a ground, liberty being given to vary every time to humour the treble, and sometimes to imitate it: These airs or tunes are always played in a lively brisk manner, and are said to take their original from the *Moors*.

CHAFE (V.) to warm, by rubbing with one's hand, as when a part is benumb'd with cold; also to gall, fret, or grow sore with riding or other exercise; also to vex or torment one's self at a disappointment, affront, &c.

CHAFF (S.) the refuse or straw that is separated from corn, by screening or winnowing.

CHAFFER (V.) to bargain, contract, buy or exchange wares or commodities.

CHAFING (S.) gently rubbing with the hand, warming, galling, &c. from whence the instrument that cooks put live coals in, to warm, or keep hot, dishes of soup, meat, &c. are called *chafing-dishes*.

CHAGFORD (S.) in *Devonshire*, a market-town, distant from *London* 152 computed, and 191 measured miles.

CHAGRIN (S.) trouble, vexation, uneasiness, disappointment, melancholy, a being out of temper, or disturbed in mind; also a sort of large-grained leather, used to make cases for small instruments, covers for books, &c. brought from *Turkey*, and vulgarly called *flagreen*.

CHAGRIN (V.) to tease, vex, perplex, &c.

CHAIN (S.) an instrument made up of divers links or parts of iron, brass, &c. that fasten or lock one into another, and is of divers lengths and thicknesses, as the use to which it is applied requires; also a series of arguments or reasons that depend one upon another.

CHAIN (V.) to tie, fasten, lock up, or restrain, to knit, unite, or put together.

CHAIR

CHAIR (S.) a common household moveable to sit on; also a sedan or open chaise; and in a *metaphorical Sense*, it means the head or supreme of an assembly, as well publick as private; so in the *House of Commons*, they say, *Speak to the Chair*, that is, direct yourself to the Speaker of the house; so those aldermen that have served the office of mayor, are said to have passed the *chair*, and the others are said to be below the *chair*; the president of many assemblies is called the *chairman*, &c.

CHAIRMAN (S.) the presiding member or officer in a publick assembly; also a person that gets a livelihood by carrying persons from one place to another, in a vehicle or instrument called a chair or calash.

CHAISE (S.) a small light sort of open chariot, commonly made with two wheels, and drawn by one horse.

CHALCEDONY (S.) a precious stone of a blue or yellowish colour, ranked among the agates, used to engrave arms, &c. on, also to make vases, cups, crucifixes, religious beads, &c. The best, clearest and most valuable is of a pale bluish cast.

CHALCOGRAPHY (S.) the art of engraving upon brass.

CHALDEE (S.) the language of *Chaldea*.

CHA'LDERN, CHA'LDRON, or CHA'DRON (S.) the quantity by which people buy coals in *London*, paying a greater or lesser sum, as the market rises or falls; it is usually divided into twelve sacks, each holding three bushels, weighing about a ton and half. In *Wales*, and elsewhere, they reckon 12 barrels or pitchers a ton or *chaldrun*, and 20 hundred weight, of 120 pounds to the ton. Also the entrails of a calf, hog, and some other creatures, is called a *chalderm*.

CHA'LICE (S.) a cup, and is principally spoken of that used at the communion-tables in churches, in giving the sacramental wine to the communicants.

CHALK (S.) a fossil dug out of the ground, of which there are many sorts, of various colours, but commonly it is restrained to the common white *chalk* of which lime is made, and which people use to set up fences, mark the out-lines of work in timber, stone, &c.

CHALLENGE (S.) a summons to fight a duel, a defiance, claim, or pretension. In *Law*, it is an exception against persons upon the jury, which is either to the array, or the whole number, as impannelled partially; or to the poll, which is an exception to particular persons. By the *Common Law*, the prisoner, upon an indictment or appeal, might challenge peremptorily 35, being under three juries; but a lord of parliament, and a peer of the realm that is to be tried by his peers, cannot challenge any of his peers.

CHALLENGE (V.) to summon or dare a person to fight a duel; to lay claim to, or

except against a thing; and among *Huntsmen*, the opening or crying out of the hounds at the first finding the scent of their game, is called *challenging*.

CHALYBEAT (A.) of or belonging to steel, that has the qualities of steel; from whence those springs that are impregnated with iron-stone, are called *chalybeat* springs, &c. and water or drink that has a hot iron quenched in it, is called *chalybeat* drink.

CHAM (S.) a name of the kings of *Tartary*; in *Persia*, the lords of the court, the governors of provinces, and chief judges, are also called by this name.

CHAMADE (S.) a signal made or given by the enemy, sometimes by drum, sometimes by trumpet, importing they desire to parley, or come to a treaty.

CHAMBER (S.) an apartment or room in a house; in *Gumery*, it is that part of the bore, where the charge lies or is put; and in *Mines*, it is that part, where the powder is put, that is designed to do the execution; and in *old Records*, the several ports or havens for ships are called the king's *chambers*; also the common name for several courts of judicature, and courts or offices to settle civil and ecclesiastical matters.

CHAMBERING (S.) wantoning, dallying or sporting with girls, any kind of rioting and debauchery.

CHAMBERLAIN (S.) the officer, head, or governor of a chamber, and so consequently, according to the place where, may sometimes be a judge, sometimes a military officer, and sometimes a priest.

CHAMBER-MAID (S.) a woman servant, whose principal business is to do the work of the bed-chamber, viz. to make the bed, dress the mistress, mend and take care of the shirts, shifts, &c.

CHAMBREL (S.) in *Horsemanship*, the joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg.

CHAMFER or CHAMFRET (V.) to channel or cut in grooves or hollows, as the channelling or fluting of a column in architecture.

CHAMOIS or SHA'MMY (S.) a particular sort of leather, used for mourning gloves, shoes, &c.

CHAMP (V.) to chew or bite, as a horse does the bit of his bridle.

CHAMPAIN or CHAMPA'GNE (S.) the open fields, plains, or downs, where little or no woods or hills are; among the *Heralds*, a *point champagne* is a diminution or dishonourable mark put in his coat, that kills a prisoner of war, after crying quarter.

CHAMPIARTY or CHAMPERTY (S.) a *Law Term*, signifying the supporting or maintaining a person's suit, upon condition of having part of the goods or lands when recovered.

CHAMPION (S.) a defender of the right or person

person of another, a warrior that fights or answers all challenges given by the adverse party. At the coronation of the *English* kings, there is an officer called the *klog's champion*, who rides completely armed into *Westminster-Hall*, and by the herald challenges any one that denies his then majesty's title to the crown.

CHANCE (S.) contingency, hazard, accident, mere fortune; in *Law*, the killing of a person casually is called *chance-medley*.

CHA'NCEL (S.) a little room or part separated from the open or whole area of a building, by small rails or ballisters, to give the persons executing some publick office, opportunity of doing their business without being interrupted by the crowd; as judges in courts of judicature; bishops, and their clergy, in churches, to administer the sacrament, church women, and marry persons, &c.

CHA'NCELLOR (S.) a very ancient and honourable officer, supposed formerly to be the king's or emperor's secretary or notary, and now one that possesses the highest place in justice, appointed by the king of *England* to act in such cases, with the same power and authority, as he would himself: The *lord chancellor* presides in the king's council, declares his majesty's will, when he goes to parliament to hold his seat of justice, and sits there before him on the left hand: He is judge of the court of chancery; all other judges or justices are strictly tied to the letter of the law, but the *chancellor* has the king's absolute power to moderate the rigour of the written laws, to govern his judgment by the law of nature and conscience, to direct all things according to equity and justice: He is also keeper of the great seal, and speaker of the house of lords. There are many officers called *chancellors*, appointed for various purposes, as *chancellor of the Exchequer*, of the *University*, &c. each of which have particular functions to discharge, and all of them deemed great and honourable offices.

CHANCE-MEDLEY (S.) is when a person is killed accidentally, without the will, purpose, or intention of the person killing; for this no appeal lieth, while he was doing of a lawful act, as of building a house, and some of the materials should fall, &c. but by the rigour of the law, both in this case, and that of self-defence, a man forfeits his goods and chattels, for the great regard the law hath to a man's life: But if the killer was doing an unlawful act, as shooting in a market-place, while a concourse of people were present, &c. though he had no intention or design to kill any particular persons, the law deems it felony.

CHA'NCERY (S.) a court erected to correct, moderate, and set to rights, the severity of other law courts, which by being tied up to the literal expressions of acts of parliament, &c. are often times so circumstanced, as to be

very injurious to the subject: Out of this court are issued writs or summons's for parliaments, convocations, edicts, proclamations, charters, protections, patents, &c.

CHANDLER (S.) a trader or dealer in many sorts of commodities, and commonly meant of trifling dealers; sometimes it is restrained to one commodity, as *wax* or *tallow chandlers*, whose principal business is to make and sell wax or tallow candles, or such as are made of bees-wax or the furt or fat of sheep and oxen; sometimes to those who sell all sorts of ship's stores, &c.

CHANGE (V.) to alter, vary, or dispose in a different manner to what a thing was in before; to truck, barter, or give one commodity for another; and with the *Huntsmen*, it is when a buck, &c. which is met by chance, is taken for and pursued instead of that they were hunting before.

CHANGEABLE (A.) fickle, unconstant, unsettled, undetermined, that is apt or liable to mutation, alteration, or variation.

CHANGELING (S.) a natural fool, one void of the common use of reason, or that cannot be taught decent behaviour, learning, &c.

CHANGER (S.) one that barter or exchanges one thing or commodity for another; in the *Mint*, an officer who changes money for gold or silver bullion.

CHANGES (S.) the permutations or variations of any number of quantities, with regard to their position, order, &c.

CHANNEL (S.) a hollow or deep passage made in gutters or streets, to let the water off; also the middle or deepest part of a river, harbour, &c. also a strait or narrow sea between two lands, as that called *St. George's channel*, between *England* and *Ireland*; also the common method, course, or way that any affairs in trade, or civil life, go or are managed in; and with the *Farriers*, it is the hollow between the two bars of the nether jaw-bones, where the tongue lies; in *Architecture*, it is a particular manner of hollowing a part of the *Ionick* capital under the abacus, running the whole length of the volute.

CHANT (V.) to sing, or divert one's self or others with vocal music.

CHANT (S.) the vocal music of churches, which is commonly called *plainsong*, or that where all the people sing alike.

CHANTER (S.) the principal or chief finger that leads the chant in a cathedral, or other church or chapel, where a set of choiristers or other fingers are kept.

CHA'NTICLEER (S.) the bird commonly called a cock, whether dunghill or game, from the clearness and shrillness of his note.

CHANTRY (S.) among the *Papists*, is a chapel endowed and maintained, for a priest or priests to sing mass for the souls of dead persons.

CHAO'LOGY (S.) a description or dissertation upon the chaos, wherein several hypotheses are

are advanced according to the system that the author favours.

CHA'OS (S.) a confused jumble, heap, or mixture of things of differing natures, and commonly understood of the original mass of matter, that God composed the several parts of this beautiful structure of the world out of.

CHAP (V.) to pape, split, or rend, as ground does in a long and extraordinary drought, or as some people's hands do, that are swelled with cold, &c.

CHAP (S.) a rent, chink, or fissure in the ground or a person's flesh, &c. also a customer or person to whom we sell goods, &c.

CHAPE (S.) the plate of iron, silver, brass, &c. that is put at the end of a scabbard of a sword, to prevent the sword's point from coming through; and with the *Huntsmen*, it is the tip end of a fox's tail.

CHA'PEL (S.) a building that is sometimes a part of a church, or is adjoined to it for particular uses, or that is built alone, and at a distance from it, where parishes are large, in order to be an assistant or help to it; sometimes there are free *chapels*, which are such as are endowed with revenues for maintaining a curate without any expence to the rector or people; also the office or house where printers do their business, is so called, because the first work of that kind in England was performed in a *chapel* in *Westminster-Abbey*.

CHA'PEL (S.) in the *Frith*, in *Derbyshire*, was formerly a market-town, but it is now out of use; distant from *London* 124 computed, and 149 measured miles.

CHAPEL'ONIANS (S.) such members or workmen in a printing house as have paid their several fines, and are entitled to a dividend of the perquisites.

CHA'PITER (S.) with the *Architects*, is the crown or upper part of a column; and with the *Lawyers*, it is the summary, heads, or contents of such matters, as are to be enquired into.

CHA'PLAIN (S.) the priest or person that performs divine service in a chapel, or that is retained by a prince or nobleman, to perform religious offices in his private family.

CHA'PLET (S.) a string of beads used by the Papists to count the *Pater-nosters* or *Aven-maries* they are to rehearse, either for themselves or others.

CHA'PMAN (S.) a buyer of any sort of goods, &c. a customer.

CHAP'PAR (S.) a courier, messenger, or post of the king of *Persia*, who carries dispatches from court to the provinces, and from the provinces to the court, who being furnished with a horse by the *Sopha's* master of the horse, rides thereon till he grows weary, and then he sends the first horse he meets, and returns his own to a man sent after him on purpose to carry it back; the owner of the second must follow or send after him till he

takes a third, who must do the like till he has finished his journey.

CHA'PPE (S.) the partition or dividing of an escutcheon by lines drawn from the middle or center of the upper edge to the several angles below.

CHAPS (S.) the cheeks, mouth, jaws, &c. all the lower part of the face.

CHAPT (A.) split or slit with drought or extreme cold, like the ground in summer, or one's hands in winter.

CHAPTER (S.) a certain portion or division of a book; also a community of ecclesiasticks, who serve a cathedral or collegiate church. Anciently the bishop and clergy lived together in the cathedral to assist the bishop in performing the holy offices, and to govern the church; but now that is abrogated. Also the meetings both of civil and military, as well as religious orders or assemblies, for the regulation of their affairs, are frequently called *chapters*.

CHAR or **CHARE** (V.) to do small jobs of household work, by an unsettled or accidental person; also to separate the large chaff from the corn or smaller chaff; also to burn wood so as to make charcoal; also to burn coal so as to take the greatest part of the sulphur out, to fit them for chymical purposes, &c. also the name of a fine fresh-water fish caught in several rivers both in *England* and *Wales*.

CHARACTER (S.) in *Printing*, the letter that a book is printed with; also any mark used to signify words or things not expressed in writing, as in *Algebra*, *Geometry*, *Astronomy*, *Chymistry*, &c. also the decription, title, quality, or behaviour of a person.

CHARACTERISTICK (S.) a mark, sign, or symbol denoting something; as, in *Algebra*, $+$ is more or addition, and $-$ is less or subtraction; in *Chymistry*, Δ is *luna* or silver, &c.

CHARACTERIZE (V.) to describe the qualities, properties, endowments, and behaviour of things and persons.

CHARCOAL (S.) wood burnt a considerable time, and then stified, or the fire put out or extinguished in a particular manner, so that the coal remains very black, and easily fired, useful for many purposes in alchimy, chymistry, handicrafts, cookery, &c.

CHARD (S.) a post-town in *Somersetshire*, whose market is weekly on Monday; 116 computed, and 140 measured miles distant from *London*.

CHARGE (S.) in common *Life*, is the expence of food, clothes, and other necessities; in *Gunnery*, the quantity of powder and ball that a small or large gun is loaded with, to do the execution designed or desired; in *Heraldry*, it is what is borne in the escutcheon or coat of a family, to distinguish it from all others, a great number of charges is not deemed so honourable as a few; in the *Me-*

ware, a cataplasm or unguent made of oil, honey, grease, &c. to cure horses of strains, bruises, &c. in *Painting*, an exaggerated representation of a person, wherein the likeness is preserved, and at the same time ridiculed.

CHARGE (V.) to accuse a person with doing something; also to carry to his account, or make him debtor for a sum of money, &c. also to prohibit a person's doing or not doing something.

CHARGEABLE (A.) costly, burdensome; that is liable to be taken into the custody of an officer, or that may be accused of some crime or misdemeanour.

CHARGER (S.) a large dish.

CHARILY (Part.) with great care, circumspection or sparingness.

CHARIOT (S.) a light coach or carriage by horses of pleasure; and by the old *Romans*, used as machines of exercise, as well as use.

CHARIOTEER (S.) one who drives, guides, manages, or takes care of a chariot.

CHARITABLE (A.) tender-hearted, kind, beneficent, liberal, free, loving.

CHARITY (S.) love, kindness, mercy, tender-heartedness, compassion.

CHARK or CHARR (V.) to burn wood or coals, and then extinguish them, so that they will burn again with little or no smoke, which is very useful in many chymical and other experiments.

CHARLATAN (S.) a quack who retails medicines upon a publick stage.

CHARLES'S WAIN (S.) seven stars in the constellation *Ursa Major*, commonly called the *Plowmen*.

CHARLEY (S.) a small town in *Lancashire*, whose market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 154 computed, and 197 measured miles.

CHARM (S.) an allurements, enticement, incantment, spell, bait, or trap.

CHARM (V.) to captivate the senses, to please, conquer, or amuse, to bewitch, entice, ensnare, to delight, tickle one's fancy, or hit the humour of a person.

CHARMER (S.) one who pleases, overcomes, ensnares, or bewitches; also a complimentary term applied by lovers to their mistresses.

CHARMING (A.) pleasing, delightful.

CHARMS (S.) certain pretended methods of driving away or curing diseases; also any quality that is inherently in any person or thing, that renders them or it very desirous, or much coveted by others.

CHARNEL-HOUSE (S.) a place built in a church-yard, or other burial-place, for the decent laying up the bones of the dead, that are dug up in making fresh graves.

CHARON (S.) according to the old poets, was the ferryman to whom the souls of the deceased were obliged to pay a certain sum, to carry them in his boat cross the river *Styx*, to hell; for which reason the friends of the

deceased usually put a piece of coin into their mouths, to enable them to pay this imaginary debt.

CHARTER (S.) a publick instrument, deed, or authority, under the publick seal of a prince, lord, &c. who is the supreme magistrate of a place or country, which contains certain agreements and privileges granted by him to the people in general, or to a certain number, or one in particular; such as *Magna Charta*, the charter of corporations, or a patent for the sole use or sale of an instrument, book, or other invention.

CHARTER-PARTY (S.) a deed or instrument in writing between merchants or owners, and masters of ships, in which is contained the particulars of their covenants and agreements relating to the ship, and the carriage of their goods.

CHARTS (S.) are maps of some part of the sea, and the coasts belonging thereto, wherein are marked islands, shoals, mountains, rocks, quicksands, &c. for the use of navigators; of these there are several sorts or projections, some called plain charts, or those wherein the meridians and parallels are represented by right lines, paralleled and perpendicular to each other, which, notwithstanding the many notorious errors they are subject to, yet are generally used by mariners: Another sort is the reduced chart, in which the meridians are represented by right lines converging towards the poles, and the parallels by right lines parallel to one another, but at unequal distances; this comes much nearer the truth than the former, but is also much subject to error: Another sort of right-lined charts are those called *Mercator's*, where the meridians and parallels are represented by parallel right lines, but the degrees on the meridian unequal, increasing as they approach the pole, in the same proportion as the parallels decrease: Another sort is called the globular chart, wherein the meridians are inclined, the parallels both equidistant and curvilinear, and the rumbs spirals, &c.

CHARY (A.) careful, choice, sparing, taking much heed or observation of or about a thing.

CHASE or CHACE (S.) is the whole length of a gun, &c. also the place where deer are hunted; also the sport or diversion of hunting.

CHASE or CHACE (V.) to hunt, run, or pursue after, to drive or fright away; also a particular manner of raising up or embossing silver, gold, or other metals, in the forms of men, beasts, trees, ornaments, &c. in which manner abundance of curious art is expended upon snuff-boxes, watch-cases, &c.

CHASM (S.) a void or empty space; also the chapping, splitting, or rending of the earth or firmament, whether occasioned by drought, earthquakes, thunders, or otherwise.

CHASTE (A.) pure, uncorrupt, undefiled, continent, honest, virtuous.

CHA'STEN or **CHASTISE** (V.) to correct or punish, particularly applied to private persons and slight offences; also to reprove or lash in words or writing.

CHASTISEMENT (S.) the correction or punishment of an offender, either by word or deed.

CHA'STITY or **CHA'STNESS** (S.) purity, undefiledness, chiefly applied to conversing with the contrary sex; also the decency of words or writings upon that subject.

CHAT (S.) trifling, silly, idle discourse, purely for the passing away time, without any intent of improving or informing either ourselves or others.

CHAT or **CHA'TTER** (V.) to prate or talk foolishly, triflingly, and idly; also to shiver with cold, and by that means to cause the teeth to make a noise.

CHAT'ELAN (S.) the governor of a castle or fortified place, where a garrison of soldiers is constantly kept.

CHA'TELET (S.) anciently signified a little castle or fortress where the governor lodged; at this time it signifies certain courts of justice established in several cities of *France*, the chief of which is in *Paris*, consisting of a prebendal, a civil chamber or court, criminal chamber, and a chamber of policy; also the name of an ancient fort at *Paris* now used for a prison.

CHA'TTELS (S.) all goods or possessions whatever, excepting such as are in the nature of a freehold; of these some are called *chattels personal*, which are such as belong to a man's person immediately, as his horse, &c. and some are called *chattels real*, which are such as issue out from some moveable thing belonging to a person, as a lease or rent for a term of years, &c.

CHEA'DLE (S.) in *Staffordshire*, whole market is weekly on Thursday, distant from *London* 110 computed, and 13½ measured miles.

CHEAP (A.) sold for a small price, or under the current rate; also of little value.

CHEA'PEN (V.) to ask the price of a commodity, to beat down or undervalue goods.

CHEAR or **CHEER** (S.) gladness, joy; also victuals and drink at a feast, or other entertainment; also common diet or food.

CHEA'RFUL (A.) lively, brisk, pleasant, contented in the circumstances a person is in.

CHEAT (S.) an imposition, fraud, or deceit; also the person who does such actions.

CHECK (S.) a reproof, restraint, or censure; also a relenting or conviction in one's mind; also a counter account to match or tally with another, to see that all things are right.

CHECK (V.) to reprove or chide; also to withhold, curb, or restrain.

CHE'CKER (S.) a lattice, frequently painted over the doors of ale-houses with diverse colours; also a plain drawn with many small partitions, which are painted likewise with variety of colours.

CHE'DDER or **CHA'DDER** (S.) a noted village in *Somersetshire*, pleasantly situated in the lower part of the county, under the *Mendip-Hills*, where is a very large green, or common in the front, in which all the cows of the village graze, the ground for that purpose being exceeding rich and fertile, and is kept continually manured and improved to the best advantage. This is the most noted place in all *England* for making large, fine, rich, and pleasant cheese; for which purpose all the milk of the town cows is brought every day into one common room, where proper persons are appointed to receive it, and set down every person's quantity in a book kept for that purpose, which is put all together, and one common cheese made with it; so that it is sometimes much larger than at other times, and by this means the perfection of goodness is kept up, and no one can say he makes a better commodity than his neighbour.

CHEEKS (S.) the fleshy parts of the sides of the face; also the flat iron plates that are put into grates to bound the fire, whereby it may be increased or diminished at pleasure; also pieces of timber put on each side of the mast of a ship to strengthen it.

CHEESE (S.) a consistence made of milk duly manufactured, which is much eaten all over *England*, and many other countries.

CHELMSFORD (S.) in *Essex*, a town where the assizes are often held, and where the county goal is kept, whole market is much noted for cattle; distant from *London* 25 computed, and 28 measured miles.

CHELTENHAM (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, a small town which has a good market on Friday; 77 computed, and 95½ measured miles distant from *London*.

CHEMISE (S.) in *Fortification*, a wall where-with a bastion, or other bulwark of earth is lin'd, for its greater support and strength; sometimes taken for the solidity of the wall from the talus to the row; sometimes it means a cloth steeped in a composition of oil of petreole, camphire, and other combustibles, used at sea, to set the enemy's ships on fire, and then called a *fire chemise*.

CHEPSTOW (S.) in *Monmouthshire*, a town formerly very famous, and much resorted to; and is now a large, well built, and full inhabited town, whole market is weekly on Saturday, which is very considerable for corn and provisions, but more particularly for swine; 102 computed, and 131½ measured miles distant from *London*.

CHE'RISH (V.) to comfort, nourish, support, make much of, maintain and bring up.

CHE'RISHER (S.) one who nourishes, supports, brings up, or maintains another.

CHE'RRY (S.) a pleasant summer fruit, of various sorts and names, some red, some black, &c.

CHERSONESUS (S.) a country or portion of land, almost surrounded with the sea.

CHE'RT-

CHEERTSEY (S.) in *Sarvey*, has a market weekly on Wednesday, and four annual fairs; is 16 computed, and 19 measured miles distant from *London*: It has a bridge over the *Thames* into *Middlesex*. The principal trade of this town is the making of malt, which it sends to *London* in barges.

CHE'RUB or **CHE'RUBIM** (S.) an angel of the second rank of the first hierarchy. *Josephus* says, that the two cherubims that covered the ark were winged, and did not resemble any known creature, but that *Moses* made them in the form he saw them about the throne of God; other authors, taking their notions from the several parts of scripture that mention them, as *Ezekiel*, *Isaiab*, *St. John* in the *Revelation*, &c. say, they have the face and arms of a man, the wings of an eagle, a lion's paunch, and calves feet.

CHE'SNUT (S.) the nut or fruit of a large timber-tree, whose wood is exceeding strong, and fit for building; this fruit, when parched, is pleasant food, and upon occasion, might be converted into flower, and so made into cakes or bread.

CHESS (S.) a game play'd upon a square board divided into 64 small chequers; on each side there are eight men, and as many pawns, to be moved and shifed according to certain laws and rules: To manage which requires so much skill, that there seems no room for chance, no person losing, but by his own fault, neglect, or want of skill.

CHEST (S.) a larger sort of box or trunk to put cloaths, linen, &c. in; also that part of the body called the breast or stomach.

CHEVRO'N or **CHEVERO'N** (S.) an ordinary that the heralds esteem honourable, represented by two sides of an equicrural triangle.

CHEVRONE'L (S.) the moiety or one half of a chevron.

CHEW (V.) to break, grind, or make small any sort of food with the teeth.

CHIA'OUS (S.) certain officers or messengers belonging to the grand seignior's court, in number about five or six hundred, whose head or principal is called *chianus baski*, and has a considerable post; they are continually at, or about the grand vizier's palace, to be always in a readiness to execute his orders, and carry his letters and dispatches into all the provinces of the empire. The sultan likewise employs them upon the same occasions. They carry a button silvered over, and are armed with a scymeter and a bow and arrows.

CHICANE or **CHICANERIE** (S.) the puzzling a cause, or an artful evading the force of an argument, by wrangling or squabbling.

CHICHESTER (S.) a city and bishoprick in *Suffex*, which is neat, pretty large, and walled round, whose cathedral is a good building, with a curious spire, which a few years ago receiv'd so great a shock, as endangered its being overthrown by a sudden fire-ball, or blast of lightning. This city is not very populous, and

its chief trade is in corn by sea; it has five small churches, besides the cathedral; it returns two members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. and has two markets weekly, viz. on Wednesday and Saturday; is 50 computed, and 63 measured miles distant from *London*.

CHICK or **CHICKEN** (S.) the young of a hen, either male or female; also a raw unexperienced person in any art, science, or business whatever; a novice.

CHIDE (V.) to reprove, scold at, brawl, or truant at.

CHIDLEIGH or **CHU'DLEIGH** (S.) in *Devonshire*, has a good market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 146 computed, and 183 measured miles.

CHIEF (S.) the head, principal, or ring-leader. In *Heraldry*, it is one of the honourable ordinaries, taking in a third part of the field, and determined by a line drawn through the chief point, which is the uppermost part of the escutcheon.

CHIE'TTAIN (S.) a captain, general, or champion.

CHILBLAIN (S.) a painful swelling or sore, most commonly upon the hands or feet of children and young persons, occasioned by the sharpness of the air.

CHILD (S.) a son or daughter, commonly applied to very young ones, or infants; also an unskilful person in any matter.

CHILDERMAS-DAY (S.) a festival celebrated in memory of the massacre of the children of *Bethlehem*, upon the 28th of December, called, in the *Church Language*, *Ho'y Innocents*.

CHIL'DHOOD (S.) the age or state of an infant, or very young person.

CHIL'DING (S.) the bearing or bringing forth children, or the season or age of a woman, in which, according to the course of nature, she may bear children; with the *Botanists*, it is applied to those plants that produce more than the usual number of the kind.

CHIL'DISH (A.) weak, trifling, without judgment, after the manner of a child.

CHIL'LIAD (S.) a thousand in number, from whence the logarithmick tables are often called *chiliads*.

CHIL'LIARCH (S.) a commander, head, or leader of a thousand men.

CHIL'LIASTS or **MILLENA'RIANS** (S.) a sect of Christians, who believe that after the general or last judgment the saints shall live a thousand years upon the earth, and enjoy all manner of innocent satisfaction; this sect is supposed to be as old as the second century, and that it was introduced by *Papias*, bishop of *Hierapolis*, who was disciple to *St. John* the Evangelist, through his mistaking some passages of the *Revelation*. The modern defenders of this opinion refine upon their predecessor, and say that the satisfactions will be rational and angelical, unminged with any

Epicurean sensuality: As to the time of this thousand years, the abettors of this opinion are not perfectly agreed, Mr. *Made* supposing it to commence and determine before the general conflagration, and Dr. *Burnet* imagines, that this world shall be first destroyed, and that a new paradisaical earth will be formed out of the ashes of the old one, where the saints shall converse for a thousand years, and then be translated to a higher station.

CHILL (A.) sharp or cold, as the air or wind is in the winter season.

CHILLY (A.) one that is very tender, or easily sensible of cold.

CHILMINAR (S.) the noblest and most beautiful piece of architecture that remains of all antiquity, being the ruins of the famous palace of *Persepolis*, which *Alexander the Great*, in one of his drunken freaks, set on fire, at the instance of *Thais* the courtesan: The fragments that remain of it are thus described: There are about 80 ruined columns, some of which are but 6 feet high, and about 19 that are entire, and one detach'd from the rest, about 150 paces distant; the first plan of the building erected upon a rock of hard black marble, is ascended to by 95 steps cut in the rock; the gate of the palace is 20 feet wide, on one side of which is the figure of an elephant, and on the other of a rhinoceros, each 30 feet high, of very fine marble; after this is passed, there are a great number of white marble columns, the smallest of which is 15 cubits high, the largest 18, each has 43 flutings of 3 inches broad, &c. from whence may be collected the largeness and magnificence of the work.

CHILONIAN or CHILONICK (S.) short, pithy, brief, compendious, a manner of writing, used by *Chilo*, one of the seven wise men of *Greece*, and from him taking its name.

CHIME (V.) to ring or play upon bells musically, as clocks that are made for diversion do.

CHIMERA (S.) a fancied monster, formed in the head of a fearful or delirious person; also the invention of the poets or writers of romances; any fictitious matter, or idle conceit.

CHIMERICAL (A.) without foundation, imaginary, whimsical.

CHIMLEIGH (S.) a small town in *Devonshire*, whose market is weekly on Thursday; 148 computed, and 184 measured miles distant from *London*.

CHIMNEY (S.) that part of the house that is made for the conveyance of smoke.

CHIN (S.) the lower part of the face.

CHINA-WARE (S.) the cups, plates, bowls, &c. that come from the easternmost part of *Asia*.

CHIN-COUGH (S.) a violent cough or distemper that children are subject to, consisting in an immoderate coughing, whereby the patient is almost suffocated, and frequently follows the measles; letting blood, and balsams are the usual remedies.

CHINE (S.) the vertebra or back bone; and in the *Butchers Trade*, it is frequent to cut up a hog in such a manner, as to have a quantity of flesh left upon the *chine* bone, which is esteemed a delicate dish.

CHINK (S.) a crack or slit in a wall, floor, or board.

CHINK (V.) to ring or sound like the rattling of money; also to chap, gape, or burst like parched earth.

CHINTS (S.) superfine *Indian* painted or stained callicoe.

CHIP (V.) to lessen or cut a thing away by a little at a time.

CHIPPING (S.) the act of cutting small thin slices from off any thing, in order to make it more fit for the service it is intended; also when added to the names of towns, or places, it signifies a place where trading in, or buying or exchanging of commodities or goods, is or has been practised, as *Chipping-Sabury*, &c.

CHIPPING-NORTON (S.) a corporation-town in *Oxfordshire*, whose market is weekly on Wednesday. It is governed by two bailiffs, and proper under officers, who have a power to hold a court, and to judge and determine all actions under four pounds value. It formerly sent burgesses to parliament, but does not now; it is distant from *London* 59 computed, and 76 measured miles.

CHIPPING-ONGAR (S.) by some called only *Ongar*, in *Essex*, a town, whose market is weekly on Saturday, though formerly it was on Tuesday; distant from *London* 19 computed, and 21 measured miles.

CHIPPING-SO'DBURY (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, seated in the bottom of the *Dreams* and in the road, an indifferent good borough-town, which hath a very great market for cheese on Thursdays, and is also well served with corn and other provisions.

CHIPS or CHIPPINGS (S.) thin slices cut or chopped off from a larger piece, particularly applied to *Carpentry*; and sometimes used for the perquisites or fees of persons in public offices, by which he makes profit over and above his salary.

CHIROGRAPHER (S.) a clerk in the court of *Common-Pleas*, who engrosses those fines that are acknowledged in that court.

CHIROGRAPHY (S.) one's own hand writing.

CHIROLOGY (S.) the art of conversing by signs made with the hand.

CHIROMANCY (S.) the pretended art of telling fortunes by the inside of the hand, the same with *Palmistry*.

CHIRP (V.) to make a noise like a sparrow or other bird that don't sing.

CHIRURGEON (S.) one skilled in *Anatomy*, and learned in the art of healing wounds, &c. now commonly writ *Surgeon*.

CHIRURGERY (S.) the same with *Surgery*, or the art of knowing the anatomy of the human structure, with the manner of curing

sores,

Sores, tumours, broken limbs, &c.

CHISEL or **CHIZZEL** (S.) a tool much used by carpenters, joiners, and all workers in wood, made pretty long, broad and thin, most commonly ground to a sharp edge, to cut mortises, tenons, &c.

CHIT (S.) a young child, either boy or girl, commonly used as a term of chiding, for crying, or doing some little unlucky trick.

CHIT (V.) when any grain begins to shoot or sprout out its root from the earth.

CHITTERLINGS (S.) the inwards, or hogs guts dressed for food, which are much shrivelled or curled up; from whence the cambrick ornament worn upon the shirts of most men at this time, are so called, because of their being gathered in folds or plaits.

CHIEVE, CHIVES or **CIVES** (S.) the small fine threads that grow on the inside of flowers, bearing little knobs or seeds at the top of them; also a small sort of onions.

CHI'VALRY (S.) horsemanship; also valour, courage, and knighthood. In the *Law*, it was an ancient tenure, that obliged the tenant to perform some military office for his lord.

CHIVETS (S.) the fine threads or fibres that come from the roots of plants, and by which they are propagated.

CHLA'MYS or **CLA'MYS** (S.) a military habit worn by the *Old Romans*, and was the same in war that toga was in peace, each belonging to the patricians; there are various sorts of them, some for women, some for children, and some for men; the last being divided into one fort for the people, and another for the emperor.

CHLO'ROSIS (S.) that distemper that affects young maidens with a slothful inactivity, and turns their complexion to a pale greenish colour, commonly called the green-sickness.

CHO'COLATE (S.) a confection, paste, or cake, made chiefly of the flower of cacao nut; also a liquor made of this cake, or paste, ground, or melted in water mixed with sugar, milk, &c. according to the palate of the drinker.

CHOICE (S.) freedom to do a thing, or let it alone, at the will, option, or election of a person.

CHOICE (A.) excellent, fine, rare, valuable.

CHOIR (S.) that part of a church, cathedral, &c. where the priests, choristers, or singers are disposed in proper order to perform their several offices.

CHOKE (V.) to strangle, stifle, or suffocate.

CHO'LER (S.) anger, fury, wrath, passion. supposed to arise from too great a quantity of bilious humours, which are yellow, hot and dry; and when they flow inordinately in the body, and are ejected both upwards and downwards by their acrimonious irritating the bowels and stomach, the physicians call it *cholera morbus*.

CHQ'LERICK (A.) hasty, passionate, easily

moved to anger; also abounding or flowing with choler.

CHO'LICK or **CO'LICK** (S.) a violent, severe gnawing pain felt in the lower venter, so called, because the usual seat of the disorder was formerly supposed to be in the intestine colon; physicians divide it into the bilious, windy, and nephritic sorts, which, as they have various causes, so must they also have different remedies.

CHOOSE (V.) to separate, part, divide, elect, or prick out one or many things from others.

CHOP (S.) a cut, blow, or gash, made with a knife, hatchet, &c. also a thin slice of mutton, &c. ordinarily cut from off that part of the sheep called the loin, from whence those eating-houses that sell or vend this commodity, are called *chop-houses*.

CHOP (V.) to cut, or cleave asunder by a violent stroke; to mince or make small by repeated cutting; also to truck, barter, or exchange one thing for another.

CHORD (S.) in *Geometry*, is a right line drawn through, or cutting the diameter of a circle, and divides the whole circle into two parts, by extending from one point of an arch of any circle to the other opposite point; sometimes called the subtense, and is common to both the arches, although one be greater, and the other lesser, or both equal to a semicircle; also a rope of the smaller size; and in *Musick*, sometimes it means the strings of the instruments themselves, by whose vibrations the sensation of sound is excited, and by whose divisions the several degrees of tone are determined; and sometimes it means the striking two or more proper sounds together, which give a most grateful salutation to the ear.

CHORDEE or **CORDEE** (S.) an inflammation and contraction of the frenum and under part of the penis, so as to render erection painful, usually occasioned by impure coition, and thereby producing a violent gonorrhoea, which yields a very acrimonious matter, that renders it very troublesome to the patient.

CHORIO'N (S.) the exterior membrane in which the fetus is wrapped up in the womb, very thick and strong on the inside, where it joins another membrane called amnios, very smooth, but on the out-side rough and uneven, interspersed with a great number of vessels, and fastened to the matrix by the placenta; this membrane is found in all animals, and together with the amnios and placenta, compose what is called the after-birth.

CHO'RISTER or **QUI'RISTER** (S.) one who sings or performs a part in the service of the choir.

CHORO'GRAPHER (S.) a student in, and practitioner of the art of *chorography*, which is a diminution of geography, and relates only to the description of a particular country or province, wherein the natural history, and the

the particular incidents of the place are supposed to be recited.

CHORUS (S.) that part of vocal or instrumental music, where the voices or instruments perform together.

CHOWSE (V.) to cheat, impose upon, deceive, or cozen.

CHRISM (S.) a sort of oil or balsam consecrated and used by the *Roman* and *Greek* churches in the administration of baptism, confirmation, ordination, and extreme unction.

CHRISOM or **CHRISMALE** (S.) this meant, anciently, the face-cloth, or linen laid over the child's face when they were baptized; from whence in the bills of mortality, such children as die in the month are called *chrisoms*.

CHRIST (S.) In *Greek*, signifies anointed, being the same with *Messiah* in *Hebrew*, which the *Jews* attributed to that Saviour and Deliverer whom they expected, and who was promised to them by all the prophets; this appellation is commonly put to our *Jesus*, and then it means him who is the object of our faith, and the author of our religion.

CHRIST-CHURCH (S.) in *Hampshire*, at the meeting of the rivers *Avon* and *Stour*, is a large, populous borough-town, governed by a mayor, recorder, bailiffs, aldermen and common-council-men; sends two members to parliament, has a market weekly, and is 20 computed, and 101 measured miles distant from *London*.

CHRISTEN (V.) to baptize, or publicly admit persons into the Christian Church, by such rites and ceremonies, as are commonly made use of by the several nations and people, that profess the Christian religion.

CHRISTENDOM (S.) that part of *Europe* where the religion of Christ is the national and publick religion of the country, as *France*, *Spain*, *Germany*, *England*, *Sweden*, &c.

CHRISTIAN (A.) something belonging to Christ, or the religion called by his name, as the several ceremonies, laws, ordinances, articles of faith, &c.

CHRISTIAN (S.) a person who owns, professes, and believes in Christ, and accordingly is baptized in his name; sometimes young, by the parents direction, as is the common, and almost universal practice of the several different churches, which when he arrives at years of discretion, he confirms by publicly approving of, and continuing in the same; or else he is baptized when an adult, and so makes profession before. In the primitive church, there were abundance of different sects called by this name, that held very contradictory opinions to each other; and so there are now.

CHRISTIANITY or **CHRISTIANISM** (S.) the doctrine, laws and ordinances of the Christian religion, and properly and strictly speaking, only such as were taught, and com-

manded by Christ himself; but a great deal of addition has been made both by the eastern and western churches, that goes under that character, that no way deserves so sacred an appellation.

CHRISTMAS (S.) the feast of the nativity of Jesus Christ, celebrated the 25th of *December*. In the eastern primitive church, *Christmas* and the *Epiphany* were deemed but one and the same feast, and to this day, the church universally keeps a continual festival within those limits. *Dioclesian* the *Roman* emperor keeping his court at *Nicomedia*, being informed the Christians were assembled in great multitudes to celebrate Christ's nativity, ordered the doors to be shut, and the church to be set on fire, which presently destroyed both the people and the building.

CHROMATICK (A.) one who never blushes, or whose colour never changes; agreeable, delightful, pleasant; also a *Musical Term*, importing such compositions as abound much in semi-tones. In *Painting*, it means the third or colouring part.

CHROMATISM (S.) the natural colour or tincture of a thing.

CHRONICAL (A.) in *Physick*, is a slow, inveterate, and almost immovable distemper.

CHRONICLE (S.) the history of a kingdom, &c. digested in order of time.

CHRONOGRAM (S.) a composition or sort of verse, in which such letters as are numerals, make up the date or year that the action mentioned is supposed to be done in.

CHRONOLOGER or **CHRONOLOGIST** (S.) one well skilled in the several distributions of time, and thereby pointing out when the most remarkable events happened, or were performed.

CHRONOLOGICAL (A.) any thing that belongs or appertains to chronology.

CHRONOLOGY (S.) the art of computing time, and chiefly means from the earliest accounts down to the present time, for which purpose there have been invented many *era's* or periods to compute by. The common received opinion of the Christians is, that the world was begun to be formed the 2d day of *May*, according to the *Juban* account; but some place it upon *March 25*; the *Jews*, who had the best opportunity of being informed, either through negligence or ignorance, have created abundance of difficulties in this science, upon account whereof very little certainty can be come at, as to the exact time of many memorable events, which would give great light to the interpretation of many passages of the *Old Testament*.

CHRONOMETER (S.) any instrument that measures time, whether it be clock, sundial, &c. though it is more immediately applied to a particular one of the pendulous kind.

CHRYSOCELLA (S.) a mineral used in the sootring gold, found in mines of gold, silver, copper, &c. of a various colour, according to where

where it grows; the best is green like an emerald; some deem it a species of nitre; the physicians use it in curing wounds; there is also an artificial sort, made by mixing some of the natural steeped in water with wood.

CHRY'SOLITE (S.) a precious, transparent stone, of a gold colour mixed with green, which gives a fine lustre, said to be the tenth in the *Jewish* high priest's pectoral, on which was engraved *Zebulun*; some translate it carbuncle, and some beryl, from whence it may be conjectured they knew not what it was.

CHRYSOPE'IA (S.) the philosopher's stone, or art of making gold.

CHUB (S.) a particular sort of fish with a great head; also a silly, ignorant person, whose understanding is easily imposed on, and cheated; also any person that is large, plump, and full about the head and face.

CHUCK (V.) to stroke under the chin in a playing, familiar, fawning manner; also to toss or throw farthings to or into a small hole made in the ground, a frequent and common play among school-boys; also to cry like a partridge.

CHUCKLE (V.) to laugh often by fits, as if tickled.

CHU'CKLE (S.) a clownish, unmannerly, ignorant person.

CHUFFY (A.) blunt, plain, downright, clownish, unmannerly.

CHUM (S.) a bed-fellow or companion in the same chamber, particularly said of those who are students at a university, and that join in common expences there.

CHUMP (S.) a short, thick log of wood cut for firing.

CHURCH (S.) signifies properly an assembly, and by different authors is applied both to profane and religious meetings; and with us signifies sometimes the place built and appointed to meet in for religious worship; sometimes is put for the whole number of professors both priests and people; and sometimes for the doctrine, laws and ordinances of a people or nation; and sometimes for the clergy only. Many disputes to little purpose have been carried on upon this thesis, which, like most religious contentions, tend only to destroy purity of life and manners, and to introduce hatred and enmity between the opponents and their abettors. In old time, churches were built as far as possible from all other common buildings, and surrounded with courts, gardens or buildings belonging to the church; the porch was the outermost part, from which there was a passage into a cloyster or square court, with covered galleries round it, supported with pillars, under which the poor placed themselves to receive alms. In the middle of the court was a fountain, where people washed their hands and faces before they went to prayers; at the farther end of the cloyster was a double porch, in which were three doors leading into the body of the church, on

the outside of which, and near it, were two small buildings called the baptistry and vestry; the body of the church was divided into three parts by two rows of pillars, which supported the galleries; at the farther end eastward stood the altar, and behind it the presbyterium, or sanctuary, where the priests were, during divine service, with the bishop in the middle of them, whose chair was at the very farther end of the church eastward; before the altar was a ballustrade; at the entry into this chancel, was the pulpit or desk raised, with steps to go up to it, where they read the lessons, and sometimes there were two of them with a space between them: The altar or table was made of rich materials, sometimes of silver, sometimes of gold, ornamented, &c. and often placed upon the tomb of a martyr, &c. these observances brought in much superstition, a great deal of ignorance, but very little religion.

CHURCH-STRETTON or STRETTON (S.) a town in *Shropshire*, whose market is weekly on Thursday; it is seated between two hills, and 112 computed miles distant from London.

CHURL (S.) a covetous, ungenerous person, a niggard, one willing to receive all good offices, but return none.

CHURLISH (A.) ill-natured, clownish, surly, unmannerly.

CHURN (S.) a vessel to make butter in, generally in the form of a conical drinking-cann.

CHURN (V.) to work or manage milk in and with a proper vessel or instrument, so that by the continual agitation thereof it becomes a thick consistence, called butter.

CHYLE (S.) that whitish juice into which, in the *Animal Economy*, the food is immediately converted by digestion, and after several passages thro' various parts of the body, part of it becomes blood.

CHYLIFICATION (S.) the formation of the chyle, or the art whereby the food is changed into chyle.

CHYMICAL (A.) something done or prepared according to the rules of chymistry; also any thing pertaining or belonging to chymistry.

CHYMIST (S.) a person skilful in, or practising the art of chymistry.

CHYMISTRY or CHEMISTRY (S.) the art of separating or reducing mixed bodies into their component parts, thereby to discover their hidden virtues, and demonstrate their inner texture, which properly may be considered as the anatomy of natural bodies, principally effected by the means of fire, in order to discover their several powers and virtues, whether they are for physical or philosophical uses.

CHYMO'SIS or CHEMO'SIS (S.) a rheum or inflammation of the eyelids, which by its heat contracts the external fibres, and causes the inside to be turned outwards, and thereby

by rendering a person very disagreeable to look at.

CICATRICE (S.) the mark, scar, or seam that is left after a wound or ulcer is healed.

CICATRICULA (S.) the treddle or little white speck in the coat of an egg, supposed to contain the prolific virtue, and in which the first changes appear in the formation of a chicken.

CICATRIZE (V.) to heal up a wound, to close the lips of a cut, and join or cement the parts together, yet, so as to make or leave a scar or visible mark, where the injury was.

CICUTA (S.) a vegetable poison in these parts, made of hemlock; among the *Ancients*, the *cicuta* was much used, but not certainly known how compounded; one sort, which was used upon state criminals, was the liquor of the plant *cicuta*.

CIDER (S.) a pleasant, tart, brisk, cool, well-known liquor, made of the juice of apples, and sometimes of other fruits.

CIDERKIN (S.) an ordinary or mean sort of cider, made of the muck or gross matter, after the cider is pressed out, by pouring on water that has been boiled, to the quantity of half the cider that was made from the fruit, which having stood 48 hours, is sufficiently impregnated; then the liquor being pressed out, and immediately tunned up, in a few days is drank as small beer, to which they who keep it any time add a quantity of hops.

CIELING (S.) the partition between an upper and a lower room, which to the lower one, is the top or *ceiling*, and to the upper one, it is the floor or walking place; but it is generally restrained to that covering, which goes over the lowest part of the joists, and which commonly in *England* is lathed, plastered, and white-washed.

CILIA (S.) the hairs of the eye-brows, especially the longer and uppermost ones, which are both larger and stiffer than the under ones.

CIMA or **CIMATIUM** (S.) a member or molding in *Architecture*, which is placed uppermost, or at the summit of the cornice, whose profile is waved, viz. concave at top, and convex at bottom, and tho' some architects confine it to the top of the cornice, yet workmen in common call all similar moldings by this name.

CIMBRI (S.) a sect or nation of people, about whose origin the learned are much divided; but the general opinion is, that they inhabited the most northern parts, and from thence spread themselves, about the 630th year of *Rome*, over *Germany*, *Switzerland*, *Dacia*, *Prussia*, *Langobard*, &c. in such vast numbers, that the *Romans* were obliged to send their armies against them, who were several times defeated, but at last *Marius*, in the year of *Rome* 652, gave them a general rout.

These people are reported to have invented the drum for warlike uses.

CIMETER or **CIMETAR** (S.) a broad, crooked sword, generally used by the *Turkish* soldiery.

CIMMERIAN (A.) dark, dismal, gloomy, spoken particularly of a *Scythian* people, whose country is now inhabited by the little *Tartars*; their country was so full of woods, and covered with continual clouds, that but very little sun was seen among them: Some people of this name are said to inhabit *Bian* in *Italy*, near the lake *Averno*, where it is reported *Sihly's* den or cave was: These people concealed themselves in caves in the day-time, and in the night robbed and plundered their neighbours; they were extreme superstitious, to which their natural situation contributed very much; they had a famous den, by which they said people went down into hell, after they had sacrificed to the infernal gods, upon which fancy *Homer* and *Virgil* founded their fable of hell.

CINCTURE (S.) a girdle or binding string; and in *Architecture*, the list, orlo, or fillet, made at the top or bottom of a column by way of ornament.

CINDERS (S.) coals burnt till all, or the greatest part of the sulphur is out of them.

CINEFACTION or **CINERATION** (S.) the reducing or burning to ashes.

CINNABAR or **CINOPER** (S.) a mineral stone, red, heavy and brilliant, found chiefly in quicksilver mines; this is the common vermilion, when ground up with the spirit of wine and urine; there are some mines of this mineral only; it is properly quicksilver petrified, as appears by the chymical operations, whereby a pound of good *cinnabar* yields 14 ounces of mercury: Physicians use it in venereal cases, and other sharp ferole diseases. There is also a factitious or artificial sort, produced from mercury and sulphur sublim'd; this is used for the same physical purposes with the native *cinnabar*; there is also a blue sort, made by mixing two parts of sulphur with three of quicksilver, and one of sal-armoniac sublimed, together.

CINNAMON (S.) a agreeable, aromatick spice, allowed to be the bark of a tree growing common in the island of *Ceylon*, which by degrees, being dried, twists up in the form we see it, acquiring by degrees a brisk smell, and a sharp, pungent taste: It is reported, that the tree, in three years after its being barked, has a new rind or bark, as good as the first; there are many sorts, that go by this common name; it is used various ways, and for diverse good purposes; it is imagined, that spoken of in scripture, was very different from what we have and use.

CINQUE (S.) the number *five*, a term commonly used at dice, to signify that side, that has five spots; and in *Botany*, grafts that have five leaves or branches, is called *cinque-feu*.

also the five havens that lie in the east part of *England* toward *France*, are by way of eminence called the *cinqve ports*, and are governed by a particular policy, having a keeper, called the lord warden of the *cinque ports*, who has the authority of an admiral among them, and sends out writs in his own name; the ports are *Hastings*, *Ramsey*, *Hythe*, *Dover*, and *Sandwich*.

C'ION (S.) a young shoot, sprig, or sucker of a vine, flower, plant, &c.

C'IPHER (S.) the letters of a person's name so interwoven together, that they are the same backwards as forwards, and sometimes both at top and bottom; sometimes it means the obscure character or hidden marks, that a letter is wrote in, that is intended no-body shall read, but the party to whom it is sent; also the mark or character among the *Arithmeticians*, which is expressed by an (o), and which of itself signifies nothing; but when it stands on the right or left-hand of any other figure, makes it have a ten-fold greater or lesser value, than it would have, was it away, as 5, 50, 505, &c.

C'IPHER (V.) to reckon or cast up accounts, to teach or use the art of practical arithmetic.

C'IPHERING (S.) the common vulgar school term for arithmetic, or the art of practical numbering.

C'IPPUS (S.) a short column or pillar set up by the ancients in divers parts of their roads, containing directions to travellers, which way they should go, or else gave an account of some memorable action done at or near that place; sometimes it is used for a wooden instrument, wherewith slaves were beaten.

C'IRCLE (S.) a geometrical plain figure or area, whose perimeter or boundary line is every where equally distant from the center or middle point; by the properties of this excellent figure almost all the practical mathematics were brought to light.

C'IRCUIT (S.) the path that any revolving body describes, a compass or going about; also the stages or journeys that the judges go twice in every year, to administer justice in the several parts of the kingdom.

C'IRCULAR (A.) any thing that is round, or in the form of a circle, which, when it returns to the place where it begun, goes on in the same course again; so numbers in decimal calculations frequently go to a certain period, and then repeat or circulate again and again to infinity; also certain numbers whose powers end in or with the same figure, as in the original root, such are 5 and 6, whose squares are 25 and 36, cubes 125 and 216, biquadrates 625 and 1296, &c. also letters wrote upon extraordinary occasions to summon any large companies together, are called *circular letters*.

C'IRCULATE (V.) to move round, or constantly in the same order, so that when one

period is finished, the person or thing goes over again in the same manner; also to negotiate or make bills current.

CIRCULATION (S.) the going or moving round in one constant order; in *Chymistry*, it is the rising or falling of the vapours of any liquor agitated by the fire; and when applied to *Animal Life*, it means the continual motion of the blood from the heart thro' the arteries, and returning back to the heart thro' the veins.

CIRCUMAGGERATION (S.) a heaping round about.

CIRCUMAMBIENT (A.) any thing that flows round or encompasses about some other thing; but commonly used in a physical sense, for the open or common air, and sometimes for other fluids.

CIRCUMAMBULATION (S.) a walking or going round about.

CIRCUMCELLIANS (S.) a sect of the *Donatists*, in *Africa*, in the fourth century, who rambled from one place to another, pretending to reform the publick manners, and redress grievances; they manumitted slaves without the consent of their masters, forgave debts that were none of their own, and committed many other insulencies: At the beginning of these disorders they marched only with slaves, which they called the *slaves of Israel*, under the command of *Maximides* and *Tafer*; but afterwards they made use of all sorts of weapons against the orthodox; through a mislead zeal for martyrdom, they destroyed themselves, by throwing themselves from precipices, leaping into the fire, and cutting their own throats, upon which their bishops applied to the magistrates, not being able to restrain them themselves.

CIRCUMCISE (V.) to cut a thing round about, and particularly spoken of as a religious act of distinguishing a particular people from others, and by us generally understood of the *Jews*, though used by several other people both *Christians* and *Mahometans*; the *Jews* on the eighth day, according to their law, perform this ceremony thus: One, called the god-father, holds the child during the operation, and the god-mother carries it to and from the synagogue, in such places where they are allowed; the operator is called *Mohel*, that is, the *Circumciser*, who may be any person they pitch upon, or the father himself may do it, if he is skilful enough; nor is the place absolutely determined, whether house or synagogue; two seats being prepared, one for the god-father, and the other for the prophet *Elias*, who is imagined to be invisibly present, the *circumciser* having a dish containing all his instruments and necessities, after having sung a hymn, they receive the child with saying, *Barus Habba*, or *W'domi*; the god-father holding the child on his knee, the *circumciser* undoes the cloths, and with his razor

in his hand says, *Blessed be thou, O Lord, who hast commanded us to circumcise*, and at the same time cuts the thick skin of the prepuce, and with the nails of his thumbs tears off the other thinner part; then twice or thrice sucks the blood out, and spits it into a cup of wine; after that he dresses the wound with coral powder, &c. this done, he takes a cup of wine, and after blessing it once, repeats a second benediction for the child, names him, and pronounces these words of *Ezekiel, Live in thy blood*; then moistening his lips with the wine he spit the blood into, they sing a psalm; the girls are only blessed and named.

CIRCUMCISION (S.) the act of circumcising, or cutting round about.

CIRCUMDUCTION (S.) a leading or carrying about, either personally by going from place to place, or metaphorically by amusing a person by a long harangue, and endeavouring to keep off the point or conclusion of the matter.

CIRCUMFERENCE (S.) the outmost limit or circuit of a thing, a term used in *Geometry*, and particularly applied to planes.

CIRCUMFERENTOR (S.) the name of a surveying instrument, consisting of a brass circle, and an index all of a piece, to which is added, a compass well rectified, to find the bearing or situation of the place.

CIRCUMFLEX (S.) a *Grammatical* mark or accent used to distinguish long syllables, or the omission of some letter, much used in the *French* language.

CIRCUMFLUENT (A.) any thing that flows freely about another body.

CIRCUMFUSION (S.) the pouring liquors round about any thing.

CIRCUMGYRATION (S.) a moving or going round; and in the *present Philosophy*, it is the moving of a body round its centre.

CIRCUMJACENT (A.) lying round about a place or thing.

CIRCUMLOCUTION (S.) the using a multiplicity of words, when few would do.

CIRCUMPOSITION (S.) a being placed round about a place or thing.

CIRCUMROTATION (S.) a wheeling or moving round about.

CIRCUMSCRIBE (V.) to hem in, limit, bound or stint. In *Geometry*, it is to draw one figure round or about another, so as the circumscribing figure, by its angles, sides, or planes, touch all the angles, sides, or planes of the inscribed figure.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION (S.) the act of surrounding or circumscribing; and with the *Naturalists*, is the bounds or limits of any natural figure.

CIRCUMSPECT (A.) considerate, cautious, wary, careful, wise, prudent.

CIRCUMSPECTION (S.) a wary, careful, diligent looking after a thing, a duly weighing and considering a matter.

CIRCUMSTANCE (S.) something that re-

lates to a matter, a specialty that makes a thing more or less probable.

CIRCUMSTANCES (S.) the particular incidents that attend or belong to any action or thing, whereby it may become lawful or unlawful, good or evil; also the state or condition of a man's private fortune, whereby he is denominated rich or poor, or in good or bad circumstances.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL (A.) very particular, relating all the circumstances, &c. of a matter or thing.

CIRCUMSTANTIATE (V.) to describe a thing by its relations or circumstances, in order to prove the reasonableness, truth, or probability of it.

CIRCUMVALLATION (S.) a line, or large trench made round a camp in the besieging of a town, about a cannon shot from the place, 12 foot broad, and 7 deep, bordered with a parapet, and flanked with redoubts, to prevent the enemy's receiving any succour, to keep in deserters, and hinder the excursions of the garrison.

CIRCUMVENT (V.) to hinder, prevent, over-reach, disappoint or deceive.

CIRCUMVENTION (S.) cheating, disappointing, over-reaching, or deceiving.

CIRCUMVOLUTION (S.) a turning or rolling round about, particularly spoken of the horns or volute of the *Ionick* order.

CIRCUS (S.) a spacious place at *Rome*, between Mount *Palatine* and *Aventine*, surrounded with buildings in form of a circle or oval; this was for the publick plays, and in the amphitheatre, that was quite round it, were galleries and boxes for the spectators to stand or sit in; it was first rudely erected by *Tarquinius Priscus*, fifth king of *Rome*; but in after time it was magnificently built and embellished with marble round butts, round which the coursers ran; there were also pillars and obelisks adorned with hieroglyphicks; the emperor *Glaucius*, to render it more beautiful, caused most of the marks and obelisks to be gilt with gold. *Caligula* paved it with vermillion stone bordered with gold. *Heliogabalus* added the filings of gold and silver; the galleries were adorned with the images of their gods, and the richest spoils of the enemy; there were several cirques at *Rome*, but the largest was most magnificent.

CIRENCESTER or **CISSITER** (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, has the river *Churn* running through it, and is both the largest and oldest town in the county, having been an ancient fortified city among the *Britains*, and the metropolis of the large province of the *Debuni*; as also an eminent station for the *Roman* armies; and some authors say, the emperor *Constantine* was crowned king of the *Britains* here. It is now governed by two high constables, and 14 wards-men, over seven distinct wards, appointed yearly at the court-leet. The borough, which is confined within the

the towns, sends two members to parliament, and every house-keeper, not receiving alms, has a vote; it hath two weekly markets, *viz.* Monday for corn, cattle and provisions, and on Friday chiefly for wool, for which commodity it is the greatest market in *England*; it hath five fairs annually, three for all sorts of commodities, and two for cloth only; it is a port town, and has a stage-coach; 68 computed, and 85 measured miles distant from *London*.

CISA'LPINE (A.) any person, place or thing bred or residing on this side the *Alps*, or those ridges of mountains that separate *France* from *Italy*.

CISLEU' (S.) the ninth month in the *Jewish* ecclesiastical year, and the third in the civil or political year, answering nearly to our *November*; the seventh of this month is a great fast, in memory of *Jeboiakim's* piercing the book of *Jeremiah's* prophecies with a pen-knife, and throwing them into the fire that was on the hearth; on the 15th the *Jews* afflict themselves, because *Antiochus Epiphanes* profaned the temple of *Jerusalem*, and put the statue of *Jupiter Olympus* in it; the 25th is a feast, in remembrance of *Judas Macabeus's* purifying the temple, and dedicating it anew.—*Calmet*.

CISSOID (S.) in *Geometry*, an algebraical curve, first invented by *Diocles*.

CISTERN (S.) a large receiver of either rain or river water, formerly built under ground, and now commonly made of lead, and kept in the yards or kitchens of houses, to have a sufficient quantity of water at hand, and ready upon all occasions; sometimes it means a receiver, or vessel to put bottles of wine, &c. in, used at feasts and great mens tables.

CITADEL (S.) a fort, castle, or strong place, consisting of 4, 5, or 6 bastions; sometimes built in the middle or most eminent part of a city, and sometimes at a small distance from it, both to command and defend it.

CITATION (S.) a citing or quoting a passage out of an author; also a summons from the bishop's court, to appear before an ecclesiastical judge.

CITE (V.) to quote a passage out of an author, to shew by what authority something is said or wrote; also to summon a person before an ecclesiastical judge, to answer a charge relating to something of church matters.

CITIZEN (S.) a freeman or inhabitant of a city, or body corporate.

CITRON (S.) a pleasant, agreeable fruit, in colour, taste and smell, somewhat resembling a lemon, and used for the same purposes, but much larger; from this fruit are made cordials, confections, oils, essences, &c. exceeding pleasant, useful and beneficial to the taker.

CITTERN or CITHERN (S.) a *Spanish* musical instrument, somewhat like a lute, but now much out of use.

CITY (S.) a large walled town, endowed with

particular privileges; anciently it was appropriated to those towns that were bishops sees only, and seems still to retain that distinction here in *England*, though not always in other countries.

CI'VET (S.) a perfume taken from an animal called a *ciwet-cat*, which has a receptacle or bag under its tail, beneath the anus, into which a thick unctuous matter gathers, by the secretion of glands proper for the purpose.

CI'VIC CROWN (S.) a sort of crown made of oaken leaves, bestowed by the *old Romans* on him who had saved the life of a fellow-citizen in a battle, or an assault; it was so highly esteemed, that it was looked on as a proper reward for *Augustus*; and *Cicero*, upon discovering *Catiline's* conspiracy, had it given him likewise.

CI'VIL (A.) kind, courteous, well-bred; and in a political sense, belonging to the management, regulation, and government of a city, state or kingdom; so when a person is sentenced to perpetual banishment, to work in the mines, or row in the gallees, he is said to undergo a *civil* or political death.

CI'VIL-DAY (S.) one of 24 hours long, reckoning from 12 of the clock of one night, to the same hour of the next.

CI'VILIAN (S.) a student, professor, or doctor of the civil law.

CI'VILITY or CI'VILNESS (S.) manners, good usage, courtesy, obligingness.

CIVIL-LAW (S.) is properly the national law or custom of every state or kingdom; but in *Europe*, it is frequently restrained to a particular system, composed out of the best *Roman* and *Greek* laws, and which in *England* are now chiefly used in the spiritual courts only, and in maritime affairs.

CIVIL-WAR (S.) an intestine quarrel between the people and their governors, of any kingdom, state, &c. or between the people of the same state, city, &c.

CIVIL-YEAR (S.) is that space of time that every state or kingdom has appointed for a legal year, beginning and ending according to the usage and custom of the place, which in different kingdoms has different periods.

CIVILIZE (V.) to reduce to good order; to polish or make tractable; to tame or regulate a rude undisciplined person or people.

CLACK (S.) a valve or moveable part of any thing, that by its motion backwards or forwards makes a rattling or noise; also a nickname for a woman's tongue; a pratter or busybody.

CLAD (A.) clothed or dressed.

CLAIM (V.) to demand, own, require, or challenge a thing as one's right.

CLAIM (S.) a demanding, or challenging something for one's own, that is in the possession of another.

CLAIMABLE (A.) any thing that may be owned, challenged, or affirmed to belong to another person.

CLAI'MANT (S.) a *Law Term*, signifying the person that claims or lays claim to an estate he has not yet in possession.

CLA'IR-OBSCUR or **CHIA'RO-SCURO** (S.) in *Painting*, is the art of distributing to the best advantage, the lights and shadows of a piece, both with regard to the easing of the eye, and the effect of the whole piece; also a piece, drawing, or design, consisting only of two colours, and which is now usually umber and white.

CLAMBER (V.) to get up a rock, mountain, tree, or other difficult place, by the hands and legs only.

CLAMMY (A.) damp, sticky, or gluish, like moistened sugar.

CLA'MOUR (S.) a noisy outcry, complaint, or bawling, without just reason.

CLAMOURCIOUS (A.) noisy, quarrelsome, bawling, &c.

CLAMP (S.) a piece of wood or timber fastened to a mast, or yard of a ship, to strengthen it, and prevent the wood from bursting. In *Joinery*, it is a piece of wood fitted to another board, table, &c. so that the grain of the one runs cross the grain of the other, to prevent it from warping.

CLAN (S.) a tribe or family; or in an *enlarged Sense*, all that live upon one place or spot of ground, in which sense it is taken for the tenants of one lord in *Scotland*.

CLANDESTINE (A.) private, contrary to law, by stealth.

CLANG (V.) to sound like a strong and shrill trumpet.

CLAP (S.) a loud crack, or blow; also the foul or venereal disease in its first stages or beginnings; also the joyful noise of approbation made by the auditors of a concert, play, &c. by striking the palms of their hands together.

CLAP (V.) to strike the palms of the hands together, sometimes as a sign of approbation, and sometimes of scorn, to make a great noise in a rude manner; also to infect a person with the first degree of the venereal or foul disease, by coition.

CLAPBOARD (S.) a stiff or board cut ready to make casks with.

CLAPPER (S.) the tongue or iron ringer of a bell, from whence by way of ridicule the tongue of a scolding, noisy person, is called a *clapper*; also a place under ground where rabbits breed.

CLAPPERDOGEON (S.) a beggar born and bred; and in the *canting Distribution*, the forty-first order of beggars, or rather thieves, the least entitled to compassion or charity, because having never been instructed in the principles of religion, morality, or industry, they seldom let any proper opportunity for villainy slip them.

CLARE (S.) in *Suffolk*, a small town, where *wools*, &c. are manufactured; its market is weekly on Friday; 50 computed, and 63 measured miles distant from *London*.

CLARENCIEUX (S.) the second king at arms here with us, so called, because formerly he belonged to the duke of *Clarence*; his office is to marshal, and dispose of the funerals of all the lower nobility, as baronets, knights, esquires and gentlemen on the south side of *Trent*, from whence he is also called *sur-roy*, or *four-roy*.

CLA'RET (S.) the now common name for all red wines, though originally it meant only such wines as were of a pale or light red colour.

CLA'RICHORD or **MA'NICHORD** (S.) a musical instrument in the form of a spinnet; it has 49 or 50 strps, and 70 strings, which bear on five bridges, the first being the highest, and the other diminishing in proportion; some of the strings are in unison, their number being greater than that of the stops; there are several little mortises for passing the jacks, armed with little brass hooks, which stop and raise the chords in lieu of the quill used in virginals and spinnets, and the chords are covered with pieces of cloth, which renders the sound sweeter, and deadens it so, that it can be heard but a very small distance, from whence it is called the dumb spinnet, and much used in nunneries; this instrument is much older than the harpsichord or spinnet.

CLARIFICATION (S.) the purging, purifying, or making liquors perfectly clear or fine.

CLA'RION (S.) a trumpet, whose tube is narrower, and tone shriller, than the common trumpets; and in *Heraldry*, it is a bearing in the form of an old-fashioned trumpet, according to some heralds; but in the opinion of others, it is the representation of a ship's rudder; and with others the rest for a lance.

CLA'RITY (S.) brightness, cleanness, fineness, pureness.

CLASH (V.) to make a great and confused noise, to strike or beat against, to disagree, wrangle or fall out with a person.

CLASP (S.) a hold-fast, used sometimes as a buckle, and sometimes as a button; also the curling tendrils of a vine, or thread of other herbs or plants, whereby they lay hold of, and twist about a tree, post, bush, &c.

CLASP (V.) to embrace, curl round, or hold fast any thing.

CLASS (S.) a form in a school; an order or rank in which persons or things are placed or disposed.

CLA'SSICK or **CLA'SSICAL** (A.) belonging to a certain rank or order of distribution; so a *classick* author, is one that is placed in the first rank of credit among scholars, for the purity of his language, or the excellency of his subject.

CLA'TTER (V.) to make an unmannerly noise or disturbance.

CLAUSE (S.) a paragraph, article, conclusion, proviso or condition, in a book, contract, deed or instrument.

CLAW (S.) the nail or horny part of a beast's or a fowl's foot; also the prongs of a hammer, &c.

CLAW (V.) to tear, scratch, rend or pull asunder; also to snatch up rudely.

CLAY (S.) a soft, viscous earth, found in various places, and used for various purposes, of several kinds, colours and properties.

CLEAN (A.) pure, free from filth, detritous, &c.

CLEAN or **CLEANSE** (V.) to purge, scour, and purify from all manner of filth.

CLEANLY (A.) one that is of a neat disposition, that loves to make and keep places and things clean, and in order.

CLEANNESS (S.) sometimes means purity, sometimes innocency, sometimes dexterity, &c.

CLEAR (A.) free from blame, innocent; also pure, fair, without blemish; so he that is quick-witted, and apt to comprehend or learn any thing, or has good judgment, is said to be clear-sighted.

CLEAR (V.) to take away all obstructions or objections, to vindicate or prove the innocence of a party accused, to make a thing plain by demonstration.

CLEARNESS (S.) brightness, transparency, unexceptionableness.

CLEAVE (V.) to stick close, or fast to a thing; also to split, rend, or tear a thing by violence.

CLEAVER (S.) one who splits or rends things asunder; also the large instrument or chopping knife that butchers cut their carcases asunder with.

CLEBURY (S.) in *Schroffshire*, a small town, with a market weekly; is 98 computed, and 118 measured miles distant from London.

CLEFT (S.) a chaf, chink, or opening in any thing, from whence the disease that occasions hories heels to split or chaf is called the *cleft*.

CLEMENCY (S.) gentleness, mercifulness, meekness, courtesy.

CLEMENT (A.) mild, gentle, kind, compassionate, &c. also a man's name.

CLEMENTINES (S.) certain spurious works attributed to *Clement Romanus*, stuffed with apocryphal pieces, fables and mistakes; also the decretals of pope *Clement V.* published by his successor, are called by this name; also such a person among the *Augustine* monks, who after having been a superior nine years, his superiority ceases, and he becomes a common monk, under the command of a superior, as much as any of the others.

CLENCH (V.) to make fast, to pin down, so as not to be undone, but with much trouble and difficulty, which is commonly by driving the nails through, and turning the points inwards, and driving them down, so as hardly to be got out again; also to confirm a bargain or contract by paying part of the money, or other proper methods to secure or bind a person fast.

CLEPSY'DRA (S.) an instrument to measure

time by water, like a clock or hour-glass, much used formerly, as well by sea as land, but being liable to great defects and objections, are not now used otherwise than as a curiosity, although *M. Amontons* has contrived one so as to obviate common objections, and to be useful at sea for the discovery of the longitude.

CLERGY (S.) the assembly or body of priests, divines, or ecclesiastics of any nation or people. In the *Romish Church*, there are two sorts or kinds, the one regular, comprehending all the religious of both sexes; the other secular, comprehending all the ecclesiastics that do not take the monastic vows; among the reformed, there are none but the latter sort; the *Romish* clergy forms a monarchical state under the pope, who is the head thereof; the clergy was anciently divided into three orders, viz. priests, deacons, and inferior clerks, each having its chief; the arch-priest was the head of the first order, the arch-deacon of the second, and the dean of the third; under the name *clergy*, formerly all officers of justice were comprized, and though much of the former privileges of the *clergy* is abridged, yet they have still some considerable ones left, such as their goods paying no toll in fairs or markets, and their being exempt from all other offices but their own, &c.

CLERK (S.) anciently meant any person that was learned, and now it is the common appellation by which clergymen or church ministers distinguish themselves in the signing any instrument, deed, &c. also a common name for writers, or book-keepers in public offices or private computing-houses, and the enterers in courts of record, &c.

CLEROMANCY (S.) the divining or telling fortunes, by casting dice, or drawing lots.

CLE'THERO (S.) in *Lancashire*, a considerable town, with a good market on Saturday; is 158 computed, and 207 measured miles distant from London; is an ancient borough, governed by two bailiffs, &c.

CLEVER (A.) ingenious, well-shaped or made; also an active, skilful artist.

CLEW (S.) the key or thread whereby a difficult problem is performed or discovered, the interpretation of a dark matter; also a ball or bottom of thread, worsted, yarn, &c. when spoken of a sail, it is the corner of it that reaches down to the place where the tackles and sheet-ropes are fastened.

CLICK (V.) to make a noise like a watch, or to stand at a shop-door and invite customers in, as salesmen and shoe-makers do.

CLICKER (S.) the person that stands at a shoe-maker's shop-door, to invite customers to buy the wares sold there.

CLICKET (S.) in the *Hunter's Language*, is to be desirous of generating, and is applied to the lower-fixed creatures, such as hares, foxes, &c. and in the larger sort, as deer, &c. it is called rutting.

- CLIENT** (S.) one who pays a lawyer for his advice, or to plead for him; in the *Roman Government*, he that was protected by a senator, or other great man, was so called, and the protector was called his patron.
- CLIFF or CLIFT** (S.) the side or pitch of a hill; a craggy mountain or broken rock next the sea or on the coast.
- CLIFF** (S.) the nominating mark or character used in musick, from which the other notes take their respective names; for a note in the same space or upon the same line, in different cliffs, hath different names: There are commonly 3, viz. C. F. G; the G is put upon the second line counting upwards, and is used for the treble or upper part; F is used for the bass or lower part, and is put upon the fourth line (counting upwards) of the five lines generally made use of to set the musick on; C is put indifferently upon any of the lines, and used oftentimes for the treble, as well as the mean or inner parts, but not so much latterly as formerly.
- CLIMACTERICAL** (A.) the name given by the ancient astrologers and physicians, to certain periods of time in a man's life, in which they affirmed several notable alterations in the health and constitution of a person, happened, and exposed the party to imminent danger; the first is the 7th year of a person's life, and the others are multiples of the first, as 21, 49, 63, &c.
- CLIMATE or CLIME** (S.) a *Geographical* term, signifying a space of land comprehended between two circles parallel to the equator, and so far distant the one from the other, that there is half an hour's difference in the length of their longest day.
- CLIMB** (V.) to get up by degrees, to ascend slowly and with great difficulty, as boys do trees; also to rise in honour, to get advanced from a mean to a high employment.
- CLINCH** (V.) to gripe or hold fast, to stop or prevent a person's getting away, to secure, &c.
- CLING** (V.) to stick close or fast to a thing, as vines to a pole.
- CLINK** (V.) to jingle, ring, or sound like shaking of pieces of metal together.
- CLIO** (S.) one of the nine muses, that presided over that branch of learning called history; she is called the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Memory*, to shew the qualifications of an historian; her name properly signifies glory, fame, or renown, in a good sense, and is generally represented by a young maiden crowned with laurel, holding a trumpet in her right hand, and a book in her left, with *Thucydides's* name in it.
- CLIP** (V.) to cut off small pieces round about the edges of a thing, particularly money; also to speak brokenly or imperfectly; also to shorten the wings of a bird; also to abridge or take away a person's privilege, &c.
- CLIPPINGS** (S.) the bits or pieces cut off from money, &c.

- CLOAK or CLOKE** (S.) a loose garment, made to throw over the other clothes, as a defence against cold and wet; also a pretence, sham, or blind, to cover or hide a design.
- CLOAK** (V.) to dissemble, to say or pretend one thing, when a person intends another; to hide one's anger, resentment, &c.
- CLOAK-TWITCHERS** (S.) a set of rogues that planted themselves at the corners of alleys, lanes, &c. to snatch off people's cloaks from off their shoulders, and now that they are less worn, to snatch off people's hats, wigs, caps, &c. they are called the 33d order of villains in the canting language.
- CLOATH or CLOTHE** (V.) to dress, cover, or furnish with dress or cloths.
- CLOCK** (S.) is the common name for the larger machines or instruments, that tell the hour of the day by an internal motion of wheel-work, the lesser sort worn in the pocket, being called watches; but, properly speaking, only the striking part is the clock, and that part that shews the time by the pointing of an index, whether small or large, is a watch.
- CLOD** (S.) a lump of dirt; also a name given to a heavy, clumsy, ignorant person.
- CLOG** (V.) to load, stop, hinder, prevent, or throw something in a person's way.
- CLOG** (S.) a hindrance, prevention, or stop; a log of wood chained to horses feet, to prevent their running away; also the name of womens pattens without rings, sometimes made of wood, and sometimes of leather.
- CLOISTER** (S.) a square gallery in monasteries, with a little flower garden in the middle; formerly they were used as schools for the instruction of youth, and were many of them well endowed, and allowed several privileges, among others, that they should be a safe shelter for those that come thither: Princes looked on them as secure prisons, which made the *Greek* emperors confine their rebellious sons, or any else they suspected, in them; and history furnishes us with instances of childrens confining their fathers in them likewise.
- CLOISTER** (V.) to imprison, confine, or shut up in a religious house.
- CLOSE** (V.) to finish, shut up, or make an end of a thing, to have done.
- CLOSE** (S.) a field or piece of ground parted off from other fields or common ground, by banks, hedges, &c. also the finishing, ending, or issue of a matter; in *Heraldry*, a bird is said to be close, when it stands with its wings shut; in *Musick*, it is the end of a strain or part of the air, or the general end of the whole composition, or at least of such part of a movement, where the musick ends in the key of the composition.
- CLOSE** (Part.) high, near, next to or adjoining; also reserved, cautious, of few words.
- CLOSET** (S.) a small room, or partition in a room, used for private retirement; study, or putting

putting things out of the way; in *Heraldry*, it is the half of the bar, or the tenth part of the escutcheon.

CLOSET (V.) to shut up in a private or retired place, to consult upon extraordinary matters, to be admitted into the secret intrigues or cabinets of princes.

CLOT (S.) a lump of blood, or other congealed matter, &c.

CLOT (V.) to congeal, and grow together in lumps, like blood or jellies when cold.

CLOTH (S.) the matter or substance whereof garments are made, which is sometimes composed of woollen, linen, silk, &c.

CLOTHIER (S.) one whose trade or business it is to make woollen cloth fit and ready for use.

CLOTHO (S.) one of the sisters of *Destiny*, which *Hesiod* makes one of the daughters of *Jupiter* and *Themis*, and who, according to the Pagan divinity, spun the thread of mens lives; she was the third that held the distaff.

CLOUD (V.) to shade, or make things look like divers colours, somewhat imitating the clouds, as canes, gun-stocks, &c. that are varnished, and stained with aqua-fortis.

CLOUDS (S.) are a congeries of watry particles, raised from the waters or watry parts of the earth, by the solar or subterraneous heat, or both; which at their first rising from our globe are too small to be perceived; but as they ascend, meeting with a greater degree of cold, are condensed, and rendered opaque by the union of their parts, so as to reflect light, and become visible.

CLOUDY (A.) overcast, dark, thick weather; also a person out of humour, ill-natured, and morose.

CLOVE (S.) one of the parts of a head of garlic; also the fruit of the clove tree; also the name of a weight for butter, containing eight pounds, and for wool of seven pounds in the county of *Essex*.

CLOVEN (A.) any thing cut, parted or divided into two or more parts.

CLOUGH (S.) an allowance made by wholesale traders to their retailing customers, of two pounds weight upon every 300 weight, of some sorts of commodities, in order to make their several small draughts hold out with the general one.

CLOUT (V.) to patch, botch, or cobble a garment or other thing, by sewing, in a clumsy manner, pieces upon it, to stop holes, &c.

CLOUTERLY (A.) ugly, clumsy, bungling, ill-shaped, or badly wrought or made.

CLOUTS (S.) dirty, or ordinary pieces of cloth for mean uses; also the linen cloths that are particularly used about infants, to keep them warm and dry; also the iron plates that are nailed on the end of the axletrees of carts, waggon, or other carriages, to save them from wearing by the violent friction of their motion.

CLOWN (S.) a boor, or country person uneducated in the polite behaviour of cities or

courts; also any unmannerly, or indecently behaved person.

CLOWNISH (A.) unpolished, untaught, rude, unmannerly, indecent.

CLOY (V.) to surfeit, glut, or over-fill a person; to satiate.

CLUB (S.) a large staff, or stick, used by persons in riotous or unlawful assemblies; also a company of persons met together to regale themselves at an equal expence.

CLUB (V.) to contribute the part or portion of an expence agreed upon; to join one's self a member in the society; to contribute any assistance to an affair.

CLUCK (V.) to make a noise like a hen calling her chickens together.

CLUMP (S.) a thick-skulled, unapprehensive, silly, ignorant person.

CLUMSY (A.) awkward, unhandy, unskilful, inartificial.

CLUNG (A.) withered, shrivelled, shrunk up or together with leanness, half-starved or famished.

CLUSTER (S.) a bunch or heap of many things together, as grapes, &c. also a tumultuous assembly, or riotous company of persons.

CLUTCHES (S.) the hands fastened together; also an svaricious keeping possession of any thing that comes within a person's reach.

CLUTTER (V.) to make a great noise, stir, or uproar.

CLUTTER (S.) a hurly-burly, a confused noise, stir, or uproar.

CLY (S.) the cant name for money, a purse, or a pocket.

CLYSTER (S.) a liquid remedy, or injection into the intestines by the fundament, to refresh them, loosen the belly, moisten and soften the faeces, dissipate wind, &c. sometimes they are injected into the uterus or womb; they are used for various purposes, and are as variously prepared.

CNEF (S.) a deity worshipped by the *Egyptians*, to whom they ascribed the creation of the world, and represented him with an egg coming out of his mouth, an egg being their hieroglyphick for the world.

COACERVATE (V.) to heap up together, to smash, or collect in great quantities.

COACH (S.) a convenient and ornamental vehicle to travel in, suspended by leathers, and moved on four wheels, and in most *European* countries drawn by horses, except *Spain*, where they are drawn by mules; in the *Mogul's* country they are drawn by oxen. He that is the guider, or driver, is called the *coachman*; the maker, or builder, a *coach-maker*, and the horses that draw it, *coach-horses*, &c.

COACTION (S.) a working together, or jointly.

COADJUTOR (S.) a fellow-labourer, an assistant, or helper.

COAGULATE (V.) to thicken, curdle, congeal,

rengal, or reduce a fluid into a fixed substance.

COAKS or **COAX** (V.) to please by flattery, or insinuating one's self into the affections of another; to soothe, comply with, or speak agreeably to another, in order to receive a gift or advantage thereby.

COAL (S.) a black, sulphurous, inflammable matter, dug out of the earth, and used for fuel; there are many sorts, as *pit-coal*, *sea-coal*, *seal-coal*, *earth-coal*, and *natural-coal*, to distinguish it from an artificial fuel made in imitation hereof, commonly called *charcoal*.

COALESCENCE (V.) to unite, join, or close together, after a separation has been made in the parts of any body by violence; also to grow together, like the composing or constituent particles of any known body of matter.

COALITION or **COALESCENCE** (S.) the re-union, joining, or growing together of what was separated.

COAST (S.) the shore, land, or country that lies next the sea.

COAST (V.) to sail within sight of land, along, or as near to the shore as possible.

COAT (S.) the upper garment that men generally wear, buttoning close to their bodies, the others having some exuvient adjusted to distinguish them, as a waist coat, when worn under the outer coat, or a loose coat, great coat, &c. when worn over it in wet, or very cold weather, &c. in women, their lower garments are called *petticoats*, upper or under, &c. In *Anatomy*, it is the membranous cover of any part of the body; also a fold for sheep, or hut for cattle, is called a *sheep-coat*, &c.

COBBLE (V.) to do any thing awkwardly, and bunglingly; to patch or spoil a thing.

COBLER (S.) any unskilful workman; particularly applied to those men who make it an employ to patch or mend old shoes, though it be done curiously.

COBWEEB (S.) the spider's nest; also a nickname for any improbable or precarious excuse, or undertaking.

COCCIFEROUS (A.) any plant or tree that bears berries.

COCHINEAL (S.) a drug used both in physic and mechanicks, for dying scarlets, crimson, &c. Some imagine it is the body of a small insect or fly, and others affirm it is a small berry or grain. Travellers confirm both opinions, and say there are two sorts, one a fly, the other a berry, but that the true or best sort is the fly or insect.

COCK (S.) the male among feathered fowls; also the name of the brass instrument put into water-pipes, to let out, or retain the water; also frequently used in wine, or beer-vessels, and several other uses; the pin of a dial or gun; the needle of a balance or pair of scales; the engraved piece that covers the balance of a watch; also an expert gamester, or curious artist in any trade; also a heap of hay.

COCKATRICE (S.) see *Basilisk*.

COCKER (V.) to humour, gratify, indulge, pamper, or please children in their foolish requests, to their prejudice.

COCKERMOUTH (S.) in *Cumberland*, is almost surrounded with the rivers *Darwent* and *Cocker*: It is a populous, well-traded town, whose market is weekly on Tuesday; it is adorned with a noble castle, and a fine church; the whole town is nearly built, the houses being generally stone, but of a low situation, between two hills, upon one of which is the church, and upon the other the castle, which is very strong, both by nature and art; the river *Cocker* runs through it, and divides it into two parts, which are joined by two bridges; it sends two members to parliament, though it be not a corporation; 226 computed, and 287 measured miles distant from *London*.

COCKET (S.) a seal belonging to the king's Custom house; but commonly is spoke of a scroll of parchment, sealed and delivered by the officers of the Custom-house to the merchants, upon entering their goods, certifying that the goods are customed.

COCKLE (S.) a weed called rose-corn; also a well-known eatable shell-fish; and in *Architecture*, a pair of winding-stairs.

COCKLE (V.) to shrivel, gather or shrink up; to pucker like an ill-sown seam, &c.

COCKNEY (S.) a name of reproach given to those persons born in or near *London*, from their supposed intire ignorance of all manner of country affairs, extending so far as not to know the neighing of a horse from the crowing of a cock.

COCK-PIT (S.) a place where game-cocks fight, to make sport for the lookers on.

COCKREL (S.) a young cock, especially of the game, or fighting kind.

COCKS-COMB (S.) the red, tufted, fleshy part of a cock's head; also the name of a simple, otherwise called yellow rattle grass; also a nick-name for a silly, prating, ignorant, pretending fellow.

COQUET (S.) a general lover, or gallanting person, either male or female; one who delights to deal generally in love affairs, without determining any thing in particular; but commonly is restrained to a woman that entertains many sweethearts, without intending marriage with any of them.

COD (S.) an excellent fish, both for present use, while fresh, and also to salt up, for store for ships, garisons, &c. also the bag, skin, shale, or hull of pease, beans, &c. also the skin or bag that contains the testicles of any male creature; in some countries a pillow, cushion, &c. is so called; so all sorts of grain that grow so enclosed, are called *cod ware*.

CODE (S.) a collection of the constitutions of the *Roman* emperors, which were first entered into three different books, at different times, and by several persons; but in the year 529,

many

many of the former laws being grown out of use, and unfit for the present circumstances of things, the emperor *Justinian* ordered a collection from all the former laws, which was called the *Justinian code*, and at this time constitutes great part of the civil law.

CO'DICIL (S.) an addition or supplement made and annexed to any writing after the chief or principal writing is engrossed and executed, particularly the enlargement of a last will and testament.

CO'DLIN (S.) an excellent summer apple, so called, from its aptness to, and pleasant taste when codled, or gently par-boiled.

COE (S.) a small hut that miners build over the mouth of the shaft where they work, to screen themselves from the weather; also in other places, to lodge their tools, cloaths, or other necessaries.

COEFFICIENT (S.) something that works together with another, to produce some act or thing; also an *Algebraical Term*, signifying that number that is placed before a literal quantity, and is supposed to be multiplied by, or into it, as $5a + 7b$, &c.

COE'QUAL (A.) said of one person or thing, when as great in value, quantity or power, as another.

COERCIBLE (A.) that may be limited, restrained, or bounded.

COERCION (S.) a restraining, hindering, limiting, bounding, or keeping in.

COESSENTIAL (A.) of the same essence or substance with another.

COETERNAL (A.) that has the same eternity with another; as space and duration, absolutely considered.

COE'VAL (A.) of the same age with another; as two persons of 20, 30, 40, 50 years old, &c.

COEXISTENT (A.) any thing that has a being or existence at the same time with another.

COFFEE (S.) a seed or berry brought from *Arabia Felix*, used to make a liquor or drink of the same name.

COFFER (S.) a chest to put treasure in; also a square depression in each interval between the modillions of the *Corinthian cornice*, commonly filled with a rose, or some other enrichment; in *Fortification*, it is a hollow lodgment athwart a dry moat, from six to seven foot deep, and from 16 to 18 foot broad, the upper part being made of pieces of timber raised two foot above the level of the moat, which little elevation has hurdles laden with earth for its covering, and serves as a parapet, with embrasures; the besieged commonly use these *coffers* to hinder the besiegers passing the ditch.

COFFERER (S.) an officer in the king's household, next under the comptroller, who in the compting-house, and elsewhere at other times, has a special charge and oversight of the other officers of the house, for their good

demeanour and carriage in their offices, to all whom he pays their wages.

CO'FFIN (S.) in the *Farriers Language*, the inside or hollow part of a horse's hoof; but in the general and vulgar use, it is that wooden box or trunk, in which the bodies of dead persons are put, for the sake of decency before, and generally in which they are put into the ground and buried.

COG (V.) to flatter, soothe, tell lies, deceive, amuse; also to use a cheating art, or sleight of hand at dice-playing.

CO'GENT (A.) weighty, strong, pressing, convincing, enforcing.

CO'GITATE (V.) to think, muse, ruminate, reflect, weigh, or consider a matter in one's mind.

COGITATION (S.) thinking, musing, reflecting, weighing, considering, &c.

COGITATIVE (A.) thoughtful, sedate, serious, considerate, &c.

COGNATION (S.) among the *Civilians*, is that line of descent between males and females, that arises from the same father.

COGNISANCE (S.) notice, observation, knowledge; and in *Law*, sometimes signifies the confession, or acknowledgment of a thing done; also the hearing of an affair judicially.

COGNISOR or **CONNU'SOR** (S.) one that passeth or acknowledgeth a fine of lands or tenements to another.

COGNITION (S.) the knowing or judging of a matter or thing.

COGNIZEE or **CONNI'SEE** (S.) the person to whom a fine is paid or acknowledged.

COGS (S.) the wooden teeth in a mill-wheel, tumbler, &c.

COGUE (S.) a phals or dram of brandy, or other spirituous liquor.

COGUE (V.) to tipple or drink drams, or spirituous liquors, as brandy, rum, geneva, &c.

COHA'BIT (V.) to live or dwell together, especially like or after the manner of a man and his wife.

CO'HEIR (S.) a joint or equal heir, with one or more persons, to the estate of one or more different persons.

COHEIRE'S (S.) a woman or girl that is a joint or equal heir with another in some third person's estate.

COHE'RE (V.) to stick close together, to hang, keep fast, or bind together; also to agree or depend regularly upon what went before.

COHE'RENCE or **COHE'RENCY** (S.) the agreement between the parts of a discourse, the regular dependence of propositions upon one another; and in *Natural Philosophy*, it is the sticking or cleaving together of the parts of any natural body, whether mineral or vegetable, &c.

COHE'SION (S.) the action whereby the constituent particles of natural bodies are connected or joined together, so as to produce bodies in such and such forms as we see them, and

and endowed with such properties as are found in them. The cause of this *cohesion* has racked the wits of all the naturalists, without any of them coming farther than probability towards the solution.

COHIBIT (V.) to wish-hold, restrain, keep back, hinder, prevent, &c.

COHO'BATE (V.) in *Clymistry*, is the distilling over again of the same liquor, by pouring it on again upon the dregs which remain in the vessel.

CO'HORT (S.) a *Military Term* among the *Romans*, signifying a body of troops consisting of 600 foot-soldiers, and some say of 500; these were divided into three parts, called *maniples*, and these into centuries.

COIF (S.) a linen cap worn commonly by women; but when worn by men, it is to distinguish the degree they hold in the profession of the law, it being the badge of a serjeant at law, from hence called a serjeant of the *coif*.

COIL (V.) to wind, or wrap up a cable or large rope in the form of a circle or ring, so that it may easily be run out without tangling.

COIL (S.) a bundle of rope rolled up in several circles laid one upon another.

COIN (S.) sometimes signifies the die, or instrument upon which some device is engraved in order to be struck upon some proper matters; sometimes, and more generally, it signifies the pieces that are so struck, in order for their ready passing from one to another at a certain rate, and is commonly called money, of which there are as many sorts as there are different nations.

COINCIDENT (A.) any thing that exactly agrees or falls in with another in all respects; as when two circles of the same diameter are laid upon one another, they will coincide.

COINS or QUINES (S.) in *Architecture*, are those square flat stones, or protuberances of brick or stone-work that are put in the angles of the walls of houses, &c. both to strengthen and ornament them. In *Gunnery*, they are large wooden wedges, with which the pieces of ordnance are levelled, raised, or depressed, as occasion requires. In *Printing*, they are the small wooden wedges, with which the matter, when composed, is made tight in the frame, in order to be wrought off after correction.

COITION (S.) sometimes is used for the natural tendency or gravitation of particular bodies towards each other, as between iron and the magnet; and sometimes it signifies the act of generation.

COITS or QUOITS (S.) horse-shoes or broad iron rings used to exercise a person with, by tossing or throwing them from one place to another; also a game or diversion so called.

COKE (S.) coal charred, or burnt, so that the greatest part of the sulphur is destroyed; thus prepared, they make but very little smoke, and a very strong fire, used in drying malt, refining metals, &c.

COLA'RIN (S.) the little fringe of the capital of the *Tuscan* and *Doric* column, put between the astragal and the annulets; sometimes it is used for the orlo, or ring at the top of the shaft of the column next the capital; sometimes also called the cincture.

COLA'TURE (S.) the straining a liquor thro' a cloth, or other proper instruments, to separate the dregs from it.

CO'LCHESTER (S.) in *Essex*, is an ancient corporation, the town large, and very populous, the streets fair and beautiful; and tho' the whole is not finely built, there are a-bundance of good houses in it. There are still the visible marks of the severity it underwent in the civil wars in *K. Charles I*'s time, especially in the churches: The river *Coln* passes through the town, and encompasses it on the north and east; over this river are three large bridges; this river is navigable for hoys and small craft up to the town, and to within three miles for ships of large burden; for the convenience of trade, there is a large key along the side of the river, and a good Custom-house; the principal manufacture is bays: It is governed by a mayor, high-steward, recorder, or his deputy, 11 aldermen, chamberlain, town-clerk, assistants, and 18 common-council-men; there are 8 churches, besides those damaged as above, and five meeting-houses, of which two are Quakers; and besides all these, a *Dutch* and a *French* church; there are several noble publick buildings, such as the *Bay-Hall*, the *Guild-Hall*, &c. It sends two members to parliament, and is 43 computed, and 50 measured miles distant from *London*.

COLD (S.) is that property in bodies that excites in us the desire of heat and fire; some imagine it to be only a negation of heat, or fire; and some think it absolutely a property residing in the thing; but these are difficulties too great to be entered into here.

CO'LDNESS (S.) sometimes means the natural quality or degree of cold that any thing has, and sometimes the slight or indifference with which some persons treat or entertain their friends and acquaintance.

CO'LEBROOK or CO'LN BROOK (S.) in *Buckinghamshire*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Tuesdays; it is principally supported by travellers that pass through it to and from *London*, for whose reception there are many good inns; 15 computed, and 18 measured miles distant from *London*.

CO'LET (S.) in rings that have stones, is that part in which the stone is set.

CO'LESHILL (S.) in *Warwickshire*, a small, but handsome town, whose market is weekly on Wednesday, seated on an hill by the river *Cole*, over which it hath a large stone bridge; 82 computed, and 101 measured miles distant from *London*.

CO'LFORD (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, a small town, that has a weekly market on Tues-

day; 96 computed miles distant from London.

COL'IR (S.) an officer in China, who inspects every court or tribunal in the empire, and though he be not of the number, yet is assisting at all assemblies, the proceedings whereof are communicated to him. He gives secret intelligences to the court, and even upon occasion accuses the Mandarins of their faults, not only as to private life, but also in their public offices; their power is so great, that even the princes of the blood are afraid of them.

COLLAR (V.) to catch or take hold of a person by the neck or throat.

COLLAR (S.) a particular ornament worn by the knights of several military orders, hanging over their shoulder on the mantle, and its figure drawn round their armories; it consists of a gold chain enamelled, frequently set with cyphers and other devices, having the badge of the order suspended at the bottom. The collar of the order of the garter consists of S, S, with roses enamelled red, within a garter enamelled blue, the *Gorge* at the bottom; also a piece of brass, &c. made into the form of a ring, to put round a dog's neck, &c. also the narrow cape of a coat, the upper part or band of a shirt, made fit to go about a person's neck; also a stock to button over the waist and round the neck; also a term used for hoops, &c. that are put to several instruments, &c.

COLLATE (V.) to give or bestow an ecclesiastical living upon a proper person; also to examine and compare one part of a thing with another, to see if it be perfect, especially the stitched sheets of books.

COLLATERAL (A.) sideways, belonging to a thing at a distance, and not directly: So the title or relation of brothers and sisters, to the effects or estates of each other, is *collateral*; but that of children to their parents, is immediate and direct; also the giving bond, for the performance of articles agreed upon, by deed executed, is called a *collateral security*.

COLLATION (S.) a pleasant, friendly treat; also the comparing of things together; and in *Church Affairs*, is, when a bishop, having the disposal of a benefice in his own gift, confers it upon some fit person.

COLLEAGUE (S.) a partner, companion, assistant, or fellow in the discharge of any office or trust.

COLLECT (V.) to gather together, to pick up in divers places, and at divers times.

COLLECT (S.) a short prayer appropriated to some particular occasion.

COLLECTION (S.) a heap or parcel of things picked up or gathered together, as of pictures, books, instruments, &c. also certain abstracts, hints, transcripts, and scattered pieces wrote for the use and promotion of learning.

COLLECTIVE (A.) many things contained or included in one, as the parliament is a *collective body* or number of men; so in

Grammar, a *collective noun* is that which expresses a great number singularly, as people, company, &c.

COLLECTOR (S.) a person appointed by the commissioners of any duty, the inhabitants of a parish, &c. to gather in, or receive of the persons mentioned in a roll or catalogue, such sums as are charged to them for duty, tax, rent, &c.

COLLEGE (S.) a company, or society of men, occupied in the same general manner, and regulated by the same rules; commonly understood of those societies that apply themselves to learning in universities; and sometimes it means the place or building where they live, study, or meet for such a purpose. Besides these, there are *colleges* of cardinals, electors, &c. which are endowed with particular privileges.

COLLEGIANS (S.) a religious sect in Holland, so called, because of their meeting the first Sunday in every month, where every one has the liberty of expounding the scripture, praying, &c. they meet twice a year at *Rijnburgh*, a village two miles distant from *Leyden*, where they admit every one that presents himself, without regarding his sect or opinion; they have no particular ministers, and always plunge in baptism; also the members of a college.

COLLIER (S.) one who works in the coal-pits, or other places where coals are; also a dealer in coals; and frequently is the common name of such ships that are employed to carry coals from one place to another.

COLLIERY (S.) the pit, mine, or place where coals grow, and are dug out of; also a store-house where large parcels of coals are kept, either for sale or use; also the name of those fleets of ships that are appointed to carry coals from *Newcastle* to *London*, &c.

COLLIQUATIVE (A.) wasting, consuming, destroying.

COLLISION (S.) the striking of one body against another.

COLLOCATION (S.) a setting in order; a due and regular placing of things in proper classes.

COLLOQUE (V.) to treat with a person underhandedly; to cheat, flatter, coax, or soothe a person, in order to get a secret out of him.

COLLOP (S.) a large slice or cut of flesh.

COLLOQUY (S.) a conference, or talking together of several real or imaginary persons; a dialogue.

COLLUSION (S.) deceit, fraud, connivance, a thing done with a fawning or villainous intention, under the disguise of friendship.

COLLUSIVE or **COLLUSORY** (A.) deceitful, fraudulent, pretending to friendship without intention of performance.

COLLY (S.) soot, or other black, smeary matter that lodges in chimneys, about pots and kettles, &c.

COLLY (V.) to daub or smear with soot, &c.

COLLYRIUM (S.) a remedy applied externally to the diseases of the eyes, of which there are various sorts, some dry and others liquid, &c.

COLNE (S.) in *Lancashire*, a town whose market is weekly on Wednesday, noted for having, a few years since, had many Roman coins, both silver and copper, found in and near it; distant from London 153 computed, and 200 measured miles.

St. CO'LOMBS (S.) in *Cornwall*, a small town whose market is weekly on Thursday; distant from London 200 computed, and 259 measured miles.

CO'LO'N (S.) in *Grammar*, a point, mark, or character made thus, (:) serving to shew a pause, and divide the members of a period, and commonly used where the sense is complete; yet the discourse going on, and the paragraph being continued, it is thought proper not to use the period, or full stop. In *Anatomy*, it is the second of the thick intestines, being about eight or nine hands long; the dilemper called the choick, takes its name from this part, which is the principal part of it.

CO'LO'NADE (S.) a range of pillars running round in a circular form.

COLONEL (S.) the chief commander of a regiment of horse or foot.

CO'LO'NY (S.) a number of people sent from one nation or place to another, in order to inhabit, people, and cultivate it.

COLO'PHONY (S.) a sort of gum, being only a finer turpentine boiled in water, till it is reduced into a solid substance; it is also an oleaginous substance, of a yellowish colour, dry and friable, composed of the remains of fir, and fir-apple, condensed by coction, and hardened by cold; it is sometimes called *Spanish wax*, and sometimes *Grecian resin*. The caput-mortuum, or gross part remaining after the distillation of turpentine, is also called *colophony*.

COLO'SS or COLO'SSUS (S.) a brass statue of *Apollo*, seventy cubits high, erected at the port of *Rhodes* in honour of the sun, and esteemed one of the seven wonders of the world: After it had stood fifty years, an earthquake overthrew it: Few could embrace or girt its thumb; it was of so great a bulk, that when the *Saracens* took *Rhodes* in 667, they loaded 900 camels with the brass that made it. Also any figure of a monstrous or very large size.

COLO'SSEAN (A.) huge, large, massy, very big and cumbersome.

CO'LO'UR (V.) to set a good face upon a bad matter; to conceal or hide the truth; to act contrary to justice; to carry on a contraband trade, as when a fireman connives at a foreigner's using his name to save part of the custom; also to blush, when a person is guilty of something he is charged with, or hears something inmodest, suddenly, or by surprise.

CO'LOURABLE (A.) plausible, fair, seemingly just and right, but not really so.

CO'LO'URS (S.) the different modifications of the rays of light, that excite in us those sensations, by which we distinguish things, and call them *green, red, blue, &c.* also the complexion or look of a person; also a pretence or shew of doing any thing that is not intended; also the banner or ensign of a company of soldiers, or the distinctions that ships of different nations hang out, or place upon the sterns or prows of their ships, to shew to whom they are subject.

COLT (S.) a young horse, mare, ass, &c. also a young jurymen, or one that never served in that station before.

CO'LT'ER (S.) the knife or iron in a plough, that cuts or breaks up the ground.

CO'LUMN (S.) in *Architecture*, is a round pillar, made both to support and adorn a building, and is of different thickneses, in proportion to the height, according to the order it is supposed to be made in, and the ornaments it is adorned with.

COLUMPTON (S.) in *Devonshire*, upon the river *Colombe* or *Culme*, has a market weekly on Saturday; the church is a fine building, with a curious gilded rood loft; 134 computed, and 175 measured miles distant from London.

CO'LU'RES (S.) in *Geography* and *Astronomy*, two great circles imagined to intersect each other at right angles in the poles of the world: One of these circles passes thro' the solstitial, and the other thro' the equinoctial points of the ecliptick, and are accordingly named the solstitial and equinoctial circles, the one determining the solstices, and the other the equinoxes, and consequently mark out the four seasons of the year.

CO'MA (S.) a disease that very much inclines, or causes the patient to sleep exceedingly, with the mouth open, and the under jaw fallen.

COMB (S.) an instrument to clean, untangle, and dress flax, wool, hair, &c. also the crest or red crest of flesh that grows upon a cock's head.

COMB (V.) to untangle, clean, or dress hair, flax, wool, &c.

CO'MBAT (S.) a fighting, striving, or contending; in *Law*, it was the deciding a controverted matter by the swords of two champions.

CO'MBAT (V.) to strive with, contend, fight, oppose, dispute, resist, withstand.

CO'MBATANT (S.) a champion, or person that fights, disputes, or contends with one or more persons, in defence or justification of himself or others; in *Heraldry*, when two lions, or other savage creatures, are borne in a coat rampant, facing one another in a fighting posture.

COMBINATION (S.) a joining or agreeing together, a conspiracy; in *Arithmetic*, it is the

the art of finding how many different ways any number of things may be varied, when taken or reckoned by ones, twos, threes, &c.

COMBINE (V.) to join, plot, or conspire together, for the promotion or performance of some thing; and frequently spoke in an ill sense, to raise rebellions, &c.

COMB-MARTIN (S.) a small town in *Devonshire*, through which runs the *Severn*-*sea* by an inlet; it has a small market, and is distant from *London* 149 computed, and 184 measured miles.

COMBUSTIBLE (A.) any thing that is proper to feed, and easy to take fire, as oil, pitch, spirits, wood, coals, &c.

COMBUSTION (S.) burning; also a public disturbance, riot, or hurly-burly.

COME (V.) to approach, draw near, or enter into a place.

COME (S.) the small fibres or tails of malt that issue upon its first shooting.

COMEDIAN (S.) a writer or actor of plays, particularly of the merry sort.

COMEDY (S.) a play representing something diverting and comical, wherein no disaster that is cruel or tragical, is supposed, and always ends in the success or accomplishment of what is desired, pursued, or intended by the hero or principal person.

COMELINESS (S.) beauty, proportion, agreeableness, gracefulness, handsomeness.

COMELY (A.) handsome, graceful, beautiful, proportionable, &c.

COMET (S.) a blazing star, an uncommon appearance in the heavens, formerly taken for the fore-runner of some extraordinary event; but by the skill of later astronomers is found to have a periodic motion, as well as the planets.

COMETOGRAPHY (S.) a description or discourse of comets, wherein their nature, effects, returns, periods, &c. are fully explained.

COMFIT (S.) such sweet-meats or confections as are preserved dry.

COMFORT (V.) to assist, help, or relieve with advice, counsel, money, clothes, &c.

COMFORTABLE (A.) any thing that gives help, relief, or satisfaction.

COMFORTLESS (A.) without friend's, proper help, or due assistance; poor, miserable, unhappy, &c.

COMICAL (A.) jocose, merry, diverting, witty, humorous, pleasant, agreeable.

COMING (S.) the act of moving towards a place in respect of the person or persons already there.

COMING (A.) forward, yielding, compliant, &c. and especially spoken of a maid, who seems willing to accept of such offers, as are made to her by men.

COMMA (S.) one of the most usual marks or stops used in writing or printing, intimating, that the reader should make a small pause or stop, wherever he sees it, in order

to collect the sense the more easily, and to fetch breath, marked thus, (,) ; and in *Musick*, it is whereby a perfect tone exceeds an imperfect one.

COMMA'ND (V.) to order, direct, or bid another do something; also to have the governance, rule, or direction of any matter or thing.

COMMA'ND (S.) the management, rule, or direction of a matter.

COMMA'NDER or **COMMA'NDANT** (S.) the chief officer in an army, company, or ship.

COMMA'NDMENT (S.) a precept or rule, law or direction, for a person to govern himself by, commonly retrained to the decalogue or ten precepts of *Moses*.

COMMA'NDRY (S.) a kind of benefice or revenue belonging to a military order, conferred on ancient knights, who had done service.

COMMEMORATE (V.) to do something in remembrance of a thing or person.

COMMEMORATION (S.) a calling to mind something past, a doing something in honour of a favour, or prejudice of a disgrace received, &c.

COMME'NCE (V.) to begin a thing, to carry on a law-suit, to take up a degree of honour in an university.

COMME'NCEMENT (S.) the going upon or beginning an affair; also a convention of the heads of an university, when they confer academical honours upon the students.

COMME'ND (V.) to praise, encourage, or set forth the value or usefulness of a thing; also to put or commit into the care, keeping, or favour of another.

COMME'NDABLE (A.) any thing that is valuable or praise-worthy.

COMMENDATION (S.) a praising, encouraging, or setting forth to advantage.

COMMENDAM (S.) the holding a benefice by a layman, for six months, to repair it with the revenue; or by an ecclesiastick, to perform the pastoral offices till it is provided with a regular incumbent: This is often done, when the king promotes a parson to be a bishop, by such promotion he is obliged to lay down his former living, unless it be given him by the king to hold in *commendam*, which is frequent if the bishoprick be but of small income.

COMME'NSURABLE or **COMME'NSURATE** (A.) equal in measure, proportion, or tale; so *commensurable* quantities, in *Arithmetic* and *Algebra*, are such, that either exactly measure or contain one another, or are exactly measured by some third number or quantity. In *Geometry*, right lines are said to be *commensurate* in power, when their squares are measured by the same quantity of space.

COMMENT or **COMMENTARY** (S.) an expolition or interpretation of something not quite clear of itself; it is also used for a history.

tory, in which the writer was a principal actor, as *Cæsar's commentaries*, &c.

COMMENT (V.) to explain, clear up difficulties, write notes, criticise or find fault with a book, letter, &c.

COMMENTATOR (S.) one who writes notes, explains, or criticises upon a book, &c.

COMMENTITIOUS (A.) counterfeit, forged, false, pretended.

COMMERCE (S.) trade, dealing, traffick; conversation by word or letter; correspondence of any kind.

COMMETICKS (S.) those things that give or add beauties, that were not by nature, as paints to the face, ornaments of all sorts to the body, or any part thereof.

COMMIGRATION (S.) a removing from one place to reside or dwell in another.

COMINATION (S.) a threatening or denouncing of judgments or severe punishments against the breach of certain laws or commands, as in the 26th of *Leviticus*, and the office for *Asb-Wednesday*, in the Common-prayer book of the church of *England*.

COMMINATORY (A.) of or belonging to threatening or denouncing of judgments or severe punishments.

COMMINUTION (S.) the grinding, breaking, or bruising of a thing or substance, and thereby pulverizing or reducing it to very small parts or particles.

COMMISSERATE (V.) to condole, have compassion or pity, to sympathize with, or bear a part of the calamity of another; also to help, relieve, comfort, and assist.

COMMISERATION (S.) pitying, sympathizing with, condoling, relieving, helping, or assisting of a person in misery or distress.

COMMISSARY (S.) an officer belonging to a bishop, who exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction in those parts of the diocese, which are so far remote from the see, that the chancellor cannot call the subjects thereof to the bishop's principal consistory without too much trouble. In an *Army*, there are two sorts of *commissaries*, viz. that of the muster, who takes an account of the strength of every regiment, reviews them, sees that the horse are well mounted, and the men well armed and accoutred; Another, of the provisions, who hath the charge of furnishing the army with all things of that kind.

COMMISSION (S.) the authority or power by which one person transacts business for or under another, which is commonly by deed or writing, duly executed, which the delegated person produces upon all proper and necessary occasions, to satisfy those who have a right to examine into it; so in the *Army*, and in all offices under the crown, a person is said to have a *commission* given him, who had no power to act before; in *Trade*, it sometimes means the power of acting for another, and sometimes the premium or reward that a person receives for his so doing, which

is $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, or more per Cent. according to the nature or circumstance of the affair. There are great variety of *commissions* from the crown, issued according to the exigence of the matter; as *commission* of anticipation, which is an authority under the great seal, to collect a subsidy or tax before the time; of association, to add two or more learned and fit persons, with the several justices in the several circuits and counties of *Wales*, for the easier and more expeditious administration of justice; of bankruptcy, which is directed to five or more persons, to enquire into the estate and condition of a broken tradesman; of religion, issued against him who has not appeared after a proclamation, &c.

COMMISSION or COMMISSIONATE (V.) to empower one or more persons to transact or do any thing for and in behalf of the publick, or of another private person.

COMMISSIONER (S.) a person appointed to act or do in the behalf of another; but generally restrained to those persons acting under the crown, in the management and direction of the publick offices, as of the customs, navy, victualling, &c. either by letters patent, or otherwise; and in *Scotland*, that nobleman that represents the person of the king of *England*, is called the king's *high commissioner*, which in other places is called lord lieutenant, vice-roy, &c.

COMMISSURE (S.) a joint, cleft, or cavity in any thing.

COMMIT (V.) to act or do a thing, to deliver or surrender a thing into the custody of another, to leave or refer a thing or business to be determined another time; in *common Speech*, it is generally adled to something criminal, as, he committed a robbery, murder, rape, treason, &c.

COMMITMENT (S.) the ordering, commanding, or sending a person to prison; also the doing or performing some undecent or unlawful act.

COMMITTEE (S.) a select number of men to whom any business or matter is referred to enquire into, order, or manage, and report the state thereof to the proprietors, or others, empowered to receive the same; in *Law*, it is the widow of the king's tenant, who, by the ancient law, was committed to the king's care and protection.

COMMIXTION or COMMIXTURE (S.) the putting or mingling several things of several sorts together.

COMMODE (S.) a particular sort of fine head-dress for women.

COMMODIOUS (A.) fit, proper, convenient, useful, beneficial, advantageous.

COMMODITY (S.) benefit, advantage, usefulness; also any sort of wares or merchandise whatever that a person deals or trades in.

COMMODORE (S.) a captain commissioned or appointed by the admiral to be a sort of deputy-admiral, to command a squadron in chief.

COM'MON (A.) usual, frequent, publick; also the property of all persons alike, unrestrained; in the *Scripture Language*, it means unclean or profane; and among *Us*, a *common woman* is a whore, &c.

COM'MON (S.) a piece or parcel of ground, to which the inhabitants of a certain lordship, town, parish, &c. have a right, to feed cattle on, without paying for the same. This word is also applied to a great many other things; as in *Grammar*, the *common gender*; in *Trade*, the *common stock* of a company or partnership; and in *Law*, it is applied to abundance of particulars.

COM'MONALTY (S.) the middling sort of the people, whose circumstances are above the meanest, and not so large as the burgeses, such as have votes, &c.

COM'MONER (S.) a member of the lower house, or house of commons in parliament, whether he be a knight of the shire, or a burges; also a member of a college at either of our universities.

COM'MONS (S.) the regular diet of a college, inns of court, or other publick school; also any particular portion of victuals given to one person; also the collective body of the knights, burgeses, &c. in parliament assembled, constituting one of the three estates of the realm, and vulgarly called the house of commons.

COMMON-WEALTH (S.) the publick state of any nation or people, but more immediately restrained to those governments that are not monarchical; so he who is zealous for such a form of government, is called a *commonwealth's man*, as is also he who endeavours to promote the general benefit of his fellow-subjects under a monarchy.

COMMO'TION (S.) a riot, disturbance, tumult, mob, &c.

COMMUNE (V.) to converse, discourse, or talk together.

COMMUNICABLE (A.) that is fit or proper to be disclosed, imparted, or debated.

COMMUNICANT (S.) one who receives the sacrament of the Lord's supper; also one that discourses with, or discovers any thing to another.

COMMUNICATE (V.) to disclose, reveal, declare, or impart any thing to another; also to receive or take the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

COMMUNICATIO (S.) discourse or talk; also imparting, telling, or declaring secrets; a giving part of my substance for the relief of another; in *Law*, it is the conferring upon an affair without coming to an agreement, so that no action can be grounded; in *Fortification*, it is the preserving a safe passage to and from the garrison or army, so as to get provisions or recruits without being interrupted by the enemy.

COMMUNICATIVE (A.) a person of a free, generous disposition, that is ready and

willing to instruct, teach, or relieve those who want assistance.

COMMUNION (S.) fellowship, society, union or agreement of faith or opinion; also the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

COMMUNITY (S.) a society or general partnership of persons of the same place, nation, or calling, regulated by common laws for the benefit of the whole.

COMMUTATION (S.) a bartering or exchanging one thing or commodity for another.

COMMUTE (V.) to barter or exchange; and in the *Civil Law*, it is the paying a fine instead of undergoing a punishment.

COMPA'CT (A.) close, well composed; brief, full and pithy.

CO'MPACT (S.) a bargain, agreement, or contract.

COMPA'CT (V.) to gird, bind up, and put into close order, or little room; to make a thing very neat, useful, and to the best advantage.

COMPANION (S.) a partner, helper, or assistant, a fellow help-mate, intimate friend or acquaintance.

CO'MPANY (S.) an assembly or number of people met together, either accidentally, or by appointment; also a particular society or number of persons that have obligated themselves to certain observances, for the carrying on some trade, or other affair; also a number of foot soldiers commanded by a captain.

CO'MPARABLE (A.) that may be compared with or to another, like or resembling something else.

COMPARATIVE (A.) a *Geometrical Term*, importing the middle station of a thing, between its best and worst, or greatest and least condition, &c.

COMPA'RE (V.) to suit, match, or examine one thing with or by another, to liken or resemble another; also to equal, or be of the same value.

COMPA'RISON (S.) the judging of the difference, agreement, or similitude of two or more things, by examining, setting, or comparing of them together.

COMPARTMENT or **COPA'RTMENT** (S.) in *Painting*, is a beautiful and regular ornament round a device, map, &c. in *Sculpture*, it is commonly called a shield; in *Architecture*, it is the distributing a building into proportionable parts.

CO'MPASS (V.) to effect, do, or bring a thing to pass.

CO'MPASS (S.) the extent or limits of a thing; also the name of that most useful instrument for mariners, by which they guide the course of their ship, which is composed thus: A card is divided into 32 equal parts, against which is wrote the name of the several winds; this being fixed in a box, and a perpendicular stile or needle being erected upon the center of the circle, a needle curiously

easy adjusted, and touched upon a good loadstone, is suspended horizontally upon the stile in the center, which shews what part the ship is in, by the pointing of the head of the suspended needle. The instrument called a *pair of compasses*, for drawing circles, taking distances in charts, and other mathematical purposes, is too well known to need any description; there are many other ingenious and curious instruments under this name, as *Caliper compasses*, for the discharging of guns, and many other uses; *compasses* of proportion, for enlarging or diminishing draughts, &c.

COMPASSION (S.) a sensible tenderness and commiseration at and for the afflictions, miseries, or distresses of another; humanity, pity, or fellow-feeling.

COMPASSIONATE (A.) tender-hearted, pitiful, apt or inclined to commiserate another's misfortune.

COMPATIBLE (A.) agreeable to, or consistent with another.

COMPENR (S.) an equal companion, or fellow in any action or business, &c.

COMPEL (V.) to force, constrain, or oblige a person to do a thing, whether he be inclined or not.

COMPELLABLE (A.) that may be forced or obliged to do any thing.

COMPELLATION (S.) a familiar, free, kind, or friendly salutation, a calling by name, &c.

COMPENDIOUS (A.) short, brief, concise.

COMPENDIUM (S.) an extract or abridgment of a thing, the heads or chief matter of a discourse.

COMPENSATE (V.) to reward, gratify, or make amends for a favour received.

COMPENSATION (S.) the satisfying, or making returns for work done, or favours received.

COMPETENCY or **COMPETENCE** (S.) sufficiency or ability, whether it be of estate or learning, to do or discharge what is required.

COMPETENT (A.) sufficient, able, or capable for the performance of a thing.

COMPETITION (S.) the striving of two or more persons to get or do the same thing; rivalry.

COMPETITOR (S.) one who strives or contends with another, to gain or accomplish some particular thing; a rival, &c.

COMPILE (V.) to heap up together; also to compose a book one's self, or from authors, by collecting what is most suitable to the purpose out of them.

COMPLACENCY (S.) good humour, an yielding, agreeing, or complying to or with another; also the pleasure or satisfaction that a person takes in any thing.

COMPLAIN (V.) to find fault with, to grieve, bewail, or bemoan.

COMPLAINANT or **COMPLAINER** (S.) one who exhibits or presses a matter against

another, by way of finding fault, and seeking for redress by a due course of law, or otherwise.

COMPLAIN'T (S.) a finding fault with a person or thing, the setting forth a grievance, &c.

COMPLAISANCE (S.) a civil, courteous, and obliging carriage, demeanour, or behaviour.

COMPLAISANT (A.) obliging, civil, or courteous.

COMPLEAT or **COMPLETE** (V.) to make up a deficiency, to perfect or finish something.

COMPLEAT or **COMPLETE** (A.) perfect, without any defect.

COMPLEMENT (S.) so much as is wanting to compleat a sum or number, whether of money, men, &c.

COMPLETION (S.) a perfecting, or taking away all defects; a fulfilling or performing any thing.

COMPLEX (A.) compounded of many parts, any thing intricate or difficult to conceive or perform.

COMPLEXION (S.) the colour or look of the body, as choleric, sanguine, &c.

COMPLEXNESS (S.) the being made up or composed of many different parts.

COMPLIANCE (S.) the yielding or agreeing to a thing.

COMPLIANT (A.) of an yielding, flexible, or agreeing disposition.

COMPLICATED (A.) folded or wrapped up together; also a mixture of many things or ideas together in one mass or person.

COMPLICATION (S.) the joining or mixing many different things together; and in *Physick*, means, that a person labours under the affliction of many diseases at one time.

COMPLICE (S.) a companion or partner, especially in an ill act.

COMPLIMENT (V.) to behave with all the address and carriage of a courtlike and polite education; also to please, flatter, or comply with a person's humour, contrary to one's own judgment.

COMPLIMENTAL (A.) formal, or by way of good manners, without any further intention than to please or humour the person for the present time.

COMPLIMENTS (S.) the formalities of a genteel or courtlike education, as bowing, giving the wall, standing uncovered, praising the words or actions of another, &c.

COMPLINES (S.) in the *Roman Church*, the last prayers, or those used in the evening.

COMPLLOT (V.) a contriving, projecting, or endeavouring in company to do or bring about a matter.

COMPLY (V.) to yield, submit, or assent to a thing by way of complaisance, rather than choice or approbation.

COMPONENT (A.) a particle or small portion of a thing, without which it cannot exist,

- exist, a constituent, or absolutely necessary part of any thing.
- COMPORT (V.)** to agree, to demean, or behave one's self.
- COMPORTMENT (S.)** behaviour, demeanour, carriage.
- COMPOSE (V.)** to make or write a book, oration, copy of verses, &c. in *Printing*, the gathering or collecting the single types or characters into words, sentences, &c. according to the original copy; in *Musick*, to make airs, or set tunes, single or in parts, for instruments or voices; in *OEconomy*, to regulate one's manners, to bring one's self to a state of consideration, reason, and sobriety; in *common Life*, it is to heal or make up a quarrel, breach, or division among disagreeing parties.
- COMPOSED (A.)** quiet, sedate, rational, easy in mind.
- COMPOSEDNESS (S.)** calmness, sedateness, ease of mind.
- COMPOSITE (A.)** made up of two or more things; so in *Physick*, efluaries, &c. and in *Architecture*, the fifth or *Roman* order is so called, as being compounded or made up of all the other four; in *Arithmetick*, a *composite* number is such a one, as may be divided by some number less than the whole, and greater than unity, such as 6, 8, 12, &c.
- COMPOSITION (S.)** the setting, mixing, or joining of several things together; in *Musick*, it is the piece or book of musick made fit for voices or instruments; in *Painting*, it is the same with invention or design; in *Trade*, it is paying a part of a debt, and receiving a discharge for the whole; in *Mathematicks*, it is called *synthesis*, or the demonstration of a truth found, which is what *Euclid* and several other geometricians use.
- COMPOSITOR (S.)** the person at a printing-office that puts the types or letters into order, agreeable to the original or copy, so that it is ready for the press-men to work off any number of impressions ordered.
- COMPOSURE (S.)** calmness, sedateness, coolness, freedom from extravagance of grief, anger, or any other passion; also any thing compounded or made up.
- COMPOUND (S.)** any thing made up of different parts.
- COMPOUND (V.)** to mix several things or ingredients together; also to make up or compose a difference between parties; to agree to accept the payment of part of a debt, for, and instead of the whole, &c.
- COMPREHEND (V.)** to contain or include many things in one; also to apprehend, conceive, or understand a thing.
- COMPREHENSIBLE (A.)** that may be contained, conceived, or understood.
- COMPREHENSION (S.)** the apprehending or understanding of any thing by the ideas we have of it; also that faculty of the mind or soul called the understanding; also the in-
- cluding many particulars in one general, &c.
- COMPREHENSIVE (A.)** capacious, large, extensive, full, significant, nervous, strong; also spoken of the minds or understandings of those persons, whose wits are quick to conceive, and judgment strong to discern the good or ill tendency, usefulness or disadvantage of any proposition.
- COMPRESS (V.)** to squeeze close together, to bring into a narrow compass.
- COMPRESSIBLE (A.)** any thing that may be squeezed, reduced, or brought into a lesser compass than it naturally occupies.
- COMPRESSION (S.)** the squeezing or bringing any thing into a lesser compass, bulk, or space.
- COMPRESSIVES (S.)** medicines which produce a dryness in an affected member.
- COMPRINT (V.)** to make a piratical impression of a copy or book, contrary to the consent or knowledge of the proprietor.
- COMPRISE (V.)** to contain, include, take in.
- COMPROMISE (V.)** to bring a matter to arbitration, to make up a difference between two or more parties, so far as to persuade them to leave it to the reference and award of disinterested persons.
- COMPUSSION (S.)** force, constraint.
- COMPUSSIVE or COMPUSSORY (A.)** that takes away the free choice that a person is desirous to act with, of a forcing or constraining nature.
- COMPUSSION (S.)** a term used in *Divinity*, for that sorrow or remorse a person has for any act that he has heretofore done, that is of a criminal nature; and some make it extend even to the faults of others.
- COMPURGATION (S.)** the clearing or justifying one person by the oath of another.
- COMPURGATOR (S.)** he who justifies or clears another person by his own oath.
- COMPUTABLE (A.)** that may be estimated, valued, counted, or cast up.
- COMPUTATION (S.)** the estimating, reckoning, or valuing the amount, charge, distance, &c. of a thing.
- COMPUTE (V.)** to cast up, reckon, or value the worth, distance, &c. of a thing.
- COMPUTER, COMPUTANT or COMPUTIST (S.)** a reckoner, valuer, or accountant.
- COMRADE (S.)** a companion, or fellow-helper, &c.
- CON or KEN (V.)** to learn perfectly, to know or understand.
- CON (S.)** a blow or knock.
- CONATUS (S.)** a word used much in the present philosophy, importing the struggle or endeavour of any body towards motion, and bears the same relation to actual motion, as a point does to a line; or it may be defined the velocity with which motion is considered in its several variations of increase and decrease.
- CONCAMERATION (S.)** a vaulting or arching

arching the top or roof of any room or building.

CONCATENATION (S.) a joining, tying, or linking things together, particularly spoken of a regular discourse that is well connected, and where what follows depends upon what went before.

CONCAVE (A.) hollow within like a nutshell, when the kernel is taken out; in *Opticks*, such glasses as are ground hollow within, and reflect from that hollow part; in *Gunnery*, it is the bore or inside of a piece of ordnance.

CONCAVITY (S.) the hollow or void space of any round body.

CONCEAL (V.) to hide, keep secret, or unknown from others.

CONCEALEDNESS (S.) secrecy, the being hidden or unknown.

CONCEALMENT (S.) the hiding or keeping secret any person or thing, and is often applied to frauds in the exercise, &c.

CONCEDE (V.) to comply, agree to, yield, grant, or condescend to a thing.

CONCEIT (S.) a thought, imagination, fancy, opinion, judgment.

CONCEIT (V.) to think, imagine, fancy, believe, or judge.

CONCEITED (A.) foolish, opinionative, affected, positive.

CONCEITEDNESS (S.) a resolute and obstinate opinion of one's own judgment or performance.

CONCEIVABLE (A.) that may be apprehended, understood, or known.

CONCEIVABLENESS (S.) the capacity, possibility, or power of being known or understood.

CONCEIVE (V.) to apprehend, understand, or form a right notion or true judgment of a thing; also to begin to be with child.

CONCENTER (V.) to meet in one common point, place, or opinion.

CONCENTRATION (S.) the crowding together, the endeavour of many things to meet in one common point or center, the compressing of any fluid into as small a space as possible.

CONCENTRICK (A.) several circles of different areas that are swept from one common center.

CONCEPTION (S.) the first being or formation of an embryo or child in the womb; also the comprehending, perceiving, or understanding of any proposition, without regard to action; also a feast celebrated in the *Roman* church on the 8th of *December*, in honour of the *Virgin Mary's* being conceived, and born immaculate, or without original sin.

CONCERN (V.) to busy or interest one's self in an affair.

CONCERN (S.) a business or affair of moment or importance; also an anxious regard or grief for a thing.

CONCERNED (A.) grieved, afflicted, inter-

ested, or any ways busied, employed, or affected for, or by a thing.

CONCERNMENT (S.) an affair, employ, or business.

CONCERT (V.) to contrive, weigh, ponder, or deliberate upon a thing, in order to perfect what is begun, proposed, or desired.

CONCERT or **CONCERTO** (S.) when applied to *Musick*, means the harmony or melody arising from the agreement of the several parts of the composition, and is generally spoken of those grand performers in that art, that require many persons or instruments to perform it; when spoken of common affairs, it means the agreeing together, or doing something in conjunction with others.

CONCESSION (S.) an allowance or permission; the granting or yielding something to an adversary, in order to make an advantage thereby.

CONCHOID (S.) a curve line in *Geometry*, which always approaches nearer a straight line, to which it is inclined, but never meets it.

CONCINNOUS (A.) pleasant, agreeable; also certain intervals in *musick* that produce a sort of tone between concords and discords.

CONCISE (A.) short, brief, the nearest and best way of doing a thing.

CONCLAVE (S.) the room or apartment in the *Vatican*, where the cardinals meet to choose a pope; also the whole number of cardinals considered as a collective body.

CONCLUDE (V.) to make an end, to finish or determine an affair; to draw a consequence; to come to a resolution.

CONCLUSION (S.) the end, close, or determination of an affair; an inference or consequence; in *Logic*, the last proposition in a syllogism.

CONCLUSIVE (A.) that which carries conviction along with it, from whence such arguments whose inference is just, and agrees with the proposition, are called conclusive or convincing arguments.

CONCOCTION (S.) a boiling together; the change which the food undergoes in the stomach, before it becomes chyle; the ancients founded it with digestion.

CONCOMITANT (A.) that thing which agrees, accompanies, or goes along with another.

CONCORD (S.) an agreement, harmony, or good understanding; in *Musick*, if two single sounds be in such relation, or have such a difference, as that being sounded together, they make a mixed or compound sound, which pleases the ear, that relation is called a *concord*; in *Law*, it is the agreement between two parties, who intend the levying a fine of lands to one another, how, and in what manner it shall pass; it is also an agreement made upon any trespass committed, (between two or more) and is divided into executory and executed, the last of which only is binding, but some think they are both binding;

binding; in *Grammar*, it is that part of syntax or construction, which shews the dependence the words in a sentence have upon one another.

CONCORDANCE (S.) an index or alphabetical catalogue of all the words in the bible; also a chronological account of all the translations in the said book.

CONCORDANT (A.) agreeing together in tune.

CONCORDATES (S.) publick acts of agreement between princes and popes concerning benefices.

CONCOURSE (S.) an assembly or meeting of people in any place.

CONCRETE (A.) a body composed of several substances; in *Natural Philosophy*, it is a body made up of different principles; in *Arithmetick*, *concrete* numbers are those which are joined to something, as 2 books, 3 dogs, 4 cows, &c. in *Logick*, it is any quality considered with its subject; thus, If we should say, *This cloth is red*, we speak of redness in the *concrete*; whereas, should we say, *red only*, we should speak in the *abstract*, because it may be applied to silk, leather, or any thing else.

CONCRETED (A.) collected or grown into a mass.

CONCRETION (S.) the uniting or joining of several masses into one; in *Pharmacy*, it is the thickening or rendering a juice solid, by extracting or taking from it the phlegmatick or aqueous part.

CONCUBINAGE (S.) a criminal commerce between the two sexes; it was also a term for a lawful marriage between a nobleman and a woman of mean condition, whose children were incapable by law of inheriting their father's estate, the dignity of the father not being conferred upon the mother.

CONCUBINE (S.) a harlot, a mistress, a loose woman; also a woman of mean extract married to one nobly born, whose quality is not conveyed to her.

CONCUPISCENCE (S.) lust, or venereal desires; an earnest or over-sound longing for, or coveting after any thing.

CONCUPISCIBLE FACULTY (S.) the unreasonable part of the soul, or that which only seeks after the gratification of the senses.

CONCU'R (V.) to consent, yield, or agree in opinion with, or have the same notion or thoughts of a thing, as another person.

CONCU'RRENCE (S.) an agreement in opinions, a yielding or submitting, or acting together.

CONCUSSION (S.) a striking, shaking, or jumbling together.

COND (V.) to steer, direct, lead, or conduct a vessel right upon the water.

CONDEMN (V.) to blame, disapprove of, sentence to die, give judgment against.

CONDEMNABLE (A.) blameable, that deserves to be punished.

CONDEMNATION (S.) a sentencing to death, or some other great punishment.

CONDENSATE (V.) to bring a body into less compass than it usually takes up.

CONDENSATION (S.) the contracting a body, so as to make it take up less room than it does when in its natural state; it is occasioned by bringing the pores closer, and increasing their contact.

CONDERS (S.) persons who stand on high places near the sea-coast, in the time of herring fishing, with boughs, to give notice to the fishermen, which way the shoal passes, its course being more discernible to those above, by means of a blue colour it makes in the waters, than to those on board the vessels.

CONDESCEND (V.) to comply, yield, grant, submit, or join in.

CONDESCENSION or **CONDESCENDENCY** (S.) an yielding, complying, joining, agreeing, or submitting.

CONDIGN (A.) according to the merits, worth, or deserts of a person, and generally applied to punishments.

CONDITION (S.) the state or circumstance of a person, both as to fortune and health; so we say, *How does he do?* — He is in a *condition* to recover; also we say, *He is a man of condition*, that is, he is a rich or wealthy man; also it signifies the disposition of the mind, as, *He is good conditioned*, or good-natured; so we say likewise, the *conditions* are advantageous or hurtful, according as the circumstances or articles of an agreement are.

CONDITION (V.) to stipulate, article, agree, bargain, or contract with a person.

CONDITIONAL (A.) whatever is to be done upon certain terms of agreement.

CONDOLE (V.) to sympathize with a person in affliction.

CONDOLEANCE (S.) a sympathizing with a person in affliction, a fellow-feeling of another's sorrow.

CONDUCE (V.) to help, lead, contribute, or avail towards doing a thing.

CONDUCE or **CONDUCTIBLE** (A.) helpful, advantageous, forwarding, useful.

CONDUCT (S.) the management, behaviour, contrivance, or regulation of a man's self or business in the discharge of an affair; also an assurance of safety, given by one prince to the subjects of another, to pass thro' his dominions unmolested, under his seal, is called a *safe conduct*, and sometimes a *pass*.

CONDUCT (V.) to lead, guide, manage, or regulate one's self or business.

CONDUCTOR (S.) a guide, leader, or protector; also the name of an instrument used in cutting for the stone.

CONDUCTRESS (S.) a woman-manager, guide, leader, or directress.

CONDUIT (S.) a water-course, but particularly restrained to those buildings over a well, or reservoir of water for publick use, of which

which formerly there were many in and near this city, and some are still remaining, tho' difused; alfo any channel or conveyance whatever is fometimes called by this name.

CONE (S.) a *Geometrical Term*, by which is meant a folid body, that has a circle for its bafis, and is terminated in a point at the top, called the vertex; there are many forts, and a vast number of properties belonging to this figure, of which I fhall fay nothing here.

CONEY (S.) a rabbit.

CONFABULATE (V.) to talk together, to difcours, argue, or difpute.

CONFABULATION (S.) a familiar converfing together upon any fubject whatever.

CONFECTION (S.) a compofition made up of gums, powders, fyrups, both for the purpofes of medicine and pleafure.

CONFECTOR (S.) a perfon whose trade or employ is to make sweet-meats, and other curiofities for feftival entertainments.

CONFEDERACY or CONFEDERATION (S.) a joining together to carry on a common caufe, as when princes enter into an alliance to do fome particular act, or to withftand a common enemy; in a *Law Sense*, it is ufed criminally, for feveral perfons joining to do acts of violence, or fomething contrary to the publick laws.

CONFEDERATE (V.) to afsemble, join, contrive, and act in company.

CONFERR (V.) to bellow, give, or compare; alfo to talk or difcours together.

CONFERENCE (S.) a difcours held between feveral perfons upon a particular fubject.

CONFESS (V.) to own, acknowledge, or declare one's felf guilty of a fault; and in the church of *Rome*, is much praifed in order to gain abfolution for the fins or faults fo owned, from the prieft to whom they were declared, upon the condition of fuch penance, as he fhall judge convenient to be performed by the penitent.

CONFESSION (S.) a plain, open, free declaration or owning of a thing; in the *Church Language*, it is called *auricular confeffion*; and in the *Law*, it is when a criminal pleads guilty to an indictment.

CONFESSIONARY (S.) the chair or place in which a prieft fits to hear confeffions.

CONFESSOR (S.) fuch priefts as take the confeffion of others, appoint the penances, and give abfolutions; alfo a perfon who, notwithstanding any feverties or perfecutions threatened or undergone upon account of the Chriftian religion, continues the publick profeflion of it, and firmly adheres to it.

CONFIDE (V.) to truft in, rely upon, and reft thoroughly fatisfied with a perfon's honefty, power, and ability.

CONFIDENCE (S.) affurance, truft, and fatisfaction in a perfon or thing; alfo the bold, impudent, and difagreeable behaviour of fome perfons.

CONFIDENT (S.) the bofom or truffy friend

that a perfon choofes to difcover his mind and fecrets to.

CONFIDENT (A.) bold, faucy, impertinent, troublefome, difagreeable; alfo pofitive, well affured, and certain of a thing.

CONFIGURATION (S.) the external figure or form of any particular body; alfo the making one figure like or refembling another; and in *Affrology*, it is the mutual conjunction or afpect of the ftars.

CONFINE (V.) to fet bounds to a thing; to imprifon a perfon; alfo to be near, or border upon a place.

CONFINEMENT (S.) a reftRAINT, limiting, or imprifonment.

CONFINES (S.) the boundaries or limits of a field, country, kingdom, or fubject.

CONFIRM (V.) to approve, eftablifh, or make authentick; alfo in a *Church Sense*, to perform the rite or ceremony of confirmation by the bifhop of the diocefs.

CONFIRMATION (S.) the adding a further proof or affurance of a thing, whereby the truth, evidence, or certainty, is more apparent than before; in *Law*, it is the conveying an eftate or right by proper methods, and thereby rendering what was before voidable, unavoidable from one perfon to another; in *Church Affairs*, it is the publick profeflion of the Chriftian religion by an adult perfon, who was baptized in his infancy; this was very folemnly performed in the primitive church, in the bifhop's prefence, who affifted in the office; it is ftill retained in the church of *England*; and the church of *Rome*, to make it the more awful, has advanced it into a facrament.

CONFIRMATORY (A.) whatever corroborates, ftrengthens, or ratifies a thing.

CONFISCATE (V.) to feize, condemn, or claim goods, lands, &c. as forfeited to the king for fomething done or omitted.

CONFISCATE (A.) fuch goods or lands as are forfeit-d to the king's exchequer.

CONFLAGRATION (S.) an univerfal or general burning, a great defolation by fire.

CONFLICT (V.) to fight, skirmifh, or encounter; to difpute or argue.

CONFLICT (S.) a battle, conteft, difpute, skirmifh, or ftruggle.

CONFLUENCE (S.) a general meeting together of many waters; an afsembly, or hafty running together of many people.

CONFLUENT (A.) particularly reftained to that kind of the fmall-pox, where the puftles run into, or mix with one another, and fo become one general fcab.

CONFLUX (S.) a flowing, gathering, or running together of feveral things into one mafs, as of waters, difeafes, &c.

CONFORM (V.) to fhape, or make like to another; to fuit, fit, yield, fubmit, comply to, or with another.

CONFORMABLE (A.) agreeable, fuitable, like, in the fane faffion, or after the fane manner.

CON

CONFORMABLENESS or **CONFORMITY** (S.) agreeableness, suitableness, likeness, after the same mode; a complying with, or submitting to.

CONFORMATION (S.) the fashioning or making of a thing in this or that mode or manner.

CONFORMIST (S.) one who complies with, or assents to the public establishment of any discipline; and usually, among *Us*, denotes a professor and practiser of the faith and discipline of the church of *England*.

CONFORMITY (S.) the agreement or relation that is between different things or persons; compliance, yielding, or submitting.

CONFOUND (V.) to disorder, or mix differing things together, to make a confusion by not keeping things distinct; also to puzzle a person, to surprize or dismay him by coming on him at unawares; also to spend extravagantly, to waste or destroy an estate, &c.

CONFOUNDEDLY (Part.) that which is done after a strange, disorderly manner.

CONFRONT (V.) to oppose face to face, to compare one thing with another.

CONFUSE (V.) to disorder, entangle, perplex, or mix injudiciously together.

CONFUSION (S.) disorder, tumult, uproar, a jumble, or strange mixture; also the surprize a person is in, by being suddenly charg'd with a crime he thought was secret; also ruin or destruction.

CONFUTATION (S.) the convincing a person that something he had affirmed for a truth, is false; the disproving a matter.

CONFUTE (V.) to convince a person of an error, to silence and overthrow the argument of an antagonist; to baffle.

CONGEAL (V.) to freeze, to grow thick or stagnant; and in *Chymistry*, to cool those bodies, that have been made to flow with heat, that they may be fixed, and consistent as before.

CONGEALABLE (A.) whatever may be turned from a fluid to a consistent or fixed body.

CONGEE (S.) a bow or respectful salute; also leave, licence, or permission.

CONGELATION (S.) the hardening or fixing a flowing body.

CONGENIAL (A.) of the same sort, stock, family, or kind.

CONGENITURE (S.) two or more persons or things being born, produced, or brought forth at the same time.

CONGER (S.) a very large sort of eel; also a set or company of bookellers united for the more effectual purchasing copies, publishing large works, and gaining great estates.

CONGERIES (S.) a heap, mass, or hoard of several things collected into one pile.

CONGESTION (S.) a collecting, amassing, or gathering together; in *Surgery*, it is the settling of humours in some particular part of the body, and thereby occasioning a tumour or swelling.

CONGLETON (S.) in *Cheshire*, is a handsome town, well watered by the *Dan*, &c. governed by a mayor and six aldermen, has two churches, and a good weekly market on Saturday; it is a corporation, whose chief manufacture is leather gloves, &c.

CONGLOMERATE (V.) to wind upon a bottom, to load or heap upon a person.

CONGLUTINATE (V.) to stick, fasten, or join together.

CONGLUTINATION (S.) a sticking or fastening two or more bodies together with glue, or some other tenacious and sticky substance.

CONGRATULATE (V.) to join in mirth, to rejoice and express great pleasure at the success or good fortune of another.

CONGRATULATION (S.) the joining with another in rejoicing at the good success he has met with.

CONGREGATE (V.) to call, assemble, or get a multitude together.

CONGREGATION (S.) a large company of people met together in one place, and particularly spoken of those, who meet upon a religious account.

CONGREGATIONAL (A.) belonging to a congregation, especially applied to the opinions of a sect of Independents about church discipline.

CONGRESS (S.) a meeting, a gathering together, especially applied to the meeting of the ambassadors of princes and states, to settle public differences; also an engagement or fight.

CONGRUENCE or **CONGRUITY** (S.) conformity, fitness, agreeableness; also the relative property of any part of a fluid to mix with another part of the same or another fluid.

CONGRUENT (A.) proper, fit, suitable.

CONICK or **CONICAL** (A.) belonging or relating to what is called a cone in geometry.

CONICK SECTIONS (S.) curve lines made by the passing of a plane thro' any two sides of a cone, which are distinguished into three kinds, namely, the *ellipsis*, *hyperbola*, and *parabola*, described under their proper heads.

CONJECTURAL (A.) supposititious, imaginary, probable.

CONJECTURE (V.) to suppose, think, or imagine.

CONJECTURE (S.) a guess, supposition, or probability.

CONJOIN (V.) to add two or more things together.

CONJOINT (A.) mutual, agreeable, joined or added to something else; the united strength or power of two or more persons or things.

CONJUGAL (A.) something belonging to the state of matrimony.

CONJUGATE (V.) to form a verb into its several moods and tenses, or to speak or write down its various endings, according to the use and custom of some particular language.

CONJU-

CONJUGATE DIAMETER (S.) is a right line bisecting the transverse diameter of any of the conic sections.

CONJUGATION (S.) a tying, yoking, or coupling together; also a term in *Grammar*, that intimates, which of the sorts or kinds of verbs another is to be formed, or the ending varied after; in *Anatomy*, a pair of nerves, each of which performs the same office.

CONJUNCTION (S.) a joining together; and in *Grammar*, those particles that unite words or sentences, are so called; in *Astronomy*, it is when two planets meet in the same point or degree of the Zodiac; and this sometimes is apparent, as when a right line, drawn thro' the center of the two planets, and imagined sufficiently extended, does not pass thro' the center of the earth; real and true, when it does.

CONJUNCTURE (S.) the particular state or condition, the circumstance of a business or an affair is in.

CONJURATION (S.) a plotting, contriving, or striving to do some publick mischief; also the pretended art of dealing with the devil, raising spirits to answer questions, or finding where hidden or lost things are.

CONJURE (V.) to charge strictly and solemnly upon oath; to cabal, conspire, or plot together for mischief; also to practise (or pretend so to do) divination by aërial commerce with spirits, &c.

CONN (V.) to learn or study a thing perfectly by heart; also to beat or strike with the fist.

CONNA'TE (A.) born together, or along with a person.

CONNATURAL (A.) that belongs to, or is a natural property of several things.

CONNATURALNESS (S.) the agreeableness, connaturality, similitude, or likeness of one thing to another; a being of the same nature or kind with another.

CONNE'CT (V.) to add, join, unite, or knit together.

CONNEXION (S.) a joining together; also a relation to, or a dependency of, one thing upon another.

CONNIVANCE (S.) a silent approbation, a not hindering the doing a thing; a remissness in punishing offenders or offences.

CONNIVE (V.) to encourage by not punishing as it ought, to wink at, or shut one's eyes upon a thing.

CONNOISSEU'R (S.) a learned man, or skillful artist in any curious art.

CONNU'BIAL (A.) belonging to matrimony or wedlock.

CONNU'DATE (V.) to strip, make bare, or naked.

CONOID (S.) a solid (resembling a cone) generated by the circumvolution of the half of any one of the conic sections upon its axis; from whence it is denominated a *conoid* ellip-

tical, parabolical, &c. according to the figure from whence it is generated; also the name of a gland found in the third ventricle of the brain, called also *glandula pinealis*.

CONQUER (V.) to vanquish, overcome, or subdue by force of arms, strength of argument, bribes, tears, prayers, &c.

CONQUERABLE (A.) that may be mastered or overcome.

CONQUEROR (S.) the victor, or person that overcomes another.

CONQUEST (S.) sometimes means the act of overcoming, &c. and sometimes the thing overcome.

CONSANGUINITY (S.) the relation of those persons that are of the same blood in a family.

CONSCIENCE (S.) an act of the soul whereby it pronounces things good or evil.

CONSCIENTIOUS (A.) that does things upon just motives or true principles.

CONSCIONABLE (A.) that does things equitably, reasonably, and justly.

CONSCIOUS (A.) that is self-convicted, and knows the charge against him, is either true or false.

CONSCIOUSNESS (S.) guiltiness; also a secret apprehension that the thing we do is not right; also that faculty by which every person knows what he is accountable for, and what not, or that by which every person will be condemned or acquitted at the last day.

CONSECRATE (V.) to separate, set apart, or appropriate to a particular purpose, particularly spoke of the dedication of churches, and appointing persons and things to a religious use; also to canonize or make a saint.

CONSECRATION (S.) the setting apart things for a religious purpose, use, or intent, by prayers, dedications, and other religious ceremonies.

CONSE'CTARY (S.) a deduction or conclusion drawn from a foregoing argumentation; and in *Mathematics*, are references or publick stores, to be used occasionally, without the trouble of demonstrating the matter afresh every time it may arise.

CONSE'CUTIVE (A.) following or proceeding from some other thing; a term opposed by the schoolmen to antecedently, and sometimes to effectively or causally; it signifies consequentially: Thus, say they, the corruption of one thing is the generation of another, not effectively but consecutively, or consequentially; for as matter cannot be without form, it necessarily follows, that the corruption of one thing is the generation of another.

CONSENT (S.) the yielding or agreeing to a thing; approbation or allowance.

CONSENT (V.) to agree, allow, yield, or acknowledge the truth or doing of a thing.

CONSEQUENCE (S.) a regular deduction made, or flowing from the handling or doing a thing in this or that manner; also a matter of

of moment, value, or weight; also when a planet moves according to the natural order of the signs.

CONSEQUENT (S.) that which comes after, or follows another; so in *Arithmetick*, it is the latter of two terms or numbers that are compared together in any series of proportionals.

CONSEQUENTLY (Part.) of necessity, or undeniably the matter must follow, or be so or so.

CONSERVABLE (A.) that may be preserved or kept easily.

CONSERVATION (S.) the keeping or preserving a thing from hurt or damage.

CONSERVATOR (S.) an officer appointed to take care of and preserve inviolably the privileges of any body politic; it was formerly a title given to those whom we now call guarantors of the treaties of peace between princes.

Conservator of the Peace, in our ancient Customs, was an officer appointed to see the king's peace kept. In most catholic universities there are two *conservators*, the *conservator* of the royal privileges, or those granted by the king, who takes cognizance of all causes between the regents, students, &c. and the *conservator* of the apostolical privileges, or those granted by the pope, who takes cognizance of the ecclesiastical matters.

CONSERVATORY (S.) a store-house, or place to lay or keep things in; in *Gardening*, a green-house to nurse exotic plants, &c.

CONSERVE (S.) flowers, herbs, roots, &c. beaten together with sugar, for particular uses.

CONSERVE (V.) to preserve, keep, maintain, protect, and defend.

CONSIDER (V.) to think, weigh, ruminate, and thoroughly examine a thing; also to regard, reward, or pay a person for doing something.

CONSIDERABLE (A.) something worth looking after, that deserves care and attention; remarkable, worthy, great, noble.

CONSIDERABLENESS (S.) the value or worth of a thing, or the reason why it is remarkable.

CONSIDERATE (A.) discreet, wise, compassionate.

CONSIDERATION (S.) the action of thinking or reflecting with one's self; also the premium, reward or price paid for a thing; also the cause or motive why a person yields to or complies with a thing.

CONSIGN (V.) to make over, appoint, or deliver something from one person to another; in *Trade*, it is the sending goods from one merchant to another, to sell for or upon the sender's use or account.

CONSIGNMENT (S.) a parcel of goods sent by a merchant to his factor abroad, to be sold for him on commission.

CONSIST (V.) to be made up of, to hang or agree together,

CONSISTENCE (S.) the mode of being, the thickness of liquid things, the agreement or relation that one thing or matter has to another.

CONSISTENT (A.) agreeable, suitable, or proper; also of a thick, and not of a fluid nature.

CONSISTORIAL (A.) something relating to or after the manner of a consistory.

CONSISTORY (S.) the tribunal or place of justice in the spiritual court, belonging to the archbishops or bishops; also an assembly or meeting of the ministers of the reformed church in *France*, &c. also the ancient court held by the bishop in the nave of the church, or some convenient aisle adjoining, assisted by his clergy; but most generally it means the principal court or tribunal of *Rome*, held with a great deal of splendor and solemnity: Here his holiness presides, dressed in his pontifical habit, and seated upon a chair of cloth of gold, placed upon a throne covered with scarlet: The cardinal priests and bishops sit on his right hand, and the cardinal deacons on his left: The other prelates, protonotaries, auditors of the rota, and other officers, sit upon the steps of the throne, the other courtiers sit upon the ground, ambassadors on the right, and the fiscal advocates, or those for the exchequer and consistory, behind the cardinal bishops: It is here that causes are pleaded before the pope. There is beside this, a secret consistory he'd in a private chamber, called the chamber of pope *Gay*, where the pope's throne is only two steps high: None but the cardinals are admitted here, whose vote are taken at every debate: The bulls for bishopricks or abbeys are not passed, till they are allowed in this consistory.

CONSOciate (V.) to unite amicably in society with others.

CONSOlable (A.) that is capable of, or may be comforted.

CONSOlation (S.) the giving ease in affliction, the administering comfort in distress.

CONSOLE (S.) in *Architecture*, the props, brackets, or supports, that sustain a cornice, &c.

CONSOlidate (V.) to heal, close up, or make whole.

CONSOLIDATION (S.) the mending fractures, the healing wounds, the hardening and uniting of broken bones; in *Law*, the uniting two benefices into one.

CONSONANCE (S.) agreement, suitability, conformity; and in *Musick*, the agreement of a grave and an acute tone, compounded in such a proportion, as to be musical and agreeable to the ear; also the jingle of rhyming poetry.

CONSONANT (A.) agreeable, conformable, and proper.

CONSONANT (S.) any one of the letters in the alphabet that produces no sound without the addition or help of a vowel along with it.

CONJORT

CONSORT (S.) a companion or fellow, one who is a partaker in the same condition or estate, and by way of eminence applied to the wife of a king or prince; also the performance of a piece of music, consisting of various parts.

CONSORT (V.) to accompany or have fellowship with a person.

CONSPICUITY or **CONSPICUOUSNESS** (S.) the natural plainness, remarkableness, or easiness of any thing to be seen, known, or understood.

CONSPICUOUS (A.) that is visible, plain, or easy to be seen; also one very eminent for his skill in any particular art or science, or for any noted actions good or bad.

CONSPIRACY (S.) the plotting, combining, or uniting of several persons together to do a particular act; commonly taken in an ill sense, as to raise a rebellion, &c.

CONSPIRATOR (S.) a plottor or contriver of some mischief against a prince or state.

CONSPIRE (V.) to consult, contrive, and agree together; commonly meant to do mischief alone or together with some others.

CONSTABLE (S.) an office understood in various manners.

Lord High Constable of England, was formerly an hereditary officer of the crown, but now is disused; it was his business, to see that the peace of the nation was not disturbed, both in peace and war: He had also power to try persons for high treason, and had the regulations of trials by combat, and other matters relating to the field, either within or without the kingdom.—In *France*, the *constable* has under his command all the officers in the army, of what quality soever they be. In *Germany*, the *constable* is the master of the horse. From the *constables of England* are derived these inferior officers, the *constables of hundreds and franchises*, called *high constables*, and the *constables of parishes*, who are to take care, that the peace be duly kept within their several districts; and have the charge of taking up and carrying offenders to prison, or wherever else the justice, before whom they are carried, shall order. In many places of *England* and *Wales*, the governors of castles, &c. are still called *constables*, as the *constable of the Tower*, &c.

CONSTANCY (S.) a firm, unmovable resolution of mind, that is ready to wade thro' all difficulties, and suffer the severest torments, rather than forsake or deny the interest or affair a person has professedly owned.

CONSTANT (A.) a firm, resolute, true, unmovable adherence to a person or thing.

CONSTELLATION (S.) a number of stars, that form the imaginary figure of some thing or creature, that the astronomers have divided them into.

CONSTERNATION (S.) the surprize, fear, or horror a person is thrown into, by hearing or seeing something very extraordinary or calamitous.

CONSTIPATE (V.) to stop, cram, or huddle together; to thicken, or contract into less room.

CONSTIPATION (S.) the thrusting into less room, or more closely uniting the particles of any body, than they were before.

CONSTITUTE (S.) an essential part that composes any thing.

CONSTITUTE (V.) to appoint, ordain, make, or empower.

CONSTITUTION (S.) the settled or fundamental laws, orders, or decrees of a state, according to which all the members thereof are to govern or behave themselves; also the habit, state, or condition of a man's body, as to health or sickness; also a deed or instrument to empower a person to do or perform a certain office, and receive the salary or reward annexed to it; also a book attributed by some to *St. Clement*, containing a collection of several orders and regulations said to be made by the apostles, therefore are called the apostolical *constitutions*, but these are most generally rejected.

CONSTRAIN (V.) to force, compel, withhold, or oblige.

CONSTRAINT (S.) compulsion, force, violence, or restraint.

CONSTRUCTION (S.) the crowding, contracting, or forcing the parts of a body closer together, to fit it for condensation.

CONSTRUCTION (S.) the disposing of words according to the rules of grammar; also the sense or meaning one person puts upon the words or actions of another; also the manner of drawing a geometrical scheme or figure.

Construction of Equations, is the reducing a known equation into lines and schemes, whereby the truth of the canon, rule, or equation may be demonstrated geometrically.

CONSTRUE or **CONSTER** (V.) to explain, lay open, or make clear; and peculiarly applied to the method used in schools to teach persons *Latin*, *Greek*, &c.

CONSUBSTANTIAL (A.) that is of the same nature or substance with another.

CONSUBSTANTIATION (S.) the rendering a body of the same nature or substance with some other; it is also a term applied to the eucharist, and differs from transubstantiation in this; that the professors of transubstantiation hold, that bread and wine taken at the sacrament, is the same numerical and identical body and blood, which Christ in his human state possessed; whereas those who assert the doctrine of *consubstantiation*, are of opinion, that the bread and wine are as really bread and wine after consecration, as it was before; but by the consecration it is become as efficacious to the salvation of mankind, as Christ's own body, which suffered upon the cross, would be, provided the communicants were actually to eat or swallow it.

CONSUL (S.) the name of the principal magistrate

gistrate among the *Romans*; they were the chief of the Senate, commanded the Republic's armies, and were supreme judges of the controversies between the citizens; tho' by the *Valerian law*, the party aggrieved might appeal from their sentence to the people, especially if the life of the citizen was concerned. Also an officer established by virtue of a commission from any prince, in foreign countries, to facilitate and dispatch business, and to protect the merchants of the nation he represented; to him also the merchants refer their disputes in trade to be determined without any further process or appeal.

CO'NSULAR (A.) of or belonging to a consul or his office.

CONSULT (V.) to ask advice, to think deliberately, to examine thoroughly into the foundation of a thing.

CONSULTATION (S.) the asking advice of another; also the calling a number of persons together to give their opinions upon some extraordinary affair.

CONSUME (V.) to waste, destroy, or pine away; to diminish, spend, squander, or decay.

CONSUMMATE (A.) quite complete or perfect, thoroughly accomplished for the business a person undertakes.

CONSUMMATE (V.) to perfect, complete, finish, or end a thing.

CONSUMMATION (S.) the completing, perfecting, or ending of a thing.

CONSUMPTION (S.) the continual wasting, wearing away, or growing less; in *Physic*, that disease that renders a person's body unfit to digest the food regularly, which occasions a continual decay, especially of the muscular parts; also the demand there is for any commodity, whether to be sent abroad, or used at home, distinguished by the terms of foreign and home consumption.

CONSUMPTIVE (A.) in a wasting or declining condition, particularly spoken of those persons, that are actually in, or inclined to the distemper called the consumption.

CONTACT (S.) the touching of some other thing; in *Mathematics*, the points and angles of *contact* are those, where one line, angle, or body, touches another; upon which subject several learned discourses have been writ by Dr. Wallis, Dr. Marshall, and several others.

CONTAGION (S.) the infection or dangerous consequence of a disease that spreads or communicates itself from one person to another, by the effluvia or steams that are emitted by the sick person, and which frequently lay hold of, and affect a healthy stander by.

CONTAGIOUS (A.) any thing that is apt to infect or decimate another.

CONTAIN (V.) to hold, enclose, comprehend, or keep within a certain limit, boundary, or compass.

CONTAMINATE (V.) to soil, or render impure.

CONTAMINATION (S.) the polluting, defiling, or rendering common and impure, what should be kept sacred, properly spoken of the marriage bed.

CONTEMN (V.) to slight, despise, or set at naught; to render ridiculous, or of no value.

CONTEMPLATE (V.) to look, think, or meditate upon; to consider thoroughly, and examine perfectly.

CONTEMPLATION (S.) a thorough and strict thinking and considering upon every part and circumstance of a thing or action, and particularly the wonderful works of God, with a religious reverence.

CONTEMPLATIVE (A.) one addicted or inclined to study upon, or well weighing a subject or thing.

CONTEMPORARY or **COTE'MPORARY** (S.) a person that lives at, or in the same time with another.

CONTEMPT (S.) scorn, disdain, or rejecting a thing.

CONTEMPTIBLE (A.) unworthy of belief, that deserves to be rejected, scorned, or despised; base, mean, vile, and of no value.

CONTEMPTUOUS (A.) scornful, slighting, disdainful, disrespectful, reproachful.

CONTEMPTUOUSLY (Part.) in a slighting, disdainful, disrespectful manner.

CONTENT (V.) to strive or endeavour, to dispute or quarrel with.

CONTENT (S.) satisfaction or well-pleasedness; also the area or superficial measure of a thing; also the capacity or solid measure of a thing; also the wares contained in a cask, bale, &c.

CONTENT (A.) satisfied, pleased, or acquiescing with that one has or receives.

CONTENT (V.) to pay a person for his labour to his satisfaction.

CONTENTATION or **CONTENTMENT** (S.) satisfaction or easiness of mind; the same with contentedness.

CONTENTION (S.) an earnest endeavour or striving for a thing; also quarrelling.

CONTENTIOUS (A.) of a quarrelsome, restless, litigious disposition.

CONTENTS (S.) the heads or subjects upon which a book or other matter is wrote.

CONTEST (S.) strife, dispute, controversy, or quarrel.

CONTEST (V.) to dispute, wrangle, quarrel, oppose, or find fault with.

CONTESTABLE (A.) that may be disputed, found fault with, or disapproved; also when a man's title to an estate, &c. is not quite clear.

CONTEXT (S.) a portion or paragraph in any book or writing that lies near to another, whereby it is explained, or the sense inferred, which without such comparison was doubtful; particularly spoke of the sacred scriptures.

TEXTURE (S.) the composing, making up, or joining together of a discourse or other matter or thing.

CONTIGNATION (S.) in *Architecture*, the laying rafters together, and chiefly flooring.

CONTIGUITY or **CONTIGUOUSNESS** (S.) the touch or nearness of two or more distinct bodies.

CONTIGUOUS (A.) that touches, or is near some other thing; so in *Geometry*, when two angles have one leg common to them both, they are called *contiguous* or adjacent angles.

CONTINENCE or **CONTINENCY** (S.) the forbearing or abstaining from all forbidden or unlawful pleasures, and particularly it means chastity of body.

CONTINENT (A.) one that is abstemious, virtuous, and chaste.

CONTINENT (S.) a main land not interrupted by the sea, in opposition to island, that is surrounded with it: The terraqueous globe is commonly divided into two continents; the first, called the old continent, comprehends *Europe*, *Asia* and *Africa*; the second, called the new, takes in the two *America's*, north and south. The old continent is also called the upper continent, from a vulgar opinion that it possesses the upper part of the globe.

CONTINGENCE or **CONTINGENCY** (S.) whatever happens casually, unforeseen, with ut, or contrary to expectation.

CONTINGENT (A.) that happens by chance, casual, that may and may not be; also the quota or share that falls to any person upon making a division: Thus we say, that each prince of *Germany*, in time of war, is to furnish so many men with so much money and ammunition for his contingent. The kings of *Great Britain* and *Prussia* are obliged by the treaty of *Hanover*, to furnish their contingents, as fields of the empire, tho' they are at war with it.

CONTINGENT LINE (S.) in *Dialling*, is a line which erects the substyle at right angles; it is sometimes used in the same sense with a tangent.

CONTINGENT USE (S.) in *Law*, is an use limited in a conveyance, which may or may not happen, according to the contingency expressed in the limitation of such use.

CONTINUAL (A.) without intermission, always, without cessation.

CONTINUAL CLAIM (S.) in *Law*, is a claim made from time to time, within every year and day, to lands or other things, that cannot be attained without danger; so if a man be dispossessed of land, into which he cannot enter without fear of beating, he is to continue his right of entry at the best opportunity once a year, as long as he lives, by which means he leaves the right of entry to his heir.

CONTINUANCE (S.) the duration, lastingness, or length of a thing; in *Law*, it is the propagation or adjournment of a cause or matter to the next assizes, or other proper opportunity.

CONTINUE (V.) to hold or keep on in the

same course or order, to pursue or persevere to the last.

CONTINUED (A.) uninterrupted, without being divided, broke or left off; so in *Music*, the thorough bass, or that which goes thro', or along with every part, is called the continued bass; in *Philosophy*, those are called continued bodies, that are compleat and perfect without any breaches or interruptions; in *Mathematics*, those quantities that are intire are called continued quantities.

CONTINUITY (S.) the joining or connecting of the several parts of any whole thing.

CONTOURSION (S.) the wresting or pulling the members of the body out of their natural posture.

CONTOUR (S.) the outlines or sketch of a picture, both in painting or graving.

CONTOURNE (A.) in *Heraldry*, is when a beast has his face to the sinister side of the escutcheon, they being always supposed to look to the dexter side, unless it be otherwise expressed.

CONTOURNIATED MEDALLIONS (S.) with *Antiquaries*, are such as are struck with a hollowness all round, which leaves a circle on each side; the figures likewise have but little relieve in comparison with the other medallions.

CONTRA (S.) on the other or contrary side, a term much used in merchants accounts, where, when any account or person has been charged with a debt, to settle how much is due from it or him, they enquire what he has delivered or paid, with which they credit the contra or opposite side of the account, and then adjust it, by subtracting the amount of the lesser side out of the amount of the greater.

CONTRABAND (A.) unlawful and forbidden wares, such as any state or nation will not suffer to be imported or exported.

CONTRACT (S.) an agreement or bargain made either by word or deed, consisting of certain articles to be done and performed.

CONTRACT (V.) to articulate or agree to do, or pay certain conditions or sums; also to get a habit of practice, or of doing something, particularly to get some disease; also to shorten or compress a long matter or book into a less compass.

CONTRACTEDNESS (S.) the being drawn into a small or narrow compass; shortness or brevity.

CONTRACTIBLE (A.) that may be drawn up, spoken of certain muscles of the body; also any book, instrument, or letter, that may be abbreviated, or made shorter.

CONTRACTILE (S.) a property with which some bodies are endowed, that after they are extended, they contract themselves into the same space it possessed before.

CONTRACTION (S.) a drawing up or close together; also the writing words by parts, as *Wm* for *William*, *Rp* for *Robert*, &c.

CONTRA-

CONTRADI'CT (V.) to oppose, gainsay, or shew a person to be erroneous.

CONTRADI'CTION (S.) opposition, or gainsaying of another.

CONTRADI'CTIOUS (A.) of a restless and gainsaying disposition, apt to find fault with, and oppose others.

CONTRADI'CTORY (A.) that opposes or contradicts the truth, that is inconsistent with itself.

CONTRADISTINCTION (S.) a distinguishing on the other side, or in opposition to a thing.

CONTRAFI'SSURE (S.) in *Surgery*, is when the side of the skull is cracked, that is opposite to the blow received.

CONTRA-HARMONICAL PROPORTION (S.) is when three terms or numbers are so related, that the difference of the first and second is to the difference of the second and third, as the third term is to the first, as 3, 5, 6, where $2 : 1 :: 6 : 3$.

CONTRA-INDICATION (S.) in *Physick*, is when the patient has some symptoms, that forbid such a method of cure, as would be otherwise proper; as, if he vomits blood, although his distemper might require vomiting, yet it is improper to apply it.

CONTRA-MURE (S.) an out-wall built about the wall of a city, &c.

CONTRA-POSITION (S.) a placing or putting one argument or thing opposite or contrary to another.

CONTRA'RIES (S.) things of opposite or different natures, as soft and hard, &c.

CONTRARI'ETY (S.) opposition or disagreement between two or more things.

CONTRA'RY (A.) of a different or opposite nature, disposition, or interest.

CONTRAST (S.) different position or opposition; and in *Painting*, it is the regular disposing the figures and parts of which the whole is composed, so as to look natural, pleasing, and delightful.

CONTRAVALLATION (S.) a trench guarded with a parapet, made by the besiegers round a place, to secure themselves, and stop the sallies of the garrison.

CONTRA'VE'NE (V.) to break through, or act contrary to an agreement, contract, or bargain.

CONTRAVENTION (S.) the acting contrary to the articles and conditions of an agreement; the omitting the execution of a law, &c.

CONTRA-YE'VA (S.) a *Peruvian* root endowed with the virtue of resisting poison, good in most epidemick diseases, especially the plague, small-pox, and measles.

CONTRI'BUTARY (A.) that pays contribution, or bears part of the charge of any thing.

CONTRI'BUTE (V.) to pay, or help towards the defraying a certain expence in conjunction with others; also to give any assistance

towards the forwarding, promoting, or improving of a thing.

CONTRI'BUTION (S.) the payment of each person's quota in any common expence; also a sum paid by a town taken in a siege, to the enemy, to prevent their being plundered.

CONTRI'TE (A.) one that is very sorrowful or penitent for his sins or offences committed against God's commands.

CONTRI'TION (S.) that noble, true, and sincere sorrow for sin, that springs from love to God, and not fear of punishment.

CONTRI'VANCE (S.) the ingenuity or capacity of a person to project or lay down proper methods to do any thing; also the manner or way of doing it; also the thing itself.

CONTRI'VE (V.) to invent, project, or lay down methods to act or do things by.

CONTRO'L (V.) to examine into accounts, to overlook or inspect; also to contradict, oppose, disapprove, censure, or find fault with.

CONTRO'LLER (S.) an officer appointed to examine into publick accounts, to prevent frauds being committed; of which there are many sorts, as,

Controller of the Hamper, an officer who gives daily attendance on the lord chancellor in term and seal time: This officer takes all things sealed from the clerk of the hamper, enclosed in leather bags, and notes the just number and effect of all things so received, and enters them in a book, with all the duties belonging to the king, and other officers from the same, and charges the clerk of the hamper with them.

Controller of the Pipe, an officer of the exchequer, who writes out summonses twice a year to raise the farms and debts of the pipe; besides which there are the *controller* of the customs, king's household, navy, mint, excise, &c.

CONTROVE'RSIAL (A.) belonging to disputes, wrangles, or quarrels.

CONTROVERSY (S.) a dispute or debate, a quarrel or law-suit.

CONTROVERT (V.) to argue upon a subject both for and against, to dispute, or raise scruples or difficulties.

CONTROVE'RTED (A.) something in dispute, undetermined, or not adjusted.

CONTUMA'CIOUS (A.) of a stubborn, self-willed, or rebellious disposition.

CONTUMACY (S.) stubbornness, resoluteness, self-willedness, rebellion; in the *Law*, the not appearing in court to answer the complaint made by one person against another, is called *contumacy*, which is proceeded against, as if the person was convict by an outlawry, &c.

CONTUMELIOUS (A.) angry, reproachful, affrontive, disrespectful, abusive.

CONTUMELY (S.) an affront, abuse, or reproach.

CONTU'SION (S.) a beating, bruising, or blunting; in *Chymistry*, a reducing to powder

by pounding with a mortar; in *Surgery*, a bruise that breaks the continuity of the parts of the flesh or bones, tho' the external skin does not appear cut or fractured.

CONVE'NE (V.) to call, assemble, or gather together; also to meet or come together.

CONVE'NIENCE or CONVE'NIENCY (S.) suitability, fitness, properness; also advantage, benefit, or pleasure; in *Architecture*, it is the proper disposing the several parts of a building, so as to answer or discharge the several offices to the best advantage, without interrupting or interfering with one another.

CONVE'NIENT (A.) useful, pleasant, necessary, and advantageous.

CONVENT (S.) a monastery, or house for the reception of those who make religious vows, of either sex.

CONVENTICLE (S.) a private assembly for religious worship, particularly applied to those that differ in forms or doctrine from the established and national way generally used; also an illegal meeting together, though for a very innocent purpose.

CONVENTION (S.) an agreement, treaty, contract, or bargain, between two or more persons; also an assembly of the great men, parliament, or estates of a realm, held without the king's writ upon some very extraordinary occasion, such as the king's abdicating the throne at the revolution in 1688, &c.

CONVENTIONAL (A.) that belongs to an assembly, that is done in conformity to certain articles of agreement.

CONVENTUAL (A.) relating or appertaining to a convent, or retired company of religious persons.

CONVENTUALS (S.) such persons as live retiredly upon account of religion, whether nuns, friars, &c.

CONVERGENT or CONVERGING-RAYS (S.) such as go from divers parts or points in an object, inclining towards one another till they meet in a point, where they cross, or become divergent.

CONVERGING-SERIES (S.) an *Algebraical* term for those numbers that are found out, and continually approximate towards the true root of a surd quantity, which can never be found absolutely, but yet so near, that no assignable quantity shall be wanting.

CONVERSABLE (A.) pleasant, good-humoured, free, easy of access, sociable.

CONVERSANT (A.) skilled in art or science, well-acquainted with a person or thing, frequently in the company, practice, or study of a person, art, or thing.

CONVERSATION (S.) discourse among several persons, general behaviour, intercourse or society.

CONVERSE (V.) to talk, discourse, consult, or correspond with one or more persons by speech or writing.

CONVERSE (S.) the contrary or opposite to some other thing or proposition; in *Geometry*,

a proposition is said to be the *converse* of another, when we take the conclusion made from the first, and make a supposition of it, and from thence conclude what was first proposed: Thus it is demonstrated, that if the angles of any figure are equal, the sides are so; also the *converse* of this is, that if the sides of any figure are equal, the angles are also equal.

CONVERSION (S.) the changing, altering, or applying a thing to a different purpose or use; also the turning away from evil to good, but generally meant of the bringing over a person from a corrupt or false faith to the true one; also the changing the order of the terms in a logical proposition, whereby the subject becomes the predicate, and the predicate the subject, without any alteration in either; as, wine is not water, water is not wine.

Conversion of an Equation, in Algebra, is when either part or the whole of it being in fractions, it is reduced to one common denominator, which is expanded, and the operation performed only by the numerators brought into whole quantities.

CONVERT (S.) a proselyte, or one that embraces another religion, contrary to what he before professed, as a *Jew or Heathen* becoming a *Christian*, &c.

CONVERT (V.) to appropriate a thing to one's own use; to change or turn one thing into another, as a coat into a pair of breeches, &c. also to bring over or convince a person of the errors in one opinion or persuasion in religion, to embrace and profess the truths of another, as from those of *Heathenism* to Christianity, from *Papery* to Protestantism, &c.

CONVERTIBLE (A.) that may be changed, or turned into another shape, form, or opinion, differing from the present.

CONVEX (A.) the outside rising and bending of any globular thing downwards.

CONVEXITY (S.) the external roundness or protuberancy of any globe, &c.

CONVEY (V.) to carry any thing from one person or place to another, or to transfer the right or property of one person to another by writing, &c.

CONVEYANCE (S.) carriage; and in *Law*, the deed or instrument by which the property or right of one person is justly or legally made over or transferred to another.

CONVEYANCER (S.) a *Law* term for those who are skilful in, and practise that part of the law, viz. the making those deeds or instruments that belong to conveying estates from one person or family to another.

CONVICT (S.) one who is by the verdict of a jury found guilty of any crime.

Reluctants Convicts, are such as are found guilty of not conforming to the church of England, all which, in the *Law*, are termed *popish*

popish recusants, tho' they are, by profession, protestant dissenters.

CONVICT (V.) to prove a person guilty of a crime or misdemeanor.

CONVICTION (S.) the finding a person guilty of an offence; also the first state of repentance, wherein a sinner perceives his error.

CONVINCE (V.) to prove, make plain, or shew a person the truth or falshood of something in dispute, of which before he was wholly ignorant, doubtful, or mistaken in.

CONVINDRUM (S.) a pleasant, witty, facetious, drolling expression, word, or sentence; a pun, &c.

CONVOCATION (S.) a synod, or general assembly of all the clergy in this nation, convened by the king's writs, to consult of affairs relating to the church, which are directed to the archbishop of each province, requiring him to summon all the bishops, deans, archdeacons, &c. upon which the archbishop directs his mandate to his dean provincial, first citing him peremptorily, then willing him in like manner to cite the bishops, &c. directing him, that one proctor from a cathedral and collegiate church, and two for the body of the inferior clergy of each diocese, is sufficient. It is divided into two houses or bodies, called the upper and lower; the upper for *Canterbury*, consists of 22 bishops, of which the archbishop is president; and the lower house of 22 deans, 24 prebendaries, 54 archdeacons, and 44 clerks; matters are first proposed in the upper house, and communicated to the lower house; all the members of both houses have the same privileges for themselves, and menial servants, as the members of parliament have, during the time of their session.

CONVO'KE or CO'NVOCATE (V.) to call or assemble together, to consult what is proper to be done upon some publick affair.

CONVOLUTION (S.) a twining, rolling, wrapping, or folding of one thing about another, as vines, hops, &c. upon or about poles.

CONVOY (S.) a guard or protection against robbers, particularly spoken of those ships of war that guard or protect trading or merchant ships, who, by reason of heavy loading, few hands, and unprovidedness of arms and ammunition, are not in a condition to help or defend themselves, either against pirates, or other enemies.

CONVOY (V.) to guard, protect, or keep safe ships, &c. that are going from one place to another, especially about mercantile affairs.

CONU'SANT (A.) knowing or understanding in, or being privy to an affair.

CONVULSION (S.) a continued, involuntary contraction of any part of the body, which used to move by the direction of the will; also any violent eruption, earthquake, or subterraneous disorder; also sudden rebellions or commotions in a state,

CONVULSIVE (A.) that relates, belongs, or is inclined to a contraction of those muscles or parts whose usual motion is directed by the will.

CONWAY (S.) in *Carnarvonshire*, in *North Wales*; this is the poorest and pleasantest town in all this county, for its bigness, being seated on the banks of a fine navigable river, which is a noble harbour for ships, were there any trade to invite them there, the stream being both deep and safe, and the river very broad; this town has a small market weekly on Saturday, and is 174 computed miles from *London*.

COO (V.) to make a noise like pigeons, to coort, or be familiar with a person of a contrary sex.

COOK (V.) to dress, prepare, or make a thing ready; sometimes to garnish, or set a thing off speciously with words, or otherwise, to deceive or amuse.

COOK (S.) a person that makes it a business or trade to dress food for others.

COO'KERY (S.) the art of dressing victuals, both plain, and according to the modes of different countries.

COOL (V.) to abate or allay the degree of heat a thing or person is in; also to appease anger, rage, or fury.

COOL (A.) of a moderate or temperate degree of warmth or coldness, rather inclinable to cold than heat.

COO'LNES (S.) a temperate of body or mind, a commendable sobriety, free from rage, passion, and prepossession; a fitness to examine into the truth or falshood of a thing; also an insincerity for, or dislike of a person or thing.

COOM (S.) foot which gathers over the mouth of an oven; also a mixture with which the axel-trees of carts and coaches are anointed, to make them run freely, and to prevent their firing by the rapidity of their motion; also the name of a measure whose quantity is four bushels.

COOP (S.) a sort of cage or prison where fowls are kept to fatten; and *Metaphorically*, any narrow, inconvenient, or strait place, or place of confinement.

COOP (V.) to put into a close or inconvenient place, to confine or shut up.

COOPEE' (S.) the name of a step in dancing.

COOPER (S.) a person that makes tubs and vessels of capacity for containing liquor, packing up goods, &c.

CO-O'PERATE (V.) to assist, to work together with some other person or thing, to unite the strength, power, and skill, of two or more persons or things, for the producing a certain effect.

CO-OPERATION (S.) working with or assisting of another.

CO-OPERATOR (S.) a fellow-helper, a companion or assistant.

CO-O'R.

CO-ORDINATE (A.) of the same or equal degree, rank, or order.

COOT (S.) a water-fowl, sometimes called a moor-hen.

COP (S.) the top of a thing; also the tuft or bunch of feathers that grows upon some birds heads.

COPAL (S.) a gum of an agreeable smell, resembling incense, brought from *New Spain*; it oozes out from incisions made in the bark of a large tree, much after the manner that the water issues out of a vine, when cut in the spring; it is principally used in making varnish.

COPARTNERS or **COPARTNERS** (S.) any number of persons that have an equal share or interest in a joint stock, for the use of trade, or are equally concerned or interested in an estate or inheritance of their ancestors.

COPE (S.) an ornament reaching from the shoulders to the feet, worn by choiristers when they officiate in solemnity; it is also worn by the *Romish* bishops, and other ordinaries; also the highest part or top of any thing, as the top or flanking part of a wall is called the coping, &c. also a *Mining* term for the farm or duty paid for ore raised in the king's field in *Derbyshire*; also the name of a bargain or contract to raise ore at a certain price or rate per load.

COPE (V.) to match, compare, equal, engage, strive, or encounter with.

COPERNICAN SYSTEM (S.) the system of the world, wherein the sun is supposed to be in the centre, and immovable, and the earth, and the rest of the planets, to move round it in elliptical orbits; the heavens and stars are here imagined to be at rest, and the diurnal motion which they seem to have from east to west, is imputed to the earth's motion from west to east.

COPERNICUS (S.) an instrument contrived by Mr. *Huygen*, for the calculation and exhibition of eclipses and the motions of the planets; it consists of several concentric circles of wood, upon which are marked numbers taken out of the astronomical tables, corresponding to the several purposes abovementioned, and which come very near exactness; also the name of a famous astronomer who restored the old astronomical system now generally used.

COPING (S.) that part of a garden or other wall that is built fluting, for the water to run easily off.

COPIOUS (A.) large, extensive, plentiful, abounding.

COPIOUSLY (Part.) fully, largely, plentifully, abundantly.

COPIOUSNESS (S.) abundance, plenty, of great extension.

COPIST (S.) an imitator, a transcriber.

COPPER (S.) a very useful metal, of which small money is coined, and many necessary instruments made, particularly brewers ket-

tles or coppers, so called from the metal they are made of; the finest sort of this metal is called rose copper, being extraordinarily refined, and very soft and pure.

COPPERAS (S.) a vitriolick kind of mineral found in copper mines, it is commonly of a green or blue colour, used by the dyers to prepare and compose that liquor with which they dye things of a black colour; also a principal ingredient in the making ink.

COPPICE or **COPSE** (S.) a small wood, consisting of underwood that may be cut at 12 or 15 years growth.

COPPLE or **CUTPLE** (S.) a crucible or melting-pot in which goldsmiths or refiners melt and purify their metals.

COPTIC (A.) something belonging to the ancient *Egyptians*, and particularly their language, mixed with *Greek*, and wrote in the *Greek* character.

COPULATION (S.) a joining or uniting together, particularly spoken of the act of generation between male and female.

COPULATIVE (A.) that is the instrument, or serves to couple or join things together; a *Grammatical* term, that signifies such particles or words in a language, that tie, join, or unite words or sentences together; in *Logic*, those propositions are called copulative, that include several subjects or attributes join'd together by an affirmative or negative conjunction.

COPY (S.) the pattern, imitation, or transcript of any thing.

COPY (V.) to imitate, do, or write after another person or thing.

COPY-HOLD (S.) a tenure for which the tenant has nothing to show but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of the lord's court, who, among other things, enrolls and keeps a register of all such tenants, as are admitted to any parcel of land or tenement belonging to the manor, and the transcript is called the copy of the court-roll, which the tenant keeps as his evidence.

CQUET (S.) an amorous, tattling, unsettled female, a vast admirer of herself.

CQUETRY (S.) an affected carriage or behaviour, especially in love-matters, pretending to be enamoured, &c. till the other party complies, and then slighting or making game of them.

CORACLE (S.) a small boat used upon the river *Severn* by the fishermen.

CORAL (S.) a plant growing at the bottom of the sea, it is sometimes red, black, and white in the same branch; it is also found green, yellow, ash-colour'd, and brown; the ends of the branches are plainly nothing but wood, tho' the other parts are coral, from whence it is concluded, that it is formed by a petrifying juice, and that, like some fruits, it is not red till ripe.

CORBAN (S.) among the *Jews*, was a solemn vow to be uncharitable, whereby the party

party laid himself under an execration, if he assisted his friend or neighbour, even his father, though in the most pressing necessities, was not excepted; sometimes it signifies an offering, gift, or present, made to God, or his temple; sometimes the *Jews* swore by *corban*, or the thing given or dedicated, which practice Christ condemns; sometimes it means the separating or dedicating of a person's self to perform particular religious offices; sometimes it means the treasury or place where the gifts or offerings were kept.

CORBEL (S.) in *Fortification*, small baskets filled with earth, and placed upon the parapet, small spaces being left between them to fire thro' upon the enemy; in *Architecture*, it is the representation of a basket, sometimes seen upon the heads of the carvatures; also the vase or tambour of the *Corinthian* column; also a short piece of timber placed in a wall, with its end sticking out 6 or 8 inches, like a shouldering piece, the under part of the end sticking out is cut in form of a bouldin, sometimes an ogive, and sometimes a face; also a nich or hollow in a wall to put a statue in.

CORD (S.) a small rope or line; with the *Farriers*, a sinew in a horse's fore-leg, extending from the shackle vein to the gistle of the nose; in *Musick*, the strings of instruments by the vibrations whereof the sound is occasioned, by whose divisions the several sorts of tones are determined; in *Husbandry*, a parcel of fire-wood, 4 foot broad and high, and 8 foot long, is called a *cord* of wood.

COR'DAGE (S.) all the several sorts of ropes made use of in shipping, or other businesses; also the necessary materials to make them of.

CORDELIERS (S.) monks of the order of *St. Francis*, they are the same with the *Misericordes*, they wear a coarse grey cloth with a little cowl, and a cloak of the same cloth, and a rope girdle with three knots, from whence they take their name *Cordeliers*: They are incorporated in the university of *Paris*, and admitted to the degree of doctors, and are all *Scotists*.

COR'DIAL (S.) a pleasant, reviving, physical liquor, used upon occasion of swoonings, faintings, or other depressions of the animal spirits.

COR'DIAL (A.) kind, tender, good-natur'd, friendly, sincere, and hearty, &c.

COR'DWAINER (S.) the statute name or term for a shoemaker.

CORE (S.) the heart, or inmost part of all sorts of fruits, that contains the seed; also a hard corrupted knob that sometimes breeds in the flesh of animals.

CORFE or **CORFE-CA'STLE** (S.) In *Dorsetshire*, a borough-town, so called from the fine ancient castle that is in it, governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. the market is weekly on Saturdays; among other privileges, it sends two members to parliament,

and those who have served the office of mayor, are always after called barons; it is distant from *London* 93 computed, and 116 measured miles.

COR-HY'DRÆ (S.) a star of the second magnitude in the heart of the constellation *Hydra*.

COR'IANDE (S.) the seed of a plant of this name; it has an agreeable taste and smell, though the plant itself is offensive in both; it is used as a carminative and corrector to some estharteiks; it is also used by the brewers to give a flavour to their strong beer.

CORINTHIAN (A.) something belonging to the city or people of *Corinth*, from whence is named that order in architecture, which is the most noble, rich, and beautiful, of all the five; its capital is adorned with two rows of leaves, between which rise caucicles, or little stalks, which form the volutes, and support the abacus, and are in number 16; also that composition or mixture of copper, silver, and gold, that was accidentally made by the casual running of those metals together, by the melting down of several statues made of each, at the burning of the town, is called *Corinthian* brass.

CORK (S.) a tree resembling the holm tree; its leaves are green above, and white underneath, and its fruit an acorn; the bark of this tree, when burned, is what is usually called *cork*, which is principally consumed in making stoppers for casks, bottles, and other vessels, and to put in the bottoms of shoes, clogs, &c.

COR-LEONIS or **REGULUS** (S.) a star of the first magnitude in the heart of the constellation *Leo*.

CORMORANT (S.) a ravenous sea fowl, prohibited by the *Jewish* law to be eaten; and also frequently means any gluttonous or voracious person.

CORN (S.) a grain of which bread is made, which is the ordinary food of man; in *Trasick*, it is distinguished into three kinds, *viz.* wheat, or corn properly so called; rye, which is of a different species, and less value; and maslin, which is a mixture of both: Farmers indeed rank barley, oats, pease, vetches, &c. among the sorts of corn. Also the name of a painful, hardened, small lump of flesh, that frequently is engendered on the joints of people's toes, especially those who wear their shoes very strait or tight.

CORN (V.) to season, preserve, or so prepare flesh by rubbing or covering it with salt or brine made for that purpose, as to preserve it from tainting or stinking.

CORNA'CHINE POWDER (S.) a purging powder, called also *pulvis de tribus*, and sometimes the earl of *Warwick's* powder, composed of antimonium diaphoreticum, diagridium, and cream of tartar, mixed in equal parts.

CORNEA-TU'NICA (S.) the third coat of the eye, resembling a lantern horn; it is situated in the fore-part of the eye, and surrounded by the white; it is composed of several parallel laminae, nourished by a great number of blood vessels, so very minute, as not to obstruct the passage of the smallest ray of light into the eye; its sensation is requisite, to the end that upon the least pain the tears may be squeezed out of the lachrymal gland, and wash off any thing, which, by sticking to it, might prejudice the sight.

CORNE'LIAN or **SARDOIN** (S.) a precious stone of a red colour, inclining to an orange; it is but little transparent, cuts easily, bears the fire well, and takes a fine polish; most of the fine gravings of antiquity were done on this stone; it is of little use now, but to make seals of.

CORNER (S.) an angle, nook, or waste part of a room; also the end of a street or lane, &c.

CORNET (S.) a horn, or musical instrument used by the ancients in their martial affairs; also the name of an officer in the cavalry who carries the ensign or colours of the companies: He is the third officer in the company, and commands in the absence of the captain and lieutenant.

CORNICE or **CORNISH** (S.) in *Architecture*, the third or uppermost part of the entablature; and in *private Buildings*, that ornament that runs along the top of the wainscoting of a room; also the men, manners, or customs belonging to the county of Cornwall.

CORNIGEROUS (A.) horny, or such cattle upon which horns grow.

CORNU-A'MMONIS (S.) a rough, knotty stone of an ash-colour, frequently found in the tops of mountains, and crooked like a ram's horn, such as those wherewith the ancients represented *Jupiter Ammon*, whence its name: When put in vinegar, or other acid, it has a motion like that of an animal.

CORNU-CO'PIA (S.) among the *Poets*, a horn which occasioned plenty of every thing by a particular privilege, which *Jupiter* granted his nurse, who is feigned to be the goat *Amalthea*; also an ornament in *Architecture* and *Sculpture*, represented under the figure of a large horn, out of which issue fruit, flowers, &c. in great abundance.

CORNUTE (A.) horned, a cuckold; also the neck of a shell or almbick with a crooked neck resembling a horn.

CORNUTE (V.) to graft with horns, to make a man a cuckold.

CORNWALL (S.) is bounded on the north by the *Severn* sea, on the south by the *British* sea, and by *St. George's* channel on the west, and on the east by the river *Tamar*, which parts it from *Devonshire*, except a small tract of land which forms a peninsula; it is about 70 miles long from east to west,

and about 40 broad upon the borders of *Devonshire*, and but about five broad about *St. Ives*; the circumference is about 150 miles, in which it contains about 960,000 acres, 25,400 houses, 126,000 inhabitants, 161 parishes, 27 market-towns, 9 hundreds, 6 castles, and 9 parks. This county sends 44 members to parliament, viz. two for the county, and 42 for 21 boroughs, which is more than any other county in the whole kingdom. The principal rivers are the *Tamar*, the *Camel*, the *Tale*, the *Coker*, and the *Lee*, which receive several other rivulets, and all empty themselves into the sea immediately; and for convenience of passage, 32 bridges are built over them. Formerly the *Irish* suits were in great veneration here, so that many of their towns were dedicated to them. The air is sharp, but healthful; yet rather suited to preserve the health of the inhabitants, than recover the sickness of strangers. The ground is generally very hilly, consisting mostly of rocks and shelves crusted slightly over with shallow earth, and more inclined to barrenness than fertility; but by the industry of the valleys, and parts adjacent to the sea, and the enclosures near, the towns are more fertile, bearing both good crops of corn, and grazing large numbers of cattle. There is great store of game, both for the hawk and the hound; and the seas and rivers plentifully stock'd with many sorts of fish and fowl, both common to other counties, and appropriate to itself. The inside of the earth yields great quantities of quarries and mines, which produce various sorts of stone and slates for building, and also some for ornament, not much inferior to diamonds; also many sorts of minerals, such as lead, copper, and more particularly tin, for the encouragement of which, the tinners have been many ages incorporated under ancient laws and great privileges, in four divisions called *Fymore*, *Blackmore*, *Treowanale*, and *Pennar*, in each of which stannery courts are held; and upon extraordinary occasions parliaments of the whole society are assembled under the lord warden of the stanneries.

COROLLARY (S.) a *Mathematical* term signifying consequence or conclusion drawn, or made from some antecedent demonstration.

CORO'NA (S.) a crown; in *Architecture*, a large, strong, flat member of the cornice, which crowns and covers the whole order; it is also called *larmier* or drip.

CORO'NA BOREALIS (S.) in *Astronomy*, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, consisting, according to *Ptolemy's* and *Tych's* catalogue, of but 8 stars, according to the *Britannick* catalogue, of 21 stars.

CORONA'LE OS (S.) the bone of the forehead, called also *os frontis*.

CORONA'LIS (S.) a transverse future reaching from one temple to the other, and joining

ing the *coronals* as to the *et parietaria*. In *Infants*, this future is open about a finger's breadth, but closes up with age.

CORONARIA VASA (S.) or *coronary* arteries, two arteries which come from the *aorta*, before its separation from the *pericardium*, and supply the heart with blood.

CORONATION (S.) the publick and solemn confirming the title, and acknowledging the right of governing to a king or queen, at which time the prince swears reciprocally to the people to observe the laws, customs, and privileges of the kingdom, and to act and do all things conformable thereto.

CORONE (S.) a sharp-pointed eminence, or process of a bone.

CORONER (S.) an officer, whose business it is, with a jury of twelve neighbours, to enquire how any one came to die a violent death, and to record the same; there are two of them in every county, whose office and power is very ancient, and restrain'd to examine only into those felonies by which a subject has been kill'd. The impanelling the jury, a view of the body, and giving the verdict, is commonly in the street, or some open place. They remain in their office, altho' the king dies before them, being appointed thereto by the king's writs, and not by commission as justices are, whose authority determines with the king's life. The statute gives the coroner 13s. 4d. for taking inquisition *super visum corporis*.

CORONET (S.) a small crown, or chaplet.

CORPORA PYRAMIDALIA (S.) two protuberances of the under part of the cerebellum, about an inch long, resembling a pyramid.

CORPORAL (A.) something belonging to the body.

CORPORAL (S.) a military officer among the foot soldiery, who hath charge over one of the divisions, places and relieves sentinels, and keeps the order in the *corps de garde*, and receives the word of the inferior rounds that pass by his *corps de garde*; there are usually three in a company. In *Law*, a *corporal* oath is that, where the person swearing, is obliged to lay his hand upon the Bible, and after repeating the form or words prescribed, to kiss it with his lips.

CORPORALE (S.) in the *Roman Church*, a square piece of fine linen, upon which the chalice and host are put by the priest who officiates at the mass.

CORPORALITY (S.) bodiliness, or substantiality, perceptible by the senses.

CORPORALLY (Part-) bodily, substantially and sensibly.

CORPORATION (S.) a fraternity or number of men collected into one body politick, of which one is head or chief, and the rest are the body, under certain regulations and privileges granted by charter from the prince, from whom only it can come, to encourage

the regular carrying on of one or more manufactures; of these societies there are temporal, or such as consist of a mayor, or other chief officers, and the commonalty; and spiritual, where it consists of a dean and chapter, and a master of a college or hospital.

CORPOREAL (A.) that is of a bodily or sensible substance, something belonging to the body, and perceptible by the senses.

CORPOREITY (S.) the nature or existence of all bodies.

CORPS (S.) a dead body. The ancients used much ceremony with them, as do several now; such as embalming, &c. believing that the same numerical Particles with which they died, would be raised at the resurrection. In *Architecture*, any part that projects beyond the naked of a wall, and serves as a ground for some decoration.

Corps de Garde, a post in an army, to receive a body of soldiers who are to watch by turns for the security of any quarter.

CORPULENCY (S.) bulkiness, fatness, or grossness of body.

CORPULENT (A.) fat, large-bodied, gross, bigger than common.

CORPUSCLES (S.) those minute atoms that *Naturalists* suppose all bodies to be made up; or consist of.

CORPUSCULAR PHILOSOPHY (S.) that system of physics wherein the phenomena are accounted for from the motion, rest, position, arrangement, &c. of the minute corpuscles or atoms, whereof bodies are composed.

CORRECT (V.) to amend, rectify; or set tri rights; also to chastise or moderately punish for faults committed.

CORRECT (A.) perfect, complete, without faults, exact, curious.

CORRECTION (S.) punishment, reproof, amendment. In *Physick*, the adding any ingredient to alter, abate, or change the ill-natur'd effect of a churlish medicine.

CORRECTOR (S.) any person or thing that amends, chastises, reproves or punishes. In *Printing*, it is he that examines, overlooks, and amends the faults committed by the composer, before the form is permitted to be wrought off.

CORRELATIVES (S.) things that have a mutual relation to one another, and which constitute the nature of them; as a parent and a child.

CORRESPOND (V.) to make two or more things agree, or fit together; also to keep up a friendship, familiarity, or commerce with persons at a distance by letters, &c.

CORRESPONDENCE (S.) an intercourse by letter or otherwise; also the agreement or fitness of one thing with another.

CORRESPONDENT (A.) agreeing to, or fitting a thing; suitable or proper.

CORRESPONDENT (S.) the person that a merchant or other trafficks with in a distant

town or country, and receives from, and gives advice to, concerning the rise or fall of commodities, or any other matter or thing they may be engaged in; also those persons with whom we converse or trade with personally.

CORRIDOR (S.) see *Concert Way*.

CORRIGIBLE (A.) that may be corrected, amended, or bettered.

CORRIVAL (S.) one who is a competitor with another in any affair or business whatever.

CORROBORATE (V.) to strengthen, confirm, make good, or support the evidence given, or argument used by another.

CORROBORATION (S.) a strengthening, confirming, and making clearer, or plainer what was advanced by another.

CORRODE (V.) to gnaw, fret, waste, molder, or destroy.

CORRODIBLE or **CORROSIBLE** (A.) that is capable of being fretted, eaten, wasted, or destroyed, as copper by aqua-fortis, iron by rust, &c.

CORROSION (S.) a gnawing, or fretting, wasting, or destroying; and in *Chemistry*, is the dissolution of mixed bodies, by means of aqua regia, aqua fortis, or some other proper menstruum.

CORROSIVE (A.) of a gnawing, fretting, wasting, or dissolving quality.

CORRUPT (V.) to spoil, debase, debase, bribe, or putrify.

CORRUPTED (A.) spoiled, debased, putrified, or bribed.

CORRUPTIBILITY (S.) an aptness, suitability, fitness, or capacity of being debased, spoiled, bribed, or putrified.

CORRUPTIBLE (A.) that may be spoiled, putrified, debased, or bribed.

CORRUPTION (S.) a spoiling, abusing, perverting. In *Philosophy*, it is the mutation, destruction, or change of its form or proper mode of existence, that any natural body undergoes by time and other accidents. In *Law*, it is the disgrace, &c. that a man brings upon his family by treason or felony.

CORSAIR (S.) one who commits acts of piracy upon the sea, especially in the *Mediterranean*, not having commission from any prince to do so.

CORSELET or **CORSET** (S.) such armour as was put upon a pike-man to cover his body.

CURTIN or **CURTIN** (S.) the distance between the flanks of two bastions.

CORUSCATION (S.) a flash of lightening, or other meteor in the air, which frequently appears in the night, especially in summer-time.

CO-SECANT (S.) is the secant of the complement of an arch to 90 degrees.

CO'SEN or **CO'ZEN** (V.) to cheat, defraud, impose upon, or deceive.

CO'SEN, **CO'SIN**, or **COU'SIN** (S.) a kins-

man or kinswoman, by blood or marriage.

CO'SENAGE (S.) imposture, deception, cheating, defrauding; also the name of a writ for the right heir against an illegal intruder.

CO-SINE (S.) is the right sine of an arch, which makes up another arch 90 degrees.

COSMETICKS (S.) such medicines as really or suppositiously beautify the skin, by rendering it soft and well-coloured.

CO'SMICAL (A.) something that belongs or relates to the world.

Cosmical rising or setting of a star, in *Astronomy*, is when a star rises with, or is in the same degree of the ecliptick with the sun.

COSMOGRAPHER (S.) one who contemplates, considers, or writes upon the system of the world.

COSMOGRAPHICAL (A.) relating to cosmography.

COSMOGRAPHY (S.) a science which teaches us the structure, form, disposition, and relation of the parts of the world, and the manner of representing it on a plane; it consists of two parts, astronomy and geography.

CO'SSACKS (S.) a warlike people, who at first liv'd by plundering the *Turkish* galleys, and the people of *Natalia*, but were afterwards form'd into a regular army, by *Stephen Batori*, in 1576, to defend the frontiers of *Russia* and *Podolia* from the incursions of the *Tartars*.

CO'SSE (S.) the old method of answering abstract, arithmetical questions, by particular signs and characters mix'd with figures, which being now better adapted, and more fit characters used, is called *Algebra*.

CO'SSET (S.) a lamb or sheep brought up by hand, and familiarized to some particular persons, and used by the carcase butchers to entice their other sheep in without trouble; also any fondling child that is too much indulged, and thereby spoiled.

CO'SSICK (A.) belonging to *Algebra*, as wrought formerly, before the introducing the present method of notation.

COST (S.) charge, expence, price. In *Heraldry*, the fourth part of a bend, or half a garter.

CO'STARDMONGER (S.) a trader or dealer in apples.

CO'STIVENESS (S.) an unusual detention of the excrements, attended with an uncommon dryness or hardness thereof, whereby they are with great difficulty discharg'd.

CO'STLINESS (S.) great charge, or expence; also delicacy, or curiousness.

CO-TANGENT (S.) the tangent of an arch which is the complement of another arch to 90 degrees.

COTE'MPORARY (S.) one of the same age, time, or standing with another.

COT-QUE'AN (S.) a man that is too busy in women's business or matters.

COTTAGE (S.) a small country-house.

COTTAGER

COTTAGER (S.) one who lives in a cottage.

COTTON (S.) a woolly kind of flax brought from the *Levant* and both *Indies*.

COTTON (V.) to agree, succeed, or hit.

COUCH (V.) to lie down like a beast; also to comprehend, take in, or contain; in *Surgery*, to take off a web from the eye, that rendered the person quite, or almost blind; also to rest a lance.

COUCH (S.) a long seat or bolster, a sort of moveable bed for lame or sick people to rest on; in *Painting*, the ground, bed, or basis which the colour lies on.

COUCHANT (A.) a term in *Heraldry*, signifying beasts lying upon the belly with the head upright.

COVENANT (S.) an agreement made by deed in writing, sealed between two or more parties, to do a thing; an infant (in the *Common Law*) is not of age to bind itself by covenant, viz. a woman until she be 12 years, and a man till 24 years of age.

COVENANTER (S.) a term particularly applied to those, who in the reign of king *Charles I.* took the solemn league and covenant; also any one that agrees or covenants with another.

COVENT (S.) see *Convent*.

COVENTRY (S.) in *Warwickshire*, is a large, commodious city, sweet and neat, formerly walled in, but now that is much neglected, being ordered at the Restoration, by king *Charles II.* to be demolished, and also the towers, only the gates being left standing; from whence the magnificence of the others may be guessed at: The buildings are generally old, but many of them large and stately; the market-place is spacious, having a beautiful cross in the middle of it, and every Friday a plentiful market; a considerable inland trade of making and selling cloth tammies, and ribbands, is carried on here, which renders it both populous and rich; there are eleven churches, but the two chief are *St. Michael's*, and *Trinity church*; it enjoys many immunities, being a county incorporate of itself, and has several towns within its liberties; is governed by a mayor, two sheriffs, ten aldermen, and sub-officers; keeps courts for hearing of causes, and trial of felons, having a goal for offenders; sends two members to parliament; and is 74 computed, and 91 measured miles distant from *London*; the bishop is called, bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

COVERLET or **COVERLID** (S.) an ornamental covering thrown over all the other cloaths upon a bed.

CO-VERSED SINE (S.) the remainder of the diameter of the circle after the versed sine is taken out of it.

COVERT (S.) a hiding place, a thicket, or shady retreat; in *Law*, a *covert-baron* is the state of a woman under the power and pro-

tection of her husband, and *seem-covert* is a married woman; in *Fornication*, *covert-sentry* is a space of ground even with the field on the side of the ditch, three or four fathoms broad, going quite round the half moons and other works towards the country.

COVERTLY (Part.) privately, secretly, by stealth, clandestinely.

COVERTURE (S.) any thing that hides, covers, saves, defends, or protects; in *Law*, it is the state of a married woman who is disabled to make any bargains without the consent of her husband.

CO'VET (V.) to desire, long after, or wish for any thing very earnestly.

CO'VETABLE (A.) that is, or may be wished for, or desired.

CO'VETOUS (A.) very desirous of, or longing for; also avaricious, griping, hard-hearted, and unwilling to part with any thing.

CO'VETOUSNESS (S.) an earnest, unreasonable desire of money, or the goods, or lands of another.

CO'VIN (S.) a *Low Term* for the secret conspiracy, or agreement of two or more persons to injure or defraud some other person.

COUGH (S.) the troublesome affliction that a person goes through, arising from a violent cold, &c. that obstructs the lungs.

COULTER (S.) the knife, or cutting part of a plough, commonly called a plough-share.

COUNCIL (S.) advice; also an assembly or meeting of the most considerable persons or officers in the nation, to concert measures for the administration of publick affairs.

The Privy-Council, is a council of state held by the king, to concert matters for the safety, honour, and welfare of the publick; such as negotiations, or treaties with foreign princes, issuing out proclamations, and determining important controversies; in *Church Affairs*, council has the same meaning with a synod.

Oecumenical or *General Council*, is an assembly of all the prelates in *Christendom*, or their deputies.

National Council, is an assembly of all the prelates in a nation under their primate or patriarch.

Provincial Council, is an assembly of the prelates in a province under their metropolitan.

Council of War, either at sea or land, is an assembly of the principal officers convened by the admiral or general, to consult in what manner they had best act.

Common-Council, is a court or assembly, wherein are made all by-laws relating to the city; of which there are two sorts, the one consisting of the lord mayor and court of aldermen, the other of deputies chosen by the several wards.—In *France*, councils are very numerous; they have their *Council of State*, *Council of the Finances*, *Council of Dispatches*.

Council of Directors, Grand Council, and many others.

COU'NSIL or **COU'NSEL** (S.) a lawyer that pleads the cause of another at the bar of a court of justice.

COUNSEL (V.) to advise, admonish, or warn a person what to do, or leave undone.

COU'NSELLER or **COU'NSELLOR** (S.) one who gives advice, especially in law affairs.

COUNT (S.) the foreign name of an earl; in *Law*, the original declaration in a real action; in *Clock-making*, a wheel which performs a revolution once in twelve hours, it is also called the locking or detent wheel, upon account of its having twelve notches, into which a small detent or hammer falls after the clock has struck the number, or hour at which the motion-hand points, to perform which the detent is lifted up by a small stud, &c.

COUNT (V.) to tell the number of pieces of money, in order to make known the sum total, or value; also to see how many sheep, hogs, horses, &c. are in a field, stable, &c. also to reckon, cast up, estimate, value, or esteem.

COUNTENANCE (S.) the look, face, or visage; also the encouragement that an undertaker, or a person receives; also credit, belief, estimation, or value.

COUNTER (A.) opposite, or contrary to; but when applied to deeds, means an exact copy kept by the contrary party, and sometimes signed by both parties.

Counter-charged, in *Heraldry*, is when there is a mutual change of the colours in a field, by one or more lines of partition.

Counter-chevroned, a shield chevrony parted by one or more partition lines.

Counter-compound, is when a bordure is composed of two ranks of panels; when it consists of but one rank, it is called *compound*, when of more than two, *chebky*.

Counter-ermine, a black field with white spots.

Counter-paled, is when the escutcheon is divided into twelve parts, *per fiske*; the two colours being counter-changed, so that the upper is of one colour, or metal, and the lower of another.

Counter-passant, is when two lines are in a coat of arms, and the one seems to go quite the contrary way from the other.

Counter-pointed, is when two chevrons in one escutcheon meet in the points, the one rising as usual from the base, and the other inverted falling from the chief; they may also be founded on the sides of the shield and meet that way.

Counter-potens, a fur resembling the tops of crutches, called *potens*.

Counter-quartered, is when the escutcheon is first quartered, and then each quarter is again divided into two, so that there are eight divisions.

Counter-salient, is when two beasts are born in a coat leaping from each other.

Counter-tripping, is when two beasts are born in a coat in a walking posture, the head of the one being next to the tail of the other.

Counter-bond, a bond of indemnification given to one who has given his bond as a security for another's payment of a debt, or the faithful discharge of his office or trust; it is also called *counter-security*.

Counter-charge, is a reciprocal recrimination or charge brought against an accuser.

Counter-deed, a secret writing, either before a notary, or under a private seal, which destroys, invalidates, or alters a publick one.

Counter-pled, in *Law*, a reply to a prayer.

Counter-signing, the signing a writing for another person in the quality of secretary.

Counter-charm, a spell or charm contrived to prevent another's having effect.

Counter-foil, or *Counter-fluck*, in the *Exchequer*, that part of a tally which is kept by an officer of the court.

Counter-fugue, in *Musick*, when the fugues go contrary to one another.

Counter-part, something opposite to another; in *Law*, of an agreement between two parties, that copy which each person keeps, is said to be the *counter-part* of the other's; and in *Musick*, the bass and treble are counter or opposite parts.

Counter-point, a composition in *Musick*, perfectly agreeable in all its parts. It is divided into *simple* and *figurative*; the *simple* is that used at the first introducing of musick in parts, wherein the notes were all of the same time, and every note a concord; the *figurative* is that used when this kind of musick was brought to a higher pitch, wherein different time was introduced, and discords brought in between the parts.

Counter-tenor, one of the mean or middle parts of musick, an opposite to the tenor.

Counter-plot, a plot laid to overthrow another.

Counter-roll, a copy of the rolls relating to appeals, inquests, &c.

Counter-jawalkro-tail, an out-work in form of a single tenaille, wider at the gorge than the head.

Counter-approacher, in *Fortification*, works made by the besieged when their trenches meet the besiegers lines of attack.

Counter-guard, a triangular work in form of a parapet, placed beyond the ditch, before the point and faces of the bastion.

Counter-march, in *War*, a change of the face and wings of a battalion, whereby the men who were in the front come to be in the rear.

Counter-mine, in *Sieges*, a well and gallery drove and sunk till it meet the enemy's mine, to prevent its effect.

Counter-scarp, the slope or acclivity of the ditch,

ditch, looking towards the campagne.

Counter-vallation, a ditch made round a besieged place, to prevent the garrison from making sallies.

Counter-mark, a mark put upon goods that have been marked before; also the several marks put upon goods belonging to several persons, to shew that they must not be opened, but in the presence of them all, or their agents. In *Goldsmiths work*, it is the mark punched upon the work at the hall, to shew that the metal is standard; also an artificial hole made by jockies in old horses teeth, to make them pass for horses of six years old.

Counter-prise, any thing weighing equal to another.

COUNTERFEIT (V.) to imitate, feign, dissemble, falsify.

COUNTERFEIT (S.) may be either apply'd to the person who imitates, forges, feigns, dissembles, or falsifies, or the thing so done, as a piece of naughty, bad, false, or counter-fair coin, &c.

COUNTERFORTS (S.) spurs or buttresses, serving as props to a wall subject to bulge, or which otherwise would be apt to fall.

COUNTERMAND (V.) to revoke, recal, disannul or forbid an order before given out, which is now not to be executed.

COUNTERVAIL (V.) to be of equal value to another thing; also to be a sufficient recompence, or reward, &c.

COUNTRESS (S.) the wife of an earl, or count.

COUNTING-HOUSE (S.) an office, room, or place appointed to take in and settle the accounts of a merchant or company; and when it belongs to the crown, it is called the court of green-cloth, where the lord steward, lord treasurer, comptroller and other officers of the king's household sit to take the accounts of all the expences of the household.

COUNTRY (S.) in its full meaning, signifies a nation, kingdom, principality, &c. but ordinarily means only that part or place that is at some distance from the city to which it is opposed, where there are but few houses and inhabitants, and they employed in husbandry, &c.

COUNTRY-MAN or COUNTRY-WOMAN (S.) one that lives at a distance from cities or great towns, whose employment is farming, &c. also one that was born at, or comes from the same place, whether kingdom, or county, with another.

COUNTY (S.) originally signified the estate of a count, or so far as he had any jurisdiction; at present, it is used in the same sense with a shire, both containing a compass, or portion of the realm, into the which, all the land is divided for the better government thereof; so that there is no portion of land, but it is contained within some county; there are 40 counties in *England*, and 12 in *Wales*.

Counties or shires are subdivided into rapes, lathes, wapentakes, and hundreds, and these into tithings, &c. In all the counties, except *Durham*, *Cumberland*, and *Westmoreland*, officers are appointed every *Michaelmas* term under the denomination of sheriffs, for the executing justice; other officers of the counties are, lord lieutenant, who commands the militia, *castles rotulorum*, justices of the peace, bailiffs, high-constables, and coroner. There are four of the counties called *counties-palatine*, viz. *Lancaster*, *Chester*, *Durham* and *Eliz*, which formerly had very great privileges, which are now very much abridged.

County-corporate, a title given to several cities, or ancient boroughs, on which the kings of *England* have bestowed several extraordinary privileges, annexing to them a particular territory or jurisdiction.

COUPED (A.) in *Heraldry*, any limb or member born in an escutcheon, which appears to be cut off.

COUPEE' (S.) a motion in dancing, wherein one leg is a little bent and suspended from the ground, while the other moves forward.

COUPLE (S.) a pair, two things of like kind or sort, as gloves, shoes, stockings, &c.

Couple-chief, in *Heraldry*, the fourth part of a chevron.

COUPLE (V.) to join, unite, tie, or bind together two things or persons.

COUPLET (S.) in a hymn, song, &c. when an equal measure, or equal number of verses is found in each division, they are all called couplets.

COURAGE (S.) valour, stoutness, resolute-ness, undauntedness.

COURAGEOUS (A.) undaunted, bold, stout, resolute, fearless.

COURANT (A.) in *Heraldry*, all creatures drawn running are so called; in *Trade*, the usual or common price of any thing is called *current* price; so the allowed or national coin is called the *current*, or current coin of the kingdom.

COURANT (S.) a daily journal, or account of things as they pass; also a dance.

COURIER (S.) a messenger that rides post, or hastily, especially spoken of those who are sent with dispatches to and from princes, ambassadors, or great men.

COURSE (A.) thick, mean, rough, ordinary, clownish, unmannerly.

COURSE (S.) the limits of a racing ground, the general manner of behaviour, or leading one's life, the rout or way a ship sails in respect to the points or compass; also the road, path, or way a person rides or walks, upon a journey by land.

COURSER (S.) a disputant in a school, hall, or college; also a horse, particularly for the service of hunting or swift riding.

COURSES (S.) the natural purgations or cleanings most women have from 14 to 44; also the main-sail and fore-sail of a ship.

COURT (S.) the palace or house where the king resides; also an area, or open place, before a single house or palace, or before a number of houses, built for retirement from the noise and hurry of publick streets, frequently paved with broad stones, where no greater burdens are brought than what the strength of one or two men can carry; also a large hall, or publick room where justice is administered, which goes by various names, according to the particular business negotiated there, *viz.*

Court of Chancery, or Court of Equity, a court instituted to moderate the rigour of the common law; the lord chancellor sits as judge in this court, and it is left to his discretion to give sentence.

Court of King's-Bench, a court where the king himself is supposed to sit in person; in this court are try'd matters relating to the crown and the peace.

Court of Exchequer, a court, wherein are try'd all causes relating to the revenue.

Court of Common-Places, in this court were formerly try'd all causes both real and criminal.

Court of Admiralty, a court, wherein are tried causes relating to maritime affairs.

Court of Arches, a court, to which lie appeals in ecclesiastical affairs, from all parts of the province of *Canterbury*.

Court of Chivalry, or Marshal's Court, a court which has the direction of martial affairs.

Court of Delegates, a court consisting of delegates, or commissioners appointed by the king upon an appeal made to him. It is granted in three cases; first, when a sentence is given in an ecclesiastical cause by the archbishop or his official; secondly, when a sentence is given in an ecclesiastical cause in places exempt; thirdly, when sentence is given in the court of admiralty in suits civil, or marine, by order of the civil law.

Court of Peculiars, a spiritual court, held in such parishes as are not under the jurisdiction of a bishop, but only of the archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Court of Pie-Powder, a court, which formerly used to be held at publick fairs, for the preventing disturbances, and redressing grievances.

Court of Prerogatives, a court, where all wills are proved, and administrations granted to the effects of him, who at his death had five pounds in the diocese, or ten pounds out of the diocese where he died; this court belongs to the archbishop of *Canterbury* by prerogative. The archbishop of *York* has a like court, which is called his exchequer.

Court of Requests, was an inferior court of equity, wherein the parties acted by supplication to the king; it is now abolish'd.

Court Leet, a court held by the lord of the manor, wherein all offences under high treason are enquired into,

Court Lands, such lands as the lord of a manor keeps for the expences of his family, and for hospitality.

Court Roll, a roll giving an account of the lands belonging to the lord of a manor, with the names of the tenants, &c. Tenants holding by the copy of this roll are called copyholders.

COURT (V.) to address a person, to request a favour of him or her, and in a particular manner apply'd to a man's making love to a woman, in order to obtain her for his wife.

COURT-DA'YS (S.) such whereon any court is open to do business.

COURTEOUS (A.) kind, affable, good-humoured, civil, gentle.

COURTESAN or COURTEZAN (S.) a woman of pleasure, a prostitute, whore, or strumpet, particularly such as are conversant with people of superior rank.

COURTESY (S.) kindness, favour, civility; also behaviour, compliment; in *Law*, there is a tenure called the *courtesy of England*, whereby a man marrying an heiress possessed of lands of fee simple, or fee tail, if he have a child by her, which comes alive into the world, altho' both she and the child die immediately after, he shall hold the land during his life.

COURTIN (S.) in *Fortification*, the front of the wall lying between two bastions.

COURTLY (A.) airy, gay, genteel, spruce, nice, after the manner of the king's court.

COURTSHIP (S.) the amorous way of speaking and behaving, used by lovers to their mistresses before marriage.

COUNSEN (V.) to cheat, impose upon, defraud, &c.

COUNSIN (S.) a term of relation between the children of brothers and sisters; also a title of honour bestowed by kings on the grandees of their own, or those of foreign nations.

COUNSSINET or CUSHION (S.) in *Architecture*, the stone which covers a pedroit or pier, or which lies between the capital of the impost and the sweep; also an ornament in the *Ionick* capital, between the abacus and quarter round, serving to form the volutes.

COUSU' (A.) in *Heraldry*, a piece of another colour of metal, placed on the ordinary as if it were sewed on.

COUVERT (S.) in *Heraldry*, something like a piece of hanging or pavilion over the top of an ordinary, which does not hide, but serves only as a covering to it.

CO'VY (S.) a flight or flock of fowls of the game, particularly partridges.

COW (S.) what in the *Country Language* is called a kine, that female creature that produces much milk, both for food directly, and to make butter and cheese, and that also brings forth young called calves, which, as they grow up to maturity, the males are a-gain called bulls, and the females cows, and the

the flesh of these, when killed for food, is called beef.

COW (V.) to snub, subdue, bring under, check, keep in awe.

CO'WARD (S.) a fearful, dispirited person, one that has no resolution, hardiness, or courage; in *Heraldry*, it is a lion born with his tail doubled, or turned in between his legs.

CO'WARDLINESS or **CO'WARDICE (S.)** fearfulness, want of resolution to go through trouble or difficulties, mean-spiritedness.

CO'WARDLY (Part.) like to, or after the way and manner of a coward, fearfully, mean-spiritedly.

CO'WBRIDGE (S.) in *Glamorgan-shire, S. W.* is a pretty good town, where the justices hold a quarter-sessions for the county the week after *Easter*; has a good market weekly on Tuesday; is govern'd by a bailiff, annually chosen, and sworn by the deputy constable; from *London* 136 computed, and 175 measured miles.

St. COWES (S.) a noted harbour for shipping in the *Isle of Wight* in *Hampshire*.

CO'W-HERD (S.) the person or servant that looks after, or takes care of a number of cows.

COWL (S.) a hood worn by some monks, of which there are two kinds, white and black; the white is worn when they are performing their ceremonies, the black is worn in common.

CO'WRING (S.) the quivering of young hawks, which shake their wings in token of obedience to the old one.

CO'WSLIP (S.) a pleasant, small, yellow, spring-flower, that blows in the months of *April* and *May*.

COX'E or **CO'CCYGIS OS (S.)** in *Anatomy*, a bone joined to the lower part of the os sacrum, consisting of four little bones, and two cartilages: The use of this bone is to sustain the intestinum rectum; also the hip-bone.

Coxæ Musculus, a pair of muscles arising fleshy from the os ischium between the musculi m. sup. & pyriformis, and descending obliquely terminate on each side the os coccygis, and adjoining part of the os sacrum, serving to draw the os coccygis upwards and inwards.

CO'XCOMB (S.) that red tuft of flesh that grows upon the head of a cock; also a nickname for a prating, ignorant, conceited fellow.

COX-CO'MICAL (A.) conceited, silly, foolish, impertinent.

COY (A.) one that pretends a great deal of modesty and shyness; also nice, curious, dainty, or difficult.

CO'ZEN (V.) to cheat, impose upon, bubble, or deceive.

CO'ZENAGE (S.) the act of deceiving, cheating, bubbling, or imposing on a person.

CRAB (S.) a sea shell-fish, both large and

small; also a wild or sower spole; an engine with claws to heave ships off or on the stocks, to launch or repair them; also a person of an ill-natur'd disposition.

CRA'BBED (A.) sour, rough, or unpleasant, like wild or unripe fruit; also cross, peevish, or surly of temper; also hard, difficult, and knotty, like very abstruse problems.

CRACK (S.) a noise occasioned by the sudden bursting or splitting of a thing; also a cant name for a whore.

CRACK (V.) to make a noise like the violent splitting or burning of some sorts of wood; also to boast, brag, or value one's self upon some real or imaginary perfection or possession.

CRACK-BRAINED (A.) one that is disorder'd in his senses, or acts without thought or consideration of what must follow from such doings.

CRA'CKER (S.) a small fire-work made for sport, that makes a noise, or cracks often.

CRA'CKNELS (S.) hard cakes to eat for pleasure rather than hunger, that make a noise or crackling in their chewing.

CRA'DLE (S.) a common instrument to put young infants in to sleep, or to rock them to keep them quiet; also that part of the stock of a cross-bow where the bullet is put. In *Surgery*, it is the case in which a broken leg is laid or put after it is set and dress'd; and among the *Shipwrights*, it is the wooden frame in which a ship is either built or repaired, for the convenience of launching her with ease and safety.

CRAFT (S.) a trade; also the utensils used in fishing; also small ships, hoyes or lighters; also subtilty, cunning, slyness, a trick, device, or wile.

CRA'FTY (A.) sly, cunning, watchful, one that watches for advantages, and disguises his intentions by silence, or double-meaning expressions.

CRAG (S.) the top or nape of the neck; also the summit or apex of a rock.

CRA'GGED or **CRA'GGY (A.)** rough, uneven, broken, steep and difficult to go up.

CRAM (V.) to squeeze or thrust close together; also to over-feed.

CRA'MBO (S.) a sportive playing with words in rhimes.

CRAMP (V.) to confine a person in place or time, to do something that is thereby made difficult to perform.

CRAMP (S.) a very troublesome disease, that renders those parts of the body affected very painful, and useless for a time, by violently distorting and contracting the nerves, &c. also the name of a fish, of so cold a nature, that it is reported to benumb the hands of those that touch it, sometimes called a torpedo; also the name of an iron fastening used in *Masonry*, to keep large stones from flying out of their place; also irons nailed to the carriages of a printer's press, to run it in and out as occasion requires.

CRAM-

CRAMPONNEE' (A.) in *Heraldry*, a cross *cramponee* is that which has at each end a cramp or square piece coming from it.

CRA'MPOONS (S.) pieces of iron hooked at the end, for the pulling up of timber, stones, &c.

CRA'MP-RINGS (S.) certain rings worn by some people to prevent the disease called the cramp, generally made of thick iron wire; also shackles or fetters put on felons, &c.

CRAMPWORDS (S.) hard, difficult, unusual or uncommon words; also in the *Canting Dialect*, the sentence of death pass'd by the judge upon a criminal.

CRA'NAGE (S.) a liberty to use a crane at a wharf for the drawing of goods out of a ship; it also signifies the money paid as a consideration for the said grant.

CRA'NBORN (S.) in *Dorsetshire*, is well watered, and pleasantly seated, having a chace near it, many miles in length; it has a small market weekly on Wednesday; 76 computed, and 85 measured miles distant from London.

CRA'NBROOK (S.) a large town, well paved, in *Kent*, that has a considerable market weekly on Saturday; was formerly much noted for a great number of clothiers, but that trade is now almost lost; it is distant from London 44 computed, and 51 measured miles.

CRANE (S.) a bird that has a very long neck, bill and legs; also a machine used for the lifting goods out of and into a ship, or putting them into ware-houses that are above the level of the ground; also a name for a syphon, to draw off wine, &c. without the lees.

CRANE-LINES (S.) in a *Ship*, are lines going from the upper end of the sprit-sail top-mast to the middle of the fore-stays.

CRA'NIUM (S.) an assemblage of bones serving as a cover to the brain and cerebellum, usually called the skull.

CRANK (A.) healthy, merry, brisk, lively, pert, jolly; also positive, or sure.

CRANK (S.) in engines for raising water, is a kind of elbow, but in a square form, projecting from an axis or spindle, and serving by its rotation to raise and fall the pistons.

CRA'NNY (S.) a small slit, hole, or opening in a wall, wainscoting, floor, &c.

CRAP (S.) a cant name for money.

CRAPE (S.) a light kind of stuff like gauze, made of raw silk gum'm'd and twisted on the mill, worn by women for mourning.

CRASH (S.) a sudden noise, the same with *Crack*.

CRA'SIS (S.) a figure in *Grammar* that joins two syllables in one, called also *synæresis*; also a due temperament or constitution of the blood.

CRA'SSITUDE (S.) thickness, or the third dimension of body.

CRATER (S.) a cup, bowl, or goblet; also a constellation in the southern hemisphere,

constituted, according to *Ptolemy's* catalogue, of 7 stars, *Tycho's* 8, and the *Britannick* 11; also a line to which hawks are fastened when reclaimed.

CRAVA'T (S.) a kind of neck-cloth with two ends hanging down before, somewhat longer than the bands were formerly, and plaited close together.

CRAVE (V.) to desire, wish, or long for earnestly; to beg, pray, or beseech.

CRA'VEN (S.) a coward; also an ancient manner of deciding right by combat.

CRA'VING (A.) desirous, covetous, longing for, or greedy of any thing.

CRAW (S.) the crop or repository for the food in a bird, which performs the same office as the stomach doth in other creatures.

CRAWL (V.) to creep, or move slowly, particularly spoke of snails, worms, &c. that do not go upon legs.

CRAY'ON (S.) a substance made up of different colours to draw pictures with upon paper.

CRA'ZY (A.) weak, infirm, sickly, almost worn out; also inclined to, or affected with madness.

CREAM (S.) the thick buttery substance that rises or swims upon milk; also the choicest, best, or most curious part of a thing, book, matter, &c.

Cream of Tartar, a preparation of tartar, made by boiling it in water till it is dissolved, and passing the dissolution through a straining bag; half the liquor being evaporated, the remainder is set to cool, which shoots into crystals, part swimming at top like a cream.

CREASE (S.) the mark of a plait or fold in a garment, leaf of a book, &c.

CREASE (V.) to make a mark or wrinkle in paper, silk, &c. by plaiting, &c.

CREATE (V.) to cause, or bring into being from nothing; also to excite or stir up differences among friends.

CREATION (S.) the producing or making something out of nothing, which strictly and properly is the effect of God's power only, all other formations and productions being properly transformations or change of shape only.

CREA'TOR (S.) he that has the power of creation, which properly belongs to God only.

CREA'TURE (S.) something made or brought into being by another; also a person so attached to the interest and commands of another, that he is to do whatever is pleasing to, or promoting of the designs, inclination, or will of that other person.

CRE'DENCE (S.) belief, trust, confidence, or assurance.

CRE'DENTIALS (S.) letters of recommendation and power, especially such as are given to ambassadors, or any publick ministers, by the prince or state that sends them.

CREDIBILITY or CRE'DIBLENESS (S.) probability, likelihood, the assurance of truth that is in any relation or evidence.

CRE'DIBLE

CREDIBLE (A.) that is probable, likely, or worthy of being believed; a person or story that deserves credit.

CREDIT (S.) publick faith, or the confidence that one man puts in another; the reputation, honour, or esteem that a person or thing meets with, or deserves.

CREDITABLE (A.) honourable, worthy, fit to be done.

CRE'DITON or **CRE'DEN-TOWN** (S.) in *Devonshire*, a small town, situate on the river *Creden*, between two hills; it has a market weekly, and is distant from *London* 147 computed, and 183 measured miles; was formerly a bishop's see, which is now removed to *Exeter*.

CRE'DITOR (S.) one who gives credit to, or puts confidence in another, and generally is applied to that person in trade who trusts another with money or goods.

CREDULITY (S.) an easiness of temper, that is ready to believe what another relates to be true, without examining into the several circumstances necessary to inform one of the reality of the matter.

CRE'DULOUS (A.) a person of an easy disposition, good-natured, and ready to believe the fallacious pretences of designing men, without suspecting, or thoroughly examining into them.

CREED (S.) a summary of the principal articles of the Christian faith; of which there are three allowed by the canons of the church, viz. that called the *Apostles creed*, which tho' it bears their name, is generally believed to be composed a great while after their time; the *Athanasian creed*, or that of *St. Athanasius*; and the *Nicene creed*, which was composed at the council of *Nice*, held in the year 325.

CREEK or **CRICK** (S.) a small bay, or little harbour; also a narrow neck or gut that runs up in the country from the harbour, where goods, &c. may be landed; also a disease that affects the muscles of the neck, and renders them so stiff, that it cannot be readily moved or turned about.

CREEK (V.) to squeek, or make a noise like a door, whose hinges want oiling.

CREEKLADE or **CRICKLADE** (S.) in *Wiltshire*, a borough-town, that sends two members to parliament; it has a small market weekly on Saturday, and a good free-school handsomely endowed; 65 computed, and 81 measured miles distant from *London*.

CREEP (V.) to crawl slowly upon all-fours, as dogs and other creatures often do; also to come silently, softly, or unawares upon persons to discover what they are doing, or to hear what they are speaking, as those do that go without shoes, &c.

CREEPER (S.) any thing that crawls or creeps; also the plant nightshade, and several others that gardeners plant to shade people's windows in the summer-time.

CREMASTERS or **SUSPENSORES** (S.) two muscles which keep the testicles drawn up in the act of coition.

CRENATED LEAVES (S.) in *Botany*, such leaves as are jagged, or have notches round the edges.

CRENELLE (A.) in *Heraldry*, an honourable ordinary that is indented like the battlements of a house.

CREPITATION (S.) a noise made by the breaking, cracking, or rattling of any thing, as the burning of thorns, the parching of pease, &c.

CREPUSCLE (S.) see *Tau'light*.

CRE'SCENT (S.) a distinguishing mark in *Heraldry*, whereby the second brother, or family descending from him is distinguished, viz. a half-moon with the horns turned inwards. In *Farriery*, when that point of a horse's coffin-bone which is most advanced, falls down and prelates the sole outwards, he is said to have *cre'scents*; in *common*, the word means increasing.

CREST (S.) in *Armoury*, the uppermost part of the armour which defends the head, rising over the rest like a cock's comb; in *Heraldry*, the uppermost part of an arms, lying over the cask or helmet; in *Carving*, a piece of sculpture to adorn the top, or head of a thing.

CRE'TFALLEN (A.) spoken of a horse when the upper part of his neck on which the main grows, does not stand upright, but inclines to either side; also fear, dispiritedness, &c.

CRE'VICE (S.) a small slit, chink, or hole in a wall, floor, &c.

CREW (S.) a company or number of men in one place, generally apply'd to the men that go in one ship; when applied to the land, it commonly has a disdainful meaning, speaking of the persons as if they were thieves, whors, &c.

CRE'WEL (S.) a fine sort of worsted, commonly made from the thrums or ends of the stuff of weavers canes, used to mark or do curious needle-works with.

CRE'WET (S.) a small glass vessel, commonly used to put oil or vinegar in.

CRIB (S.) a manger for cattle; also the name of a parcel of cards put out of those dealt to the players, at their own choice, in a game called *cribbage*.

CRIB (V.) to with-hold, keep back, pinch, or thieve a part out of money given to lay out for necessities.

CRICK (S.) a pain in the neck, occasion'd by cold, which stiffens and swells the part so much, that it cannot be moved without great pain, or uneasiness.

CRICKET (S.) the name of an insect that makes a chirping noise like a bird, frequent about bakers ovens; also a small, low, wooden stool for children to sit on; also the

name of an exercise or game with bats and balls.

CRICKHOWEL (S.) in *Dorsetshire*, S. W. a pretty town, seated on the *Uff*, over which it hath a bridge; but the market is very mean; from *London* 119 computed, and 148 measured miles.

CRICOIDES (S.) a cartilage encompassing the larynx, or top of the wind-pipe.

CRIER (S.) an officer in courts of justice that makes proclamation of the business then and there to be done, calls the witnesses, &c. also a parish-officer that goes up and down the streets to make proclamation of things lost, to be sold, &c.

CRIME (S.) an offence, transgression, or sin against, or breach of a known law.

CRIMINAL (S.) an offender, transgressor, or breaker of a law or command.

CRIMINAL (A.) sinful, offensive, or tending to the breach of some law.

CRIMP (S.) an agent or factor for those merchants that trade in coals, or are concerned in shipping for that trade.

CRIMSON (S.) a curious deep red colour.

CRINGE (V.) to make low bows and scrapes, to stoop or submit to, or comply with the humours of another.

CRINKLE (V.) to plait, or fold; to run in and out like the course of a river.

CRIPPLE (V.) to lame, hurt, or disable a person in his body; also to hinder or disable a person from doing any thing by any means whatever.

CRIPPLE (S.) a lame or disabled person, whether bodily or otherwise.

CRISIS (S.) the point of time that the several advantages and disadvantages of any thing are brought to a comparison and consideration, in order to give judgment upon it.

CRISP (A.) any thing that is in a state of being easily pulverized or crumbled, any thing that is dried or shriveled up by heat.

CRISTA GALLI (S.) an eminence in the middle of the os ethmoides, advancing within the cranium, and to which is fastened that part of the dura mater which divides the brain, called falx. *Crista* is also a term in Surgery, for an excrescence arising about the fundament resembling a cock's comb.

CRITERION (S.) the test or proof of the truth or falsehood, goodness or badness of a thing.

CRITICAL (A.) curious, nice, very inquisitive and exact in examining into a thing; sometimes it is applied to time, as the very juncture when a thing was done, or is proper to be done in; also the time when a disease gives proper symptoms for a physician to make a judgment of the consequence of a distemper that a person is afflicted with.

CRITICISM (S.) a very useful and excellent art when properly applied, and skillfully used, being that which by comparing a person's actions or writings by the laws and rules of

equity and truth, the errors that arise in either are discovered, or a way shewn how they may be amended.

CRITICIZE (V.) to examine nicely, curiously, and judiciously into any thing, in order to do justice to all concerned. They who do not thus, or are partial, by exhibiting the faults, and omitting the beauties of a performance, may more justly be said to cavil than to criticize.

CRITICK (S.) a learned and skillful person in any art or science, one who takes a great deal of pains to set the defects and beauties of an action, or writing, in their true light.

CROAK or **CROKE** (V.) to make an ugly, hoarse noise, like a raven, toad, &c.

CRO'CHES (S.) little buds upon the top of a deer's horn.

CROCK (S.) a coarse earthen pan; also the carcase of a small sheep.

CROCK (V.) to smut, daub, or black a thing with soot.

CROCODILE (S.) a voracious, amphibious creature that infests the river *Nile*; it is shaped like a lizard, but is much larger; there are some that are near thirty feet in length; also a term in *Rhetoric*, for an expression that has a double meaning.

CROCUS (S.) a term for saffron; also a name given to several ethymical preparations, from their resemblance to saffron in colour; such as, *Crocus Martis Aperiens*, which is a preparation made by exposing iron plates to the air to contract a rust.

Crocus Martis Astringens, which is made by washing iron several times in strong vinegar, and then calcining it for five or six hours.

Crocus Metallorum, a kind of impure, opaque glass of antimony, made by firing equal parts of powder of antimony and Saltpetre well mixed, in an iron mortar, and covered with a tile.

CROFT (S.) a small close or field near a dwelling house.

CROISA'DE, **CRUSA'DE** or **CRUSA'DO** (S.) an expedition against the *Turks*, undertaken by the Christians for the recovery of *Palatine*, usually called the *Holy Land*; it is called *crusade*, because the parties concerned were distinguished by a cross fixed to their garments, as a badge.

CROISES (S.) those who had been, or were going a pilgrimage to the *Holy Land*; also those concerned in the attempts for the recovery of the *Holy Land*.

CROISANTEE (A.) in *Heraldry*, a cross crescented, or having a crescent or half moon fixed on each end.

CROMER (S.) in *Norfolk*, upon the seashore; 'twas formerly a much larger town than it is now, containing two parish-churches, one of which, with many of the houses, was swallowed up by an inundation of the sea; it is yet a pretty large town, and well frequented.

frequented by fishermen, especially for lobsters, which are caught here in great abundance; it is distant from London 102 computed, and 127 measured miles.

CRONY (S.) a familiar or intimate friend or acquaintance.

CROOK (S.) a shepherd's staff.

CROOK (V.) to bend or make uneven, like the twining course of a river.

CROOKHORN or **CREWKERN** (S.) in *Somersetshire*, is a town three furlongs long, on the river *Parret*, near the confines of *Devonshire*; hath a considerable market weekly on Saturday for corn, sheep, and other necessaries; is distant from London 114 computed, and 133 measured miles.

CROP (S.) the gathering or collection of corn, hay, &c. that any piece of ground affords; also the crop of a bird.

CROP (V.) to break or cut short; to clip or curtail a thing, as corn, flower, hair, &c.

CROSETTE (S.) in *Architecture*, the returns in the corners of chambranes, door-cases, or window-frames, called also ears, elbows, ancones, prothyrides.

Crosette of a *Lathern*, the plaister or covering near a luthern.

CROSLIER (S.) a bishop's staff in the form of a shepherd's crook, hieroglyphically admonishing them, and declaring to others, they are, and ought to be true spiritual shepherds.

CROSIERS (S.) a religious order, so called, because they carry a staff with a cross at the end; also in *Astronomy*, four stars that are near the southern pole, in the shape of a cross, by which the south pole is, or may be easily known to all persons in the southern hemisphere.

CROSLET (S.) in *Heraldry*, is a small cross made at the extremity of a great one.

CROSS (S.) a machine composed of two pieces intersecting each other. In *Botany*, the arrangement of the petals of several flowers, which are to have no more nor less than four petals, and their calix to consist of four pieces; the pistil generally becomes the fruit. In *Heraldry*, an ordinary consisting of double lines meeting, but not passing thro' one another, and forming four right angles near the fess point of the escutcheon. Also, an instrument used in *Surveying*, being a brass circle divided into four equal parts, by lines intersecting each other in the center, at the extremities of either of which is fixed a sight, with holes below each slit, for the discovery of distant objects.

CROSS-GRAINED (A.) peevish, humour-some, difficult, hard to please, &c.

CROTCH (S.) the forked part of a tree, &c.

CROTCHET (S.) the name of a musical note, whose time is half a minim; also a fancy, whimsy, or chimera; in *Printing*, two marks made thus [] or thus () enclosing a parenthesis; also certain strokes hooked at each end, serving to link or bind several articles together.

CROUCH (V.) to bow, or pay submission in a very humble manner, to beg, pray, &c.

CROUP (S.) the buttocks or hinder part of a horse.

CROUPADE (S.) in the *Ménage*, a leap higher than the curvette, wherein the fore and binder legs of a horse keep an equal height, being truss'd under his belly, and not so much as shewing his shoes.

CROUPER (S.) that part of a horse's furniture that goes under his tail to keep the saddle steady.

CROW (S.) the name of a large ravenous bird; also an iron instrument used as a lever to move things of great weight and bulk, as blocks of marble, &c. In *Fowling*, a large net to catch wild fowl is called a *crow net*; also surgeons use an instrument for extracting bullets, broken bones, &c. called a *crow's bill*; in a *Ship*, those ropes that are divided into many parts by the dead-man's-eye, are called *crow's feet*; as are those cross irons that are used in the military art, which being thrown any way have always one spike upwards to lame the horses, &c. when an army is routed, &c.

CROW (V.) to make a noise like a cock; also to boast, brag, vaunt, or tyrannise over a person.

CROWD (S.) a great throng or multitude of people very close together; also a fiddle.

CROWLAND or **CROYLAND** (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, formerly noted for a great abbey or monastery of *Benedictine* monks, and now particularly for its extraordinary situation, being so encompassed with fens, bogs and pools, that it is inaccessible on the south and west sides; it consists of three streets separated from each other by water-courses, planted with willows, built on piles driven into the bottom of the great pool, and joined by a triangular bridge curiously contrived and built: And tho' the town is pretty well inhabited, yet the market, which is weekly on Saturday, is but a poor one; their greatest gain is from fish and wild-ducks, which in the month of *August* are so very numerous, that they drive 3000 into a net at a time; there are a great many pools in and near the town for the liberty of fishing, in which they pay the crown 300 *l. per annum*: No corn grows within five miles of the town, upon account of its being in the midst of the fens; distant from London 71 computed, and 83 measured miles.

CROWN (V.) to finish, complet, or set the last hand to a thing.

CROWN (S.) an ornament worn on the head by sovereigns, as a mark of their dignity. It was at first only a fillet tied round the head; but was afterwards made of all sorts of leaves and flowers, and other rich stuffs, and sometimes adorned with jewels of great value; the high priest, among the *Jews*, wore a *coron*, which girt about his mitre, or the

lower part of his bonnet, and was tied behind his head; on the fore-part was a plate of gold, upon which was engraven *Holiness to the Lord*. Among the *Romans*, new-married people wore crowns upon the wedding day; they were likewise worn at feasts, and were composed of herbs that had the quality of refreshing and strengthening the brain.

The *Military Crown*, among the *Romans*, was given to him who had signalized himself in some martial exploit.

The *Oval Crown* was bestowed upon a general who had been victorious over slaves.

The *Naval or Rysal Crown* was presented to him who first boarded an enemy's ship.

The *Obsequial Crown* was given to him who raised a siege.

The *Mural Crown* was given to him who first scaled the walls of a besieged place, and there fixed a standard.

The *Triumphal Crown* was given to a general who gained a battle, or conquered a province.

The *Castrensis* was a crown given him who first entered an enemy's camp.

The *Civic Crown* was given him who saved the life of a citizen.

The *Laurel Crown* given by the *Greeks* to the victorious *Athletes*, or those who contended in the *Olympick games*.

Crown of Thorns, a crown put upon the head of our Saviour by *Portus Pilate*, by way of derision for his styling himself king of the *Jews*.

Radiated Crowns, crowns with twelve points, worn by the ancient emperors.

Pearled or Flowered Crowns, those of pearls, or leaves of smallage, parsley, &c. such were anciently almost all crowns, even those of sovereign princes, tho' not used in their armories till of late.

Crown, in *Commerce*, a name given to both foreign and domestic money, of or near the value of five shillings sterling.

Crown, in *Architecture and Astronomy*. See *Corona*.

Crown or Coronet, in *Heraldry*, is placed in the mantling of an armory, to shew the dignity of the person who bears it.

Crown-Office, an office so called, because the crown is more immediately concerned in the transactions there: The clerk of this office is chief manager in cases of error, trials of peers, indictments in the crown, informations, recognizances, writing of pleadings, declarations, and other proceedings upon record.

Crown-Glass, the finest sort of glass for windows.

Crown-Wheel of a watch, that part next the balance, which by its motion drives it.

Crown-Poll, in *Architecture*, a post which stands between two principal pillars.

CRU'WNING (S.) in *Architecture*, that which finishes a decoration; in *Ceremonial Speech*, it is the completing, finishing, or setting the last hand to a thing; also per-

forming the great ceremony to a king, of owning and accepting him as such, by the publick performance thereof.

CRU'YDON (S.) in *Surrey*, a large, handsome town, upon the edge of *Bansted Downs*, from which, to the river *Thames*, the country being all pasture grounds, is inclosed the manor belonging to the see of *Canterbury*; the archbishops have a palace here, which is now little used; the hospital for a warden and 28 men and women, and the free-school and church, are large, handsome buildings; the market is weekly on Saturdays; abundance of corn, and particularly oats and oatmeal, are brought up here for *London*; there are two fairs annually, viz. *June 24*, and *Sept. 21*; to the latter great numbers of the lower class of people go from *London*, from which it is 30 miles distant.

CRU'CIBLE (S.) a melting pot used by *Silversmiths*, *Chymists*, &c. to melt down metals, ores, &c. in, so tempered, that no fire is too strong for it.

CRU'CIFIX (S.) a representation of Christ upon the cross; sometimes painted upon a flat, but more generally carved out of some solid matter, usually worn in the pockets or about the necks of devotees in the popish religion.

CRUCIFIXION (S.) the nailing or fastening to a cross by way of punishment.

CRU'CIFY (V.) to punish, mortify, or subdue; but more particularly to put to death by nailing to a cross as a punishment.

CRUDE (A.) raw, undigested, irregular, unrefined.

CRU'DITY (S.) rawness; also the state of a disease, wherein the morbid matter is not yet come to a head, but increases the disease.

CRU'EL (A.) without tenderness or compassion, hard-hearted, fierce, and brutish; also painful, grievous, hard to be born.

CRU'ELTY or **CRU'ELNESS** (S.) tormenting, hard-heartedness, unkind or unnatural usage, fierceness, bloody-mindedness.

CRUISE (V.) to sail backward and forward upon the seas and coast of any country, in order to protect the shipping of one, and to take those of another prince or state.

CRU'ISER (S.) a ship that guards the coasts, in order to keep away pirates, &c. also to make prizes of the ships belonging to some particular prince; and in general, any one that is upon the watch to rob another.

CRUMB (S.) a small piece, or little part of any thing; also the lost or inside part of a loaf of bread.

CRUMBLE or **CRUMB** (V.) to break into small parts, by rubbing between the hands, &c.

CRUMMY (A.) full of crumb; also fat, rich, plump, or fleshy.

CRUMP (A.) deformed, crinked, distorted, out of regular shape and proportion.

CRUMPLE (V.) to tumble, disorder, ruffle, or make irregular marks or creases in a garment, &c.

CRU'OR

CRU'OR (S.) the thick, globulous part of the blood, when separated from the serum.

CRU'PPER (S.) the buttock or rump of a horse; also the leathern girdle that goes under his tail, to hold the saddle fast on his back.

CRU'RAL VEIN and A'RTERY (S.) in *Anatomy*, the large artery and vein of the thigh.

CRU'REUS (S.) in *Anatomy*, a muscle fastened to the high-bone, serving to extend the leg.

CRUSE or CRU'ET (S.) a glass phial or vessel to hold and mix oil and vinegar, &c.

CRUSH (V.) to squeeze violently; to break or put out of its form by extraordinary pressing; also to ruin, hinder, disable, or disappoint a person by oppression or otherwise.

CRUST (S.) the external and hard part of a body, particularly of bread, or any baked matter made of flour.

CRUSTA VILLOSA (S.) the fourth tunick, or coat of the stomach.

CRUSTA'CEOUS (A.) shelly, or covered with a hard crust or coat called a shell, particularly spoken of fishes, such as the crab, lobster, nyctier, cockle, &c.

CRUTCHES (S.) instruments made use of by lame persons to assist and enable them to walk, work, &c. and metaphorically any assistance of any kind whatever.

CRU'STINESS (S.) pettishness, crossness, &c. also the condition of a loaf of bread, the outside of which is covered all over with crust.

CRY (V.) to shout or bawl out, to make any kind of mournful noise upon account of pain, sorrow, grief, &c. to weep, or express the real or pretended sorrow of a person by tears; also to publish, declare, or proclaim any thing in the publick streets, &c.

CRYPTA (S.) a subterraneous place; also a vault under a church, wherein the dead are interred.

CRYPTO'GRAPHY (S.) the art of expressing our sentiments secretly, by writing in cyphers, figures, uncommon characters, &c.

CRYPTO'LOGY (S.) the art of private talking, whether it be by language, motions, &c.

CRYSTAL (S.) a mineral stone resembling a diamond, but inferior to it, both in hardness and lustre; it is found in the tops of high, rough, craggy mountains, whence, it is very probable, it had its name *rock crystal*; there is also a factitious sort made at glass-houses, which is in reality nothing but a very fine sort of glass.

Island **CRYSTAL** (S.) a transparent fossil, brought from *Island*, soft as talc, clear as rock crystal, and without colour, famous for its unusual refractions; it takes a red heat without losing its transparency, and calcies without fusion; steeped in water it loses its natural polish, and rubbed on cloth is electrical. In *Chymistry*, that part of a lixivium or lye made of any metal or mineral, which remains congealed after part of the moisture is evaporated, of which there are many sorts

used for various purposes, as, *crystal of copper* is made by dissolving copper in spirit of nitre evaporated and crystallized, to gain the salt for causticks, &c.

CRYSTALLINE HUMOUR (S.) a thick humour in the middle of the eye, shaped like a convex lens, something flattened, serving to refract the rays of light, that they may meet in the retina, and form an image upon it, whereby vision may be performed; it is the flatness or convexity of the *crystalline humour*, that makes people long or short-sighted.

CRYSTALLIZATION OF SALTS (S.) in *Chymistry*, is when they are freed from their aqueous part, and at liberty to shoot into crystals, which is a property peculiar to salts.

CRYSTALLIZE (V.) to reduce salts, &c. into small pieces exceeding clear and transparent.

CRYSTALLOMANCY (S.) a method of foretelling future events by means of a mirror, wherein that which is wanted to be known, is pretended to be represented.

CUB (S.) the young of a bear, fox, &c.

CUBATURE (S.) the quantity or solid content of any matter or proposed body, whether liquid or solid.

CUBE (S.) a regular solid with six square and equal faces, all at right angles to one another; in *Arithmetic*, a number produced by the multiplication of a square by its root.

Cube Root of a Number, is a number, which being multiplied into itself, and again into that product, gives the number of which the root is sought.

CUBIT (S.) a measure for lengths, used by the ancients, and particularly the *Hebrews*, taken from the length of a common man's arm, from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger.

CUBITUS (S.) that bone of the arm between the elbow and the wrist.

CUBO-CUBE (S.) a *Mathematical* term used by the old algebraists to express the sixth power, now generally wrote x^6 or a^6 , &c. that is, a continual involution of the root five times; as 64 represented by x^6 , is the *cubo-cube* of 2, or x ; as 117649 represented by a^6 , is of 7, or a .

CU'CKFIELD (S.) in *Suffex*, whose market is weekly on Friday, tho' originally it was on Monday; it is distant from *London* 34 computed, and 40 measured miles.

CU'CKING-STOOL (S.) an instrument formerly used to punish scolding women; also called a *tumbrel* and *trabucet*; it was a chair in which the offender was fastened, and so ducked in a pond of water. Bakers and brewers for transgressing the law were also fixed in such a chair, and so ducked or plunged in a stinking pond, or other filthy place.

CU'CKOLD (S.) an ignominious name given to the husband of a woman that criminally converses with other men, supposed to arise from his incapacity or frigidity.

CUCU'LLATE FLOWER (S.) a beautiful blue flower, called by some monk's hood.

CUCU'RBITE (S.) a chymical vessel made of glass, earth, or metal, almost in the shape of a common quart bottle, to rectify and distil liquors in.

CUCU'YOS (S.) a fly in *America*, which is said to give so strong a light in the dark, as to do the office of a lamp or candle.

CUD (S.) sometimes means the inside of the throat, and sometimes the food that a cow keeps there, and chews over again, from whence, *To chew the cud*, signifies to ponder, think, or ruminate upon a thing much or often, &c.

CUDDY (S.) the place in a first-rate man of war between the captain's and the lieutenant's cabins and the poop, divided into several small cabins for the masters and secretaries offices, &c.

CUD'GEL (S.) any stick of a moderate size that can be freely and easily handled.

CUD'GEL (V.) to beat, thresh, correct, or chastise with a stick.

CUE (S.) a notice, token, or item, what or when to speak; also the disposition or inclination that a person is in to do or let a thing alone; also the name of a particular sort of perriwig.

CUFF (S.) that part of a coat at the bottom of the arm, or next the hand, that turns up or buck again, sometimes made of the same stuff or cloth with the garment, and sometimes of another sort; also a blow or box of the ear with the palm of the hand; also a nick-name given to an old man.

CUFF (V.) to slap or strike a person with the palm of the hand; also to make or put on that part of the sleeve of a coat, gown, &c. that turns up, or is doubled.

CUIRA'SS (S.) a thin, light, steel armour, that covers the body from the neck to the waist, before and behind.

CUIRASSIERS (S.) horsemen so armed, as a defence against pikes and small-shot.

CUL DE LAMP (S.) an ornament in architecture, wreathed somewhat like a testudo, used to finish the bottom of a work.

CUL DE FOUR (S.) a low spherical kind of vault; also the arched top of a niche.

CULL (V.) to pick, chuse, separate, or take a few out of a great many.

CULL (S.) a cant word for a man, either good or bad, but generally means one that a wench has picked up for some naughty purpose.

CULLENDAR (S.) a basin or pan bored full of holes to let the water run or drain from pease, beans, colly-flowers, greens, &c.

CULLIAGE (S.) an ancient custom in *Scotland*, which gave a lord the liberty of lying the first night with his vassal's bride.

CULLITON (S.) in *Downshire*, is a pretty good town, with a large market weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 125 computed, and 159 measured miles.

CULMEN (S.) the apex, top, or summit of any thing.

CULMIFEROUS PLANTS (S.) in *Botany*, such as have a hollow, smooth-jointed stalk at each joint; the stalk is wrapped about with narrow, sharp-pointed, single leaves, and the seed is enclosed in a chaffy husk.

CULMINATE (V.) to ascend or rise up to the top; so in *Astronomy*, the sun or star is said to *culminate*, when it comes to or is upon the meridian of the place where the observation is made.

CUL'PABLE (A.) faulty, guilty, blameable.

CULPRIT (S.) in a court of judicature, a criminal, or one indicted for a crime.

CUL'TIVATE (V.) to till, improve, enrich, or make better.

CULTIVATION (S.) any improvement, increasing, or amendment.

CUL'TURE (S.) husbandry, tillage; instruction, or education.

CUL'VER (S.) a particular sort of doves or pigeons.

CUL'VERIN (S.) a piece of ordnance, of which some are 13 feet long, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in bore, some 11 feet long, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the bore, and some 12 feet long, and 5 inches bore.

CUMBER (V.) to trouble, stop, hinder, crowd, or discompose.

CUMBERLAND (S.) one of the northern counties of *England*, partly in the diocess of *Clogher*, and partly in that of *Carlisle*; sends six members to parliament, has 14 market-towns, and 58 parishes; is divided into five wards, and contains 14825 houses, and about 75000 inhabitants, and is 168 miles in circumference; is very mountainous, and consequently not very fruitful, yet there are many fertile valleys, both for tillage and pasturage; the air is sharp, and the bowels of the earth are well stocked with mines, that are rich in copper, iron, and lead ores, also black lead and coals; the sea, and its large lakes and meers, are plentifully furnish'd with fish and fowl; its chief manufactures are silkens, linen, and coarse broad-cloths. This county has more *Roman* antiquities than any other, for being the utmost limits of their possessions, it was always well secured by their garisons, and defended by the famous wall, called the *Picts* wall, which ran from sea to sea about 100 miles, was 8 foot broad, and 12 foot high, upon which was a watch-tower at every mile's distance, in which soldiers were constantly kept; besides which, there were 25 publick castles, and all the houses of the nobility and gentry were built castlewise, to defend them from the incursions of the *Picts*.

CUMBERSOME (A.) large, unwieldy, troublesome, incommodious.

CUNETTE (S.) in *Fortification*, a deep trench about four fathoms wide, sunk in the middle of a dry moat.

CUNI'CU-

CUR

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CUNICULOUS (A.) full of holes or hiding-places. like a rabbit-warren.

CUNNING (S.) skill, art, ingenuity, or capacity of invention or performance; also craftiness, slyness, cautiousness.

CUP (S.) a drinking-vessel; also the husks in which acorns and flowers grow.

CUP (V.) to perform the operation of cupping with a wide, hollow instrument made of glass, silver, &c. which is applied to the most fleshy part of the body, where the large vessels and nerves cannot be hurt, both with scarification, and without it, sometimes to divert or send the blood to another part, or let it out.

CUP-BOARD (S.) a convenient place with shelves, doors, &c. to put pans, dishes, &c. in or upon.

CUPID (S.) the god of love; he is represented under the form of a little boy, with wings upon his shoulder, a quiver of arrows at his back, and a bow in his hand.

CUPOLA (S.) in *Architecture*, the same with *dome*.

CUPPING (S.) an operation in *Surgery*, which discharges blood and other humours by the skin, collected by a cupping-glass.

CUPPING-GLASS (S.) in *Surgery*, an instrument used in cupping, to collect the blood or humour into a tumour under the skin, which are discharged by making several incisions with a scarificator.

CUP-SHOT or **CUP-SHOTTEN** (A.) fuddled, drunk, overcome with liquor, &c.

CURABLE (A.) that is capable of being healed, recovered, amended, restored to health and soundness, whether the patient or thing be sick, disordered, or lame.

CURACY or **CURATESHIP** (S.) a parish which has a curate belonging to it.

CURATE (S.) a minister of a parish, who has the cure of souls; also one who officiates in the room of the incumbent.

CURATOR (S.) in *Law*, a person who has the care of the affairs of one who is emancipated or interdicted. In *Romish Countries*, a minor has a tutor assigned him till he is 14 years old, from which time, till the age of 24, he has a *curator*; in the *United Provinces*, it is an officer who has the direction of the affairs of an academy; that of *Leyden* has three, and the *bourgmasters* of the city have a fourth.

CURB (V.) to stop, check, restrain, or keep under.

CURB (S.) any hindrance, stop, let or prevention; also a swelling below the elbow of a horse's hoof.

CURDLE (V.) to coagulate, or collect the thicker part of a liquor into a confluence like milk, when any acid matter is put into it.

CURE (V.) to recover a sick person to his health; to heal a wound, ulcer, &c. to remedy or prevent an inconvenience.

CURE OF SOULS (S.) a benefice, the incumbent whereof has the care and guidance of the souls of those belonging to it; in *Falco*, a remedy given the bird in form of little pellets to dry up their phlegm, from the appearance of which when evacuated, they judge of the state of the bird.

CUR-FEU (S.) a law made in the time of *William the Conqueror*, that no person, on pain of being severely punished, should have a light in his house after 8 o'clock in the evening, which they were put in mind of by the ringing of a bell at that time; also a custom sometimes observed in a city taken in war.

CURIOUSITY or **CURIOUSNESS** (S.) that faculty of the soul, sometimes called desire, sometimes inquisitiveness; also any thing that is rare, uncommon, or very delicate, either by nature or art.

CURIOUS (A.) inquisitive, desirous of knowing, seeing, or possessing; also nice, delicate, correct, exact, or fine.

CURL (V.) to roll up in rings like hair in periwigs.

CURL (S.) a roll or ring of any thing natural or artificial.

CURLEW (S.) a water-fowl speckled with red and black spots.

CURLING STUFF (S.) with *Carpenters*, wood of which the grain does not run straight.

CURMUDGEON (S.) a niggardly, covetous, close-fisted, mean-spirited person.

CURNOCK (S.) a corn-measure, containing four bushels, or one sack.

CURR (S.) a dog, especially of a mongrel or mixed species.

CURRANT (S.) running, any thing that is generally received, as a story, report, money, &c. also a small, pleasant fruit brought from the *Levant*, of the grape kind.

CURRENCY or **CURRENTNESS** (S.) uninterruptedness, freedom, or passage of money, bills, or any thing else that goes from one to another without objection.

CURRENT (A.) any thing that goes from one to another without objection, as money, bills, opinions or reports.

CURRENT (S.) a running stream; in *Navigation*, it means a strong rapid motion of a sea or river, that frequently runs upon a particular point of the compass, and often contrary to the ship's motion, whereby it is greatly retarded and hindered; the curious allowing for these impediments, is one of the greatest difficulties in the whole art.

CURRIER (S.) the dresser and colourer of leather after it comes from the tan-yard.

CURRIISH (S.) of a snaring, doggish, ill-natur'd disposition.

CURRY (V.) to dress or prepare leather for several uses after it is tanned; to comb, clean, or dress horses; also to fawn, flatter, or comply with another person's humour, in order to get into his favour, &c.

CURSE (V.) to wish ill to a person; in the *Church Language*, to excommunicate or lay under an interdict.

CURSE (S.) a punishment or judgment inflicted upon any people by heaven, for the sins of the nation, &c.

CURSEDNESS (S.) the wickedness, badness, or vileness of any person or thing; the being under or deserving of a curse.

CURSITOR (S.) an officer belonging to the court of Chancery, that makes out original writs for some particular county or counties.

CURSOR (S.) a label of brass divided like a line of lines, and sliding in a groove made in the middle of another label, representing the horizon, and at right angles to it.

CURSORILY (Part.) slightly, hastily, without much care or regard.

CURST or CURSED (A.) fierce, ill-natur'd, crabbed; also one under sentence of divine wrath or displeasure.

CURTAIL (V.) to shorten, cut off, make less, dismember, or contract; also to dock or cut off part of a horse's tail; also the name of a wind musical instrument, which plays the bass.

CURTAIN (S.) that part of the hangings of a room that is before the windows; they are also placed round a bed, both for ornament and warmth; also the wall between two bastions in a piece of fortification.

CURTATE DISTANCE (S.) in *Astronomy*, the space between the sun and that point in a planet, from which a perpendicular being dropped, meets the ecliptick.

CURVATURE (S.) bending, roundness, bowing, or crookedness.

CURVE (S.) any line that is not straight, of which there are innumerable sorts.

CURVET (V.) to prance or move like a managed horse.

CURVILINEAL (A.) a figure whose perimeter has any sort of flexion or bending either inwards or outwards.

CURVITY (S.) a regular bending or crookedness.

CURULE CHAIR (S.) an ivory seat whereon the *Roman* ediles, censors and pretors used to sit; it was also used in triumphs, being fixed in a kind of chariot.

CUSHION (S.) a soft and handsome pillow for persons to sit or lean on.

CUSP (S.) the point of a spear; in *Astronomy*, it signifies the horns of the moon or other luminary; in *Astrology*, it is the first point of the twelve houses in a scheme of the aspects of the heavens.

CUSPIDATED FLOWERS (S.) in *Botany*, those whereof the leaves end in a point like a spear's.

CUSTARD (S.) a pleasant food composed of milk, eggs, honey and flower.

CUSTODY (S.) in hold or imprisonment, under the care and keeping of another, and not at one's own liberty; so a person is said

to be in *custody*, when he is detained prisoner by any body.

CUSTOM (S.) the manner, way, or ceremonies observed by a private person or body of people. In many cases it has the force of a written law.

CUSTOMABLE or CUSTOMARY (A.) that is usual, or according to the common manner of doing things; that is liable to, or chargeable with, custom, farm, or duty.

CUSTOMER (S.) he that buys something of another; also the officers or farmers of the customs or duties upon goods imported or exported.

CUSTOM-HOUSE (S.) an house or office established in ports, for the more easy and expeditious collecting the publick duties and customs upon merchandizes exported or imported.

CUSTOS (S.) a keeper or person who has the charge of any thing. So,

Custos Breviarum, is a clerk belonging to the Common-Pleas, who has the charge of writs and records of *nisi prius*. There is also one in the court of King's-Bench, who files such writs as are to be filed, and all warrants of attorney, and transcribes or makes out records of *nisi prius*.

Custos Rotularum, one who has the custody of rolls or records of the sessions of peace; he is also a justice of the peace, and of the quorum, in the county where he has his office.

Custos Spiritualium, one who acts as an ecclesiastical judge, during the vacancy of a see.

Custos Temporalium, one appointed by the king to take care of the rents and profits of a vacant see.

CUT (A.) severed or divided; also an epithet applied to one who is drunk, as, *He is deeply cut*, that is, he is so drunk that he can neither stand nor go.

CUT (V.) to separate, part, or divide with a knife, sword, or any sharp thing.

Cut a feather, a Sea Term, for a ship's passing the water so swiftly that it foams before her.

Cut a sail, is to unfurl it, and let it down.

Cut water, the sharpness of a ship under the beak head.

CUT (S.) a wound made with a knife, or other sharp instrument, whereby the flesh is separated; also the stamp made from a copper plate of any figure or device engraved thereon, is called a cut, as a Bible or Common-prayer-book is said to be adorned or enriched with fine cuts, or pictures.

CUTANEOUS (A.) belonging to the skin; but usually applied to those disorders, which more immediately affect the skin, as the itch, small-pox, measles, &c.

CUTE (A.) sharp, witty, ingenious, ready, &c.

CUTICULA (S.) in *Anatomy*, a thin, pellucid membrane, void of sense, serving as a cover

- cover to the cutis, or skin. It is the first and outermost covering of the body, and is also called epidermis or scarf-skin; when observed by a microscope, it seems to consist of innumerable small scales.
- CUTIS** (S.) in *Anatomy*, the skin; it is a reticular plexus, or body of vessels like a net, lying immediately under the cuticula.
- CUTLER** (S.) one who makes and vends all sorts of instruments for cutting; such as razors, scissars, knives, &c.
- CUTLESS** or **CUTLASS** (S.) a broad and bent sword, sometimes called a scymeter.
- CUTLETS** (S.) in *Cookery*, are thin slices of veal cut off from any large joint, fry'd, and served up with proper sauce.
- CUTTER** of the *Tallies* (S.) in the *Exchequer*, an officer who provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the fums upon them.
- CUT-THROAT** (S.) a villain, robber, or murderer.
- CUTTING** (S.) the severing or dividing the parts of any thing with a sharp instrument; in *Lithotomy*, it signifies the extracting the stone out of the bladder; in *Heraldry*, it is used for the dividing a shield into two equal parts from right to left parallel to the horizon; or in the *Fesse* way, it is also applied to the honourable ornaments, and even animals, when they are divided, so as that one part is metal, the other colour; an ordinary is also said to be cut when it comes to the full extremity of the shield; in the *Coinage*, it is when the plates of metal are drawn out to the thickness of the pieces to be coined; little round pieces are cut out by a punch, which, until the impression is made on them, are called planchets; in the *Ménage*, it is when one of a horse's feet beats the skin off the pastern joint of another; it is occasioned by bad shoeing, weariness, weakness, or not knowing how to go, whereby the feet entangle; in *Painting*, it is the laying colours on without softening the edges.
- Cutting in Wood*, a kind of engraving done upon wood, used for head and tail-pieces, and initial letters of books, schemes, and many other uses.
- CUTTINGS** (S.) in *Gardening*, branches or sprigs of trees or plants cut off to set again.
- CUZ** (S.) a familiar expression for the relation of cousin or cousin; among the *Printers*, the merry adoption of a person into the privileges of the printing-office.
- CYCLE** (S.) in *Astronomy*, a certain period or number of years, at the expiration of which the sun or moon returns to the same point of the heavens, or which is the same thing, is considered in the same place of the civil calendar; the cycle of the sun is 28 years, and that of the moon 19 lunar years, and seven intercalary months, or 19 solar years.
- CYCLISCUS** (S.) a surgeon's instrument, in form of a half-moon, used to scrape away a rotten part.
- CYCLOID** (S.) in *Geometry*, a curve generated by an entire revolution of a circle upon a fixed line.
- CYCLOIDAL SPACE** (S.) an area comprehended between a cycloid and its subtense.
- CYCLOMETRY** (S.) the art of measuring or computing cycles.
- CYCLOPS** (S.) a gigantic sort of people, who were the first inhabitants of *Sicily*; they lived near mount *Ætna*, whence the poets feign that they were employed by *Vulcan*, in that place, to forge thunderbolts for *Jupiter*.
- CYGNET** (S.) a young swan.
- CYGNUS** (S.) or the swan, in *Astronomy*, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, consisting, according to *Ptolemy*, of 17, *Tycho* 19, and the *Berlinian* catalogue 107 stars, of various magnitudes.
- CYLINDER** (S.) a solid contained under three surfaces; it may be generated either by the motion of a circle from one place to another, or by the rotation of a parallelogram upon one of its sides.
- Cylinder charged*, in *Gunwry*, the chamber of a piece of ordnance, or that part in the bottom where the charge is put.
- Cylinder concave*, the chase or hollow of a gun.
- Cylinder vacant*, that part of the hollow of a great gun, which after charging remains empty.
- CYLINDRICAL** (A.) in the form of, or belonging to a cylinder.
- CYLINDROID** (S.) a figure like a cylinder, having its bases equal and parallel, but elliptical.
- CYMATIUM** (S.) in *Architecture*, is a member in the ornamental part of the entablature or pedestal, the lower part of which is convex, the other concave.
- CYMBAL** (S.) a musical instrument made of brass, like a kettle-drum, and some think in the same form, but smaller, and for another purpose; it was much used by the ancients.
- CYNA'NTHROPY** (S.) a phrenzy or madness, occasioned by the bite of a mad creature, which affects the party in such a manner, that he can neither bear the sight of the water, or the light.
- CYNEGETICKS** (S.) treatises or systems of the laws, customs, &c. of hunting.
- CYNICAL** (A.) churlish, ill-natur'd, stubborn, positive.
- CYNICKS** (S.) a sect of philosophers, founded by *Aristides*, the *Atrebian*, who lived in the 94th Olympiad; they valued themselves for contemning all worldly things, and even all sciences, except morality; they were very free in reprehending vice, and did all their actions publicly; and practised the greatest abstinencies without blooming.
- CYNICUS SPASMUS** (S.) a kind of convulsion,

evulsion, wherein the patient imitates the gestures and howling of a dog.

CYNOREXY (S.) an insatiable appetite even to the degree of a disease, called also *bulimy*, and *fames canina*.

CYNOSURA (S.) a name given to the constellation *ursa minor*, which see.

CYON (S.) a sprig, sucker, or graft, taken from a flower or tree, and sometimes called a *layer*.

CYPHER (S.) the vulgar name for the arithmetical character 0, which of itself signifies nothing; but put before or on the right hand of whole numbers, increases the value of the significant figures ten times as much as it was before; so 3 becomes 30, or thirty; 75 seven hundred and fifty, or 750, &c. also an ingenious manner of interweaving the initial letters of a person's name, &c. whereby they are the same backwards as forwards, and sometimes at bottom and top, &c. also a person that has no respect paid him, nor any authority in a family, &c. also a secret character to write letters in, to prevent strangers knowing the contents.

CYPHER (V.) to make arithmetical calculations, to cast up accounts, &c.

CYPRESS (S.) a compact heavy sort of wood, of an agreeable smell; it scarce ever rots, decays, or takes the worm; it grows in the isle of *Cyprus*. In *Candia* this tree is said to spring up upon digging the earth a little; it was used by the ancients as a token of sorrow at funerals, &c.

CYRENAICI (S.) a sect among the ancient philosophers, so called, because they followed the opinions of *Aristippus* of *Cyrene*, who affirmed that man was born for pleasure, and that virtue is laudable so far only as it conduces thereto.

CYRTOMA (S.) a tumour in any part of the body.

CYSTICK (A.) an epithet given to two arteries, and two veins in the gall-bladder. The *cystick* arteries are two branches from the coeliac, which convey blood into the gall-bladder; the *cystick* veins carry back the remains of this blood into the vena porta.

CYSTICKS (S.) medicines against distempers in the bladder.

CYTHARA (S.) a musical instrument among the ancients, of a triangular form, by some supposed to be the same with the lyre.

CYZICENES (S.) magnificent banquetting-houses among the *Greeks*, situated to the north, and opening upon gardens of pleasure.

CZAR (S.) the title of the emperor of *Russia* and *Moscovy*; it is a corruption or contraction of *Cæsare*.

CHE'SHAM (S.) a small town in *Buckinghamshire*, whose market is weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 24 computed, and 29 measured miles.

CHE'SHIRE (S.) upon *William* the Con-

queror's settlement in *England*, he gave this province to *Gerbold*, a nobleman of *Flanders*, who had undergone many hardships for him; but he had only the title of an officinary earl, the grandeur of the title being not yet settled. A while after, he made *Hugh Lupus* earl, with as ample a power in this county, as the king in his realm, subject to the king only. By virtue of this grant, *Cheeshire* had all sovereign jurisdiction in its own precincts, and that in so high a degree, that the ancient earls had parliaments, consisting of their own barons and tenants, and were not obliged by the acts of the *English* parliaments, but held courts for judicially determining all pleas of lands, tenements, contracts, felonies, &c. and this power was lodged in these earls on purpose to encourage them to keep the *Wealh* in awe; but by degrees it came to be a nuisance to the nation, instead of a benefit; and therefore this, and all other palatinates, was made subject to the crown by king *Henry VIII.* but this county still retains the power of determining all pleas of lands and tenements, contracts and crimes, except treason. It is bounded on the north by *Lancashire*, from which the river *Mersey* parts it; on the north-east corner it touches upon *Yorkshire*; on the east is *Derbyshire*; and on the south-east *Staffordshire*, from which it is divided in some places by hills and mountains, and in others by brooks and rivers; on the south it hath *Shropshire*, and part of *Flintshire*; and on the west *Denbighshire*, and the rest of *Flintshire*; on the north-west corner it hath the *Irish* ocean, which receives all the rivers. It is 45 miles in length, 25 in breadth, and about 112 in circumference. It is divided into 7 hundreds, 11 market-towns, besides *Chester*, and 125 parishes and villages, of which only 87 have churches; the rest are chapels; it sends four members to parliament, two for the county, and two for the city of *Chester*; is computed to have 24,000 houses, and 125,000 inhabitants; the soil is rich and fertile, both for tillage and pasture, feeding abundance of cattle, affording plenty of corn, fish (especially salmon) fowl, butter, cheese and salt, which last is the staple commodity of this county; besides which are many quarries, affording slate and broad stone fit for buildings; also mill-stones out of *Maccop-Hill*; it is likewise well-furnished with timber and fuel from its woods, and the forests of *Delamere* and *Maxfield*; is plentifully watered with rivers, meers, and pools, and hath several heaths and moors.

CHESTER (S.) the capital of the county of *Cheeshire*, situate near the mouth of the river *Dee*, is a very ancient city, and in the time of the *Romans*, the twentieth legion, called *Valeria Victrix*, was quartered here: In former reigns it passed through several changes, was sometimes prosperous, and at other times shared the fate of unsuccessful war; at present

sent it is of a square shape or form, consisting of four large streets that cross one another in its middle; it is surrounded with a high wall, first built by *Edelfleda* in 908, and still kept up in good repair, of two miles in compass, inclosing 11 parishes; upon a rising ground on the south side stands a castle, which is a very ancient, noble, and stately building; with a tower called *Julius Caesar*, in which is a stately hall, where the palatine court and assizes are held twice a year, with all accommodations of lodgings, &c. for the reception of the judges, a hall for the prince's exchequer court, a goal for the county offices, and rooms for the prothonotary and records, and apartments for the officers and servants, and stabling for the horses, &c. the streets are well paved, and on each side have good houses, before the generality of which, are piazza's, like the *London Exchange*, called by the inhabitants *Rows*, so that you may walk dry in the most rainy weather; but this causes the houses and shops, especially in the winter-time, to be so dark, as obliges many of them to burn candles at noon. King *Henry III.* incorporated it into a distinct county, to be governed by a mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs; it was formerly a place of great trade, ships of great burden coming up to the skirts of the city; but by the banks or bars of sand, that the sea from time to time has cast up, the navigation is so much injured, that it is now dangerous for small barks to venture; tho' several attempts have been made to cure it, as yet they have proved ineffectual, tho' they are at this time carrying on large works to effect it, but it is to be feared they will not answer. It is the chief thorough fare to and from *Ireland*, which occasions a great resort of people upon that occasion; it has two large markets weekly, viz. on Wednesday and Saturday, and three fairs yearly, on the 24th of June, 24th of July, and 29th of August. *Henry VIII.* in 1541, made it a bishoprick; the eldest sons of the kings of *England* bear the title of *earls of Chester*; about the year 1690 water-mills were set up, by which the city is now plentifully served with water from the river *Dee*; this city is the great mart for cheese, it being computed that 22,000 tons are annually shipped from hence, of which 14,000 are said to go to *London*, and 8,000 to other parts; distant from *London* 140 computed, and 182 measured miles.

CHESTERFIELD (S.) a corporation-town of *Derbyshire*, pleasantly situated between two rivers, the *Ibbor* and the *Riber*, on the south-side of a hill, in a fertile soil; it is a place of great antiquity; king *John* erected it into a free borough; it is at present govern'd by a mayor or bailiff, aldermen, &c. it is most remarkable for its fair church, free-school, and new large market-place, whi-

ther great quantities of lead, corn, &c. are brought. The whole town is well built, and populous; distant from *London* 106 computed, and 127 measured miles.

D.

D Is the fourth letter of our alphabet, and is founded in most or all the *English* words, that it is written in, excepting *Wednesday*; in the literal numeration it stands for 500, and when a dash is over it thus, *D̄*, for 5000; in titles of books it frequently is the contraction for Doctor, as *D. T. Doctor Theologiae*, or Doctor of Divinity; *M. D. Medicine Doctor*, or Doctor of Physick; so *D. D.* stands for *Dons Dedit*. He gave or presented; *D. D. D. D.* for *Dignum Deum Dedit*. He gave or presented an acceptable gift to God; *D. C.* in *Musick*, signifies *Da Capo*, that is, give or play the whole or some particular part of an air again.

DAB (S.) the name of a fish very like a plaice or sole; it also signifies a blow with the fist or hand clenched; also an expert gamester is so called; and likewise a wet, dirty clout, or mangled piece of fat meat, goes by this name.

DAB (V.) to thump, slap, or strike.

DA'BBLE (V.) to paddle, splash, or play with water or loose dirt; also to meddle with or try at a thing, that a person is not well skilled in.

DA'BBLER (S.) one that paddles or splashes in water or dirt; also a pretender, or person meanly skilled in any thing.

DACE (S.) the name of a very good eating fresh water fish.

DA'CTYL (S.) the name of a common measure of a foot is a *Latin* verse, consisting of one long syllable, and two short ones; also a fruit called likewise a date.

DACTYLIOMANCY (S.) a kind of divination, performed by holding a ring suspended to a thread, over a round table, on the edge of which were marked the letters of the alphabet; the ring, by its vibration, pointed to certain letters, which being joined together in words, gave the answer to what was asked; But this was preceded by a great deal of superstitious ceremony; for first, the ring was consecrated with a great deal of mysterious stuff; next, the person who held it was to be clad in linen down to his shoes, his head was to be shaved all round, and he was to hold vervain in his hand; lastly, before any thing was done, a formulary of prayers, made for that purpose, was repeated, in order to render the gods favourably disposed.

DACTYLOGY (S.) conversing by signs made with the fingers.

DACTYLO'NOMY (S.) the art of counting or numbering by the fingers.

DAD, DA'DDA, or DADDY (S.) a familiar name used by children for father; also a general name for any old man.

DA'DY (S.) in *Architectare*, the die or flat part between the base and cornice of the pedestal of a column; it is called die from its cubic form.

DA'GGER (S.) a short sword.

DA'GGLE (V.) to wet, dirt, or dab the skirts or bottom of a person's clothes, by walking in the dirt, dew, or wet.

DA'GON (S.) an idol worshipped by the *Philistines*, the upper parts of which were inscribed like a human creature, and the lower like a fish.

DAILY (Part.) every day, day after day, continually.

DAIN or DEIGN (V.) to comply with, to yield or condescend to, to vouchsafe.

DAINTIES (S.) all sorts of rich, curious, and uncommon foods.

DAINTY (A.) curious, fine, costly, nice, delicious, uncommon.

DAIRY (S.) a house, room, or office, where butter and cheese are made.

DALE (S.) the plain or valley at the bottom of a hill.

DA'LLIANCE (S.) toying, playing, wantoning, de'aving, trifling.

DALLY (V.) to wanton, toy, or play with women; to trifle, put off, or disappoint business.

DALTON (S.) in *Lancashire*, at a small distance from the sea; its market is weekly on Saturday; here is an ancient castle, that serves as a prison for debtors, and an archive for the records of the liberty of *Furness*; distant from *London* 200 computed miles.

DAM (S.) the female of any sort of beast that has had young ones; also the bark, flood-gate, or other stoppage, made to prevent the sea, a river, or other water, overflowing, drowning, or detrimmenting the country round about.

DAM (V.) to stop, shut up, or prevent water from overflowing a country.

DA'MAGE (S.) any hindrance, hurt, or inconvenience a man may sustain in his fortune, estate, or reputation; also the allowance made a person in a court of judicature, for the wrong he has sustained.

DA'MAGE (V.) to hurt, hinder, incommode, or prejudice.

DA'MAGEABLE (A.) any thing that may sustain or do hurt or prejudice.

DA'MASK (S.) fine linen, silk, or worsted, woven in curious flowers, figures, &c.

DA'MASK (V.) to weave in flowers; also to warm any drinkable liquor gently or slightly.

DAMASKEENING (S.) the enriching or beautifying any work in metal, by engraving upon it, and filling up the strokes with gold or silver wire.

DA'MIANISTS (S.) a branch of the ancient *Acipoliti*; they denied the trinity, affirming that there could be no such thing, as a distinction of persons in one nature.

DAME (S.) a title of honour belonging to the wife of a knight; also a common country name, signifying mistress, goody, &c.

DAMN (V.) to pass sentence, or condemn a person; to curse, or alien to eternal torments; also to reject or disallow a book, or his a play off the stage.

DA'MNABLE (A.) a crime deserving eternal punishment; any thing destructive, wicked, or mischievous.

DAMNATA TERRA (S.) the caput mortuum, or earthy matter left at the bottom of a retort, after the other principles have been drawn out by fire.

DAMNATION (S.) judging or condemning a person to some punishment, and now commonly applied to the being sentenced to undergo eternal punishment in hell with the devil and his angels.

DA'MNIFY (V.) to hurt, prejudice, or damage a thing.

DAMP or DA'MPISH (A.) moist, wet, waty.

DAMP (S.) moisture, wetness; also certain sulphureous vapours that arise in mines, or other subterraneous places, and sometimes strike the workmen; also a panic, or fear that arises in the mind of a guilty or disappointed person.

DAMP (V.) to wet, moisten, or lightly water a thing; also to allay the fury or vigour of a person, by disheartening or disappointing his expectations.

DA'MSEL (S.) a young maiden; also an instrument put into the beds of old people to warm their feet.

DA'MSIN or DA'MSON (S.) a pleasant, agreeable fruit or plumb, ripe in *August* and *September*.

DANCE (V.) to move the body regularly, according to the air of music sung or played, by rules of art; also any motion in bodies is so called; and the attending upon, or going after a person for money, goods, a favour, &c. is called dancing after him.

DANCETTE (S.) in *Heraldry*, is when the outline of an ordinary is notched very largely, and is much the same with indentation, only it is commonly deeper.

DA'NDLE (V.) to fondle, or play with a thing, as a woman does with a young child.

DA'NDRIFF (S.) the scurf or dirt that sticks to the heads of young children or others.

DA'NE-GELD or GELT (S.) a tribute formerly paid the *Danes*, to stop their ravages in this island, but after their expulsion by the *English*, it was a tax first of 12. afterwards 21. laid upon every hide of land, to raise fleets for scouring the seas of *Danish* pirates, and prevent their making incursions, as they used to do.

DA'NGER

DA'NCER (S.) hazard, jeopardy, inconvenience, prejudice, hurt.

DA'NGEROUS (A.) hazardous, inconvenient, attended with ill consequences.

DA'NGLE (V.) to hang at liberty, and in a careless manner; to swing to and fro.

DANTE'LE (A.) *see* *Dancette*.

DA'PIFER (S.) the chief master of the household in a prince.

DA'PPER (A.) brisk, lively, active, nimble, clever, neat, spruce, light; also of a small or low stature.

DA'PPLE (S.) a colour peculiarly applied to horses, in which appear divers spots, shades, or degrees of the same colour, as grey, bay, &c.

DARE (V.) to hazard, venture upon, or undertake a thing; also to challenge, or provoke a person to combat, or to do a particular thing.

DARINGNESS (S.) courageousness, boldness, impudence, adventurousness.

DARK (A.) obscure, mysterious, without natural or artificial light.

DARKING (S.) in *Surry*, is noted for the great *Roman* high-way, now called *Stony-street*, and for the heath or common called *Cottman Dean*, on which is built many almshouses; this common is allowed by physicians to be the best air in *England*; the market is weekly on Thursday, which is very considerable, especially for poultry for *London*, particularly for fat geese and large capons; on holy Thursday annually is a fair, the greatest in *England* for lambs; distant from *London* 30 computed, and 24 measured miles.

DARK TENT (S.) a portable camera obscura, made something like a desk, and fitted with optick glasses to take prospects.

DA'RLING (S.) the favourite or beloved object of a person, any thing that a person is extremely delighted or pleased with or in.

DA'RLINGTON (S.) in the bishoprick of *Durham*, seated in a flat on the *Sterne*, over which is a long stone bridge; is a town considerably large, consisting of several streets, hath a spacious market-place, whose market is weekly on Mondays, which is well furnished with corn, cattle, and all sorts of provisions; near this town, at a place called *Oxenball*, are three deep pits, called by the country people *Hell Kettles*, of which the superstition of former times told many wonderful fabulous stories. The water of this town was so famous for bleaching linen, that cloth was wont to be brought out of *Scotland* to be whitened here. In winter-time, for want of paving, the town is very dirty; it has a beautiful church in it, with a high spire; 186 computed, and 243 measured miles distant from *London*.

DARN (V.) to mend a garment by sewing a hole cross-wise, in imitation of weaving.

DART (S.) the same with *arrow*.

DART (V.) to throw, or start out suddenly, like a flash of lightning; also to cast or fling a dart, javelin, arrow, &c.

DARTFORD (S.) in *Kent*, seated on the *Darent*, near its influx into the *Thames*, on the high road between *London* and *Canterbury*, is a pretty large town, full of inns and publick houses, has a large market on Saturday, well stored with corn and other provisions, which is much frequented by corn-chandlers and mealmen; here is a large gunpowder mill, which, between 1730 and 1738, has been blown up four times, and no-body received any damage personally; distant from *London* 12 computed, and 16 measured miles.

DARTMOUTH (S.) in *Devonshire*, built on the mouth of the river *Dart*, round the west side of the harbour, in a fort of semicircle, on the side of a steep hill; it is both large and populous, and yet but meanly built; though the key is large, and the street before it spacious, where several merchants reside, who trade very successfully to *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Italy*, and the plantations, with fish, particularly pilchards, which are caught here in great abundance. The opening into *Dartmouth* harbour is narrow, but the channel is deep enough for the biggest ship whatever; the sides of the entrance are high, and mounded with rocks, and at the entrance stands a strong fort beyond a platform of guns, which commands it, and though the entrance is not above half a mile broad, yet opens so wide, and makes so large a basin, that 500 of the biggest ships may ride with ease and safety; it is an ancient borough-town, which has a good market on Friday, three churches, and is governed by a mayor and his brethren; distant from *London* 165 computed, and 198 measured miles.

DASH (V.) to give a blow, or strike with the hand; also the free manner of striking flourishes or letters, like writing-masters; to wet with water, by throwing in stones, &c. to silence, or put out of countenance; to confound, surprize, or terrify.

DA'STARD (S.) a coward, or faint-hearted person, one of but little resolution.

DA'TA (S.) such things as are known, given, or granted in a proposition.

DATE (S.) a pleasant fruit; also the specification of time when a particular action was done, writing made, or coin struck.

DATE (V.) to set down or nominate the exact time from whence a writing is in force, or any act was done.

DA'TIVE CASE (S.) in *Grammar*, the third case in the declensions of nouns; it is called *dative*, because it supposes something to be given; in the *English Tongue*, this case is expressed by the sign to, as, Courteous to all, Payable to him, Lend to me.

DA'VENTRY (S.) in *Northamptonshire*, is a good town, but principally depends upon travellers, for support of whom there are many good inns; it is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and steward, with 12 freemen; it has a good market on Wednesday, and is 60 com-

computed, and 73 measured miles distant from London.

DAUGHTER (S.) a female child, girl, or woman.

St. DAVID'S (S.) in *Pembrokeshire*, in *South Wales*, was anciently both a famous city, and an archbishop's see; it is now a bishop's see, but the town is now so much decayed, that they have but few inhabitants, and are without the convenience of a market, supposed to arise from the barrenness of the soil, and its unhealthy situation; so that there is little to take notice of besides its cathedral, whose roof is higher than any in *England*; it is 207 computed, and 263 measured miles distant from London.

DAUNT (V.) to intimidate, terrify, frighten, and put out of heart.

DAUNTLESS (A.) without fear or apprehension of danger.

DAUPHIN (S.) a title given to the eldest son of the king of *France*, and presumptive heir of that crown; he is so called from the province *Dauphine*, which was given by *Humbert II.* to *Philip of Valois*, on condition that the eldest sons of *France* should bear the arms and title of this province.

DAW (S.) the name of a bird that chatters or talks, about the size of a small pigeon, commonly called a *jack-daw*.

DAWB (V.) to smear, foul, or dirty; also to bribe privately.

DAWN (S.) the first appearance of day-light.

DAWNING (S.) the beginning of light, the appearance of hope, or confirmation of expectation.

DAY (S.) in a vulgar sense, means only the space of time between sun-rising and setting, which is termed the *natural day*; but the artificial or astronomical day is 24 hours, or that time in which the earth makes one revolution upon its axis. In *Law*, it is frequently used for the day of appearance in court, either originally, or by assignment; sometimes for the time writs shall be returned at, as, *days in bank*, are *days* upon which the court orders a writ to be returned, or a party to appear upon a writ served; to be dismissed without day, or *sine die*, is to be quite discharged.

Days of Grace, in *Commerce*, a certain number of days which merchants allow one another to pay bills in, after the time specified is expired; in *England* and *Leipsic*, 3 days are allowed, so that if a bill is drawn, payable in 20 days after its date, it is not to be paid till 23 days; in *France* and *Dantzick* 10 are allowed; at *Naples* 8; at *Antwerp*, *Rotterdam*, and *Venice* 6; at *Frankfort* 4.

DAZZLE (V.) to offend or hurt the sight by too strong or glaring a light; also to bribe the understanding, so that a person is resolutely and invincibly blind.

DEACON (S.) a minister of the church, ordained to serve the priest or bishop, to whom

he gave an account how he disposed of the monies delivered to him for the relief of the necessitous; this office was first created by the apostles, who ordained seven; at present, he is one of the lowest degree in holy orders, who reads prayers, baptizes, and assists at the administration of the sacrament.

DEACONESSSES (S.) women chosen in the first ages of the church, to assist at the baptizing, &c. of their own sex; at first, none under sixty, and afterwards forty years of age, were admitted to this office; they were women of good repute, and commonly widows.

DEAD (A.) without life, inactive, flat or insipid, as liquor is that is exposed to the air.

Dead Reckoning, is the estimating or judging where a ship is by the log, the course she has steered being known, allowance being made for leeway, drift, &c.

Dead Water, the eddy water just behind the ship's stern.

DEADEN (V.) to stop, hinder, or weaken the force of a blow, weight, undertaking, fire, &c.

DEADLY (A.) of a destructive nature, causing death; an unspeakable hatred, or revengeful fury, that endeavours to procure the death of the party hated.

DEADS or **DEAD-HEAPS** (S.) such parcels of rock, soil, or common earth, that miners leave in the grooves below the ground or surface, or are thrown away after all the ore is picked and washed out of them above ground.

DEAF (A.) the want of hearing, or not having the use of that sense.

DEAFEN (V.) to render or make deaf, to stop the hearing of a thing, either by making a noise, or hurting the organs of the ear.

DE-AFFORESTED (A.) not subject to, or exempt from forest laws; a privileged person.

DEAFNESS (S.) a difficulty in, hardness to, or total want of hearing.

DEAL (V.) to parcel out goods or other matters; to tell or give to each person his quantity or number of cards at play; to trade in, to traffick, or utter wares and merchandizes.

DEAL (S.) in *Kent*, is a handsome large town, but has no market, being deemed only a part or member of the port of *Sandwich*; it lies over-against the *Dover*, is the famous road for shipping, for all ships to and from *London*, which makes it much resorted to by the sea-faring men, and those who have any dealings with them; distant from *London* 57 computed, and 74 measured miles.

DEALER (S.) a trader, one that buys and sells commodities; also in *Gaming*, one that is to give to, or count out, what number of cards each person is to have.

DEALING (S.) trading, counting, or distributing.

DEAMBULATION (S.) a walking from place to place.

DEAN (S.) the head of a collegiate church, and chief of a chapter; in *France*, the oldest

member

member of the *Sorbon*, and of the parliaments, are called *deans*; the country parish-priests in many places are called *deans*; in the ancient *Monasteries*, he was a superior under the abbot, and had ten monks under his care.

Rural Dean, was formerly an ecclesiastick, who had the direction of ten churches in the country; he was sometimes called arch-priest. *Urban Dean*, was the same in the city.

Dean and Chapter, the superior and body of ecclesiastics belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church.

DEAN (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, in the districts of the *Forest of Dean*, is a tolerable town, consisting chiefly of one street; formerly the clothing trade flourished here, but now the chief manufacture is pio-making; it has a good market weekly on Monday, and is 99 computed, and 114 measured miles distant from *London*.

Forest of DEAN (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, is a large tract of ground, and though much curtailed, is still about 20 miles long, and 10 broad, within which are 3 hundreds, several villages and towns, in which are 23 parish-churches, situate between the rivers *Severn* and *Wye*; it was anciently shaded with woods quite thro'; the soil is a wet clay, proper for the growth of oaks, for which this forest was formerly so famous, that most of our ships were made of them: Within its limits many iron mines have been found, the working of which has lessened the forest, and filled it with men and women, instead of trees; tho' there are still many in it: The king hath here a swan-mote court, for the preservation of the vert and venison, kept at the speech house, a large building in the middle of the forest; the judges whereof are the verdurers, chosen annually by all the free-holders of the county: For the improvement of the iron mines and forges, a court is he'd, directed by a steward appointed by the constable of the forest, assisted by juries of miners, who have their particular laws.

DEANRY or **DEANERY** (S.) the jurisdiction of a dean, or that extent of ground or number of churches over which he has authority, and from whence he receives his income.

DEANSHIP (S.) the office, dignity, power, or authority of a dean.

DEAR (A.) costly, or of a great price; also valuable, beloved, or highly esteemed.

DEARNESS (S.) the chargeableness, costliness, &c. of any thing that is advanced beyond the usual or common price, arising from scarcity, delicacy, &c.

DEARTH (S.) scarcity, want, famine.

DEATH (S.) a privation or cessation of life, or the separation of the soul from the body; with the *Physicians*, it is the cessation or total stoppage of the circulation of the blood, and consequently of all the animal and vital

functions, such as respiration, sensation, &c. **DEATHLESS** (A.) immortal, that cannot die or be destroyed.

DEATH-WATCH (S.) a little insect that makes a noise like the beating of a watch, which by the vulgar is looked upon as a presage of the death of some of the family where it is heard.

DE-AURATION (S.) the covering any thing with gold, or gilding it, as apothecaries do their pills, to prevent the nauseous taste of their physick being irksome to the patient.

DEBA'R (V.) to hinder, prevent, keep from, or shut out.

DEBA'RK (V.) to come from on board a ship, to put on shore, &c.

DEBA'SE (V.) to bring down, to make worse, or qualify too much, as they do gold or silver, by mixing it with too great a quantity of alloy; to humble, or stoop to matters very mean or low; also to undervalue or disparage a thing or person.

DEBA'TE (S.) a consultation upon a subject, wherein all that can be said on either side of the question is urged; also a quarrel, wrangle, or disagreement.

DEBA'TE (V.) to dispute, discuss, or examine deliberately or judiciously; also to quarrel, wrangle, or disagree.

DEBAUCH (V.) to revel and riot luxuriously; to corrupt a person's manners; to seduce or ravish a virgin, or modest woman; to spoil, or injure a thing.

DEBAUCHEE or **DEBOSHEE** (S.) one who practices all manner of lewdness, drunkenness, and disorderly living.

DEBAUCHERY (S.) drunkenness, whoredom, filthy talking, all manner of disorderly licentiousness.

DE'BENHAM (S.) in *Suffolk*, of itself a tolerable, clean town, as being seated upon an hill, but in the midst of very stiff and dirty roads, which causes it to be but little frequented, and slightly inhabited, as well as meanly built; it has a poor market weekly on Friday; from *London* 69 computed, and 86 measured miles.

DEBE'NTURE (S.) a publick instrument given by the government as a security for money due for wages, or for custom paid inwards, which the merchant upon exporting those same commodities is to be repaid.

DEBI'LITATE (V.) to weaken or render ineffectual a person's capacity or power of doing a thing.

DEBI'LITY or **DEBI'LITUDE** (S.) weakness, infirmity, want of skill or power, feebleness.

DEBOIST (A.) debauched, rakish, wild, extravagant, &c.

DEBONAIR (A.) brisk, lively, affable, courteous, good-natur'd.

DEBT (S.) whatever is owing by, or due from one man to another.

DEBTOR

DEBTOR (S.) any person or account that owes any thing to another.

DECADE (S.) the number of ten, or any thing divided in a ten-fold manner, as the common numeration-table, &c.

DECA'DENCY (S.) a falling down, a decaying, wasting, or coming to ruin.

DE'CAGON (S.) a geometrick figure of ten sides, or a polygon forming ten angles.

DE'CATALOGUE (S.) the ten commandments given by *Moses* to the *Israelites*.

DECA'MERIS (S.) a term used by some writers upon sound for a tenth part.

DECA'MERON (S.) a volume or book divided into ten heads, chapters, parts, or books.

DECA'MP (V.) to break up or move a camp at or from one place, and to march or go to another that is more convenient.

DECA'NT (V.) to rack or pour off liquor out of one vessel into another, so that it may be fine and free from the dregs, by leaving all the sediment behind.

DECA'NTER (S.) one that pours or racks off liquor from the lees into other vessels; also a handsome flat glass-bottle to put wine, ale, &c. into, for the more easy pouring it into glasses.

DECA'NUS (S.) an officer among the *Romans*, who had ten persons under him.

DECA'YTE (A.) see *Deffat*.

DECASTYLE (S.) in *Architecture*, a building that has ten columns in front.

DECAY (S.) a gradual wasting or consuming, or falling away.

DECAY (V.) to spoil, wither, waste, and gradually come to ruin or dissolution.

DECEASE (V.) to die a natural and common death, without any external or accidental violence.

DECEASE (S.) the natural dying or going out of this life of any person.

DECEIT (S.) a crafty, subtle, fly, wily imposition, fraud, or cheat.

DECEITFUL (A.) a person or thing that appears or pretends to be one thing, and is really quite the contrary.

DECEITFULNESS (S.) fraud, countenance, false-dealing, hollow-heartedness, &c.

DECEIVABLE (A.) that may be imposed upon, or cheated.

DECEIVE (V.) to cheat, impose upon, beguile, or deal treacherously with any one.

DECEMBER (S.) with some the tenth, and with others the last month in the year, wherein the sun enters *Capricorn*, and makes the winter solstice. In *Romulus's* year it was the 10th month, and was consecrated to *Saturn*; upon the 5th, they kept the *Faunalia*; on the 17th, the *Saturnalia*; on the 22d, the *Lararia*; and on the last day, the *Juveniles Ludi*; and the peasants kept the feast of the goddess *Proserpina*, they having got in their fruits, and sown their corn. The *Painters*, &c. represent this month by an old

man with a rough, grim aspect, clothed in furs, with various coverings upon his head, his nose red, and his beard hanging with icicles, carrying a bundle of holly and ivy at his back, and holding a goat in his hand.

DECEMPEDA (S.) a measure of ten feet used by the ancients.

DECEMVIRATE (S.) among the *Romans*, was the office of the *decemviri*.

DECEMVIRI (S.) a body of magistrates in the *Roman* government; consisting of 10 persons, in whom was lodged the sovereign authority; they had the power of making laws for the people, and it was by them that the law of the twelve tables was composed. The *decemviri* were also appointed to take care of certain affairs, as commissioners are now, viz. to administer justice in the absence of the praetors, take care of the *Sibyl's* books, and the sacrifices, conduct colonies, prepare feasts; sometimes in lieu of *decemviri* only *septemviri*, *triumviri*, or *duumviri* were constituted.

DE'CENCY or **DE'CENTNESS** (S.) modesty, comeliness, any thing fit to be done; order, regularity, &c.

DECENNALIA (S.) feasts held by the *Roman* emperors every tenth year of their reign with sacrifices, games, largesses to the people, &c.

DECE'NNIAL (A.) any thing that is to be continued for ten years, and then cease or begin again.

DE'CENT (A.) handsome, commendable, fit to be done, convenient.

DECEPTION (S.) a fraud, imposition, or wrong appearance.

DECEPTIBLE (A.) that may be penetrated, parted, or made left.

DECIDE (V.) to arbitrate or conclude an affair that was in dispute.

DECIDUOUS (A.) ready to fall, tottering.

DE'CIL (S.) the aspect of two planets when they are distant from one another a tenth part of the Zodiac.

DECIMAL ARITHMETICK (S.) that part of arithmetick which considers units or whole numbers made in decimal fractions.

Decimal Fractions, are those whereof the denominators are decuples of 1, or are a 1 with one or more cyphers; as 10, 100, 1000, 10000, &c. thus $\frac{6}{10}$, $\frac{46}{100}$, $\frac{869}{1000}$ &c. are decimal fractions; but as the denominators of this sort of fractions are always known, they are seldom expressed in writing; but the fraction is distinguished by a point placed before it thus, .6 .46 .869; and as cyphers placed after integers increase their value decimally, so being placed before a decimal, they decrease its value decimally; but being placed before integers, and after fractions, neither of them is increased or diminished.

DECIMATION (S.) among the *Romans*, a manner of punishing those soldiers who muti-

nied

nied, or behaved themselves cowardly, which was done by putting to death every tooth man, for which they drew lots.

DE'CNERS, DECE'NNIERS, or DO'ZINERS (S.) officers who had a check upon the friburgs or districts, for the maintenance of the publick peace.

DECIPHER (V.) to explain, or find out the meaning of a letter wrote in obscure characters; to expound riddles or difficult propositions; to get a clear and thorough knowledge of any hidden, difficult, or mysterious business.

DECISION (S.) the ending, or finishing a matter in dispute; the awarding how a thing shall, or ought to be.

DECISIVE (A.) the last or finishing stroke to a controversy, battle, dispute, &c.

DECK (S.) a floor of a ship whereon the guns are laid, and upon which the men walk to and fro, which is like a story of a house; hence a ship is said to have two or three decks, when she has so many stories.

Rope Deck, is made of cords interwoven, and is stretched over vessels that have no deck, thro' which they annoy the enemy when they have boarded them.

Half Deck, a deck reaching from the main-mast to the stern of the ship.

Quarter Deck, goes from the steerage aloft to the master's round-house.

DECK (V.) to dress, beautify, adorn, or ornament a thing.

DECLAIM (V.) to speak publicly like an orator; also to find fault with, or inveigh against a person, matter, or thing.

DECLAMATION (S.) a kind of oratorical declaim upon a subject, composed by boys for their school-exercise, and to teach them to speak in publick.

DECLARABLE (A.) that may be published, set forth, or made known.

DECLARATION (S.) a setting forth, or shewing the matter; and in *Law*, the writing down the cause of complaint the plaintiff has against the defendant; also a publick order or proclamation of a state.

DECLARATIVE or DECLARATORY (A.) a making known, publishing, or setting forth, &c.

DECLARE (V.) to publish, manifest, or openly shew, make plain, or known; also to denounce, threaten, or proclaim; also to unbosom one's self, and freely to tell one's mind, thoughts, or resolutions to another person.

DECLENSION (S.) the varying the ending of nouns, according to the usage of particular languages; in *Physick*, it means a disease abating or growing less; but in *Morals*, it signifies vice and immoralities growing stronger and more violent; and in *Trade*, the decay of the whole, or ruin of some particular branch or manufacture.

DECLINATION (S.) the falling down, wast-

ing, or decaying, &c. of any thing; and in *Astronomy*, it is the distance of a planet, star, &c. from the equator, either northward or southward towards the poles.

Declination is an arch of a great circle, intercepted between a given point and the equator, and perpendicular to it.

The *Declination* of a planet or star is found by subtracting the altitude of the pole from 90°.

Circle of Declination, a great circle passing thro' the poles of the world.

Parallax of the Declination, an arch of the circle of declination, by which the parallax of the altitude increases or diminishes the declination of a star.

Refraction of the Declination, an arch of the circle of declination, whereby the declination of a star is increased or diminished by refraction.

Declination of the Needle, the variation of the compass from the true meridian.

Declination of a Plane, in *Dialling*, an arch of the horizon comprehended between the plane and the prime vertical; reckoning from east to west, and between the plane and the meridian, from north to south.

DECLINATOR (S.) an instrument used in *Dialling*, to find the declination, inclination, and reclination of a plane.

DECLINE (V.) to decay, grow weak, bow down, avoid, shun, refuse, forsake, discontinue, or leave off.

DECLINING (S.) the growing weak, decaying, leaving off, leaning, or bowing down; and in *Dialling*, those dials whose planes are not exactly under one of the four cardinal, or N. E. W. or S. points, are called *decliners*.

DECLIVITY (S.) the steepness of a hill or other thing, reckoning from the top to the bottom, or downwards.

DECOCT (V.) to seethe, boil, or stew over the fire, in some proper liquor.

DECOCTION (S.) a boiling over the fire, particularly applied to physical preparations, either for diet-drinks, or other uses.

DECOLLATE (V.) to behead, or separate the head from the other part of the body, by cutting it off.

DECOLLATION (S.) beheading; it is a word seldom used in any other sense, than to signify a painting or picture, representing St. John Baptist's head severed from his trunk.

DECOMPOSITION (S.) an analysis, or resolution of a body into its first principles.

DECORATE (V.) to ornament, beautify; set off, dress or embellish.

DECORATION (S.) any thing that enriches, beautifies, ornaments, or sets a thing off.

DECORTICATION (S.) the peeling or taking off the shell, bark, or husk of any seed, plant, tree, &c.

DECO'RUN (S.) order, decency, good behaviour; and in *Architettura*, it is the suiting

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or proportioning every part and member, so as to render the whole most beautiful, commodious, and lasting.

DECOUPLE (S.) in *Heraldry*, separated, parted, not joined; thus a chevron *decouple* is one who wants something towards the point, whereby it is not joined, but is in two parts.

DECOURS or **DECRESSANT** (A.) &c *Decrement*.

DECOY (V.) to allure, entice, draw in, deceive, or cheat.

DECOY (S.) a snare, a trap, allurement, wherdle, or pretence.

DECREASE (V.) to waste, diminish, lessen, or decay.

DECREE (V.) to ordain, appoint, command, resolve upon, or determine.

DECREE (S.) a Law, statute, or order; also a purpose, resolution, or determination.

DECREMENT (S.) a decreasing, or wasting; in *Heraldry*, it signifies the wane of the moon facing the left side of the escutcheon.

DECREPID (A.) lame, weak, infirm, spoken of persons worn out with age, by reason whereof they go stooping, or bowing down.

DECREPITATION (S.) in *Chymistry*, the drying or calcining salt over the fire, till it ceases to crackle; also the noise or crackling which the salt makes while it is over the fire.

DECRETAL (S.) a name given to a pope's letter, wherein are answers to questions relating to ecclesiastical affairs.

DECRY (V.) to run down, undervalue, speak against or ill of a person or thing.

DECURBATURE (S.) a lying down, or resting upon; the being violently seized with a disease that compels the patient to take his bed.

DE'CUPLÉ (A.) ten-fold, or one number or thing ten times as much as another; as 1, 10; 2, 20; &c.

DECUSSATION (S.) the intersection or crossing of lines, rays, nerves, &c.

DEDDINGTON (S.) in *Oxfordshire*, formerly a town-corporate, that sent burgesses to parliament, but does not now; it is governed by a bailiff; and tho' a pretty large town, yet it has but a small market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 58 computed, and 62 measured miles.

DEDICATE (V.) to separate or appoint a thing for a particular purpose, and commonly is meant in a religious sense; also to address or present a book to a prince, nobleman, scholar, &c.

DEDICATION (S.) the solemn act of separating or appointing a church, person, book, &c. to some religious use or purpose; also the inscribing a thing to some great person, as a protection by honour to it; also a fast kept by the *Jews* on the 25th of the month *Cisle*, which answers to part of our *November* and *December*; this fast lasts a whole week.

DEDICATORY (A.) of, belonging, or pertaining to a dedication.

DEDITION (S.) a yielding, giving up, or surrendering a place that is besieged.

DEDUCE (V.) to collect, draw, or infer one thing from another.

DEDUCIBLE (A.) that is capable of, or may be drawn or inferred from another.

DEDUCT (V.) to withdraw, lessen, subtract, or take one thing out of, or from another.

DEDUCTION (S.) a conclusion, consequence, or inference; also the actual lessening, subtracting, or taking one thing out of, or from another.

DEED (S.) something really performed or done, an action; in *Law*, certain writings that contain the conditions of a contract or agreement between party and party, one or more; sometimes they are called indentures, from indentions or notches upon the edges, which do or ought to exactly tally or agree with the counter-part signed by the contrary party or parties, and put into the possession of that, or those parties by whom it is not signed, and is mentioned in the deed itself to be interchangeable or severally signed, sealed, and delivered for the purposes therein mentioned, to prevent all frauds or misrepresentations whatever; but a deed-poll is a plain, single, undented instrument, signed, sealed, and delivered by one party only.

DEEM (V.) to value, esteem, judge, think, imagine, or suppose.

DEEMSTERS (S.) persons in the Isle of *Mann*, to whom differences are referred, and by them decided without any process or charges.

DEEP (A.) the third quality of the dimension of body, and is the same with thick, in contradistinction to long and broad, which constitute a surface; also profoundly learned, hard to understand, difficult to come at, secret, obscure, hidden, dark.

Deep-Sea-Line, a small line with which navigators sound deep waters; at the end of the line is fastened a piece of lead, called the *deep-sea-lead*, the bottom of which is covered with tallow, which brings up part of the soil from the bottom, whereby they discover what coast they are on, though they cannot descry land.

DEEP (S.) the great sea or conflux of waters, so called from its great depth that is scarcely to be fathomed.

DEEPING or **DIEPING** (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, a small market-town, situate in a fenry ground; its market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 70 computed miles.

DEER (S.) those wild beasts of the chase whose flesh, when dead, is called venison, and which are commonly kept in the forests and parks of princes, nobleman, and gentlemen.

DEFA'CE (V.) to blot, smear, spoil, hurt, damage, or injure a picture, statue, book, writing, &c.

DE FA'CTO

DE FA'CTO (S.) actually, really, positively, and truly done or performed.

DEFALCATION (S.) an abating or deducting something in an account; and in *Gardening*, it is the pruning, trimming, or cutting vines and other trees.

DEFA'MATORY (A.) slanderous, injurious, false, abusive.

DEFA'ME (V.) to speak ill and falsely of a person; as to slander, backbite, or discredit.

DEFA'ULT (S.) an error, imperfection, want, flaw; or defect; and in *Law*, it is the rendering a person obnoxious to the fine, forfeit, amercement, or other punishment of the court, for omitting something that ought to have been done, or committing or doing something forbidden.

DEFEA'SANCE or **DEFEI'SANCE** (S.) in a *Law Sense*, is a condition relating to a deed, which when performed, the act is disabled and made void, as if it had never been done; the difference between a *defeasance* and a *proviso* is, that a *defeasance* is made a separate deed or instrument which terminates with the act, but a *proviso* is inserted in the body of the general contract or deed.

DEFEAT (S.) in *War*, is the loss of the battle, a driving violently out of the field, a complete overthrow, a thorough rout, slaughter, or destruction; in *Civil Affairs*, a disappointment, prevention, or hindrance.

DE'FE'CATÉ (V.) to clarify, purge, or refine from dregs, sediment, &c.

DEFE'CT (S.) a blemish, or imperfection; an omission, or want of something.

DEFE'CTION (S.) a deserting, leaving, forsaking, or falling off from a party, whether religious or civil.

DEFE'CTIVE (A.) wanting something, or that is full of faults, or imperfections.

DEFENCE (S.) guard, protection, prop, support; also answering, maintaining, upholding, defending, or justifying; and in the *Military Language*, opposition or resistance; in *Law*, it is that reply a defendant ought to make as soon as the plaintiff hath made his count or declaration.

DEFEN'CELESS (A.) weak, impotent, without friends or support; also guilty.

DEFEN'CES (S.) in *Heraldry*, the weapons of any creature, as the horns of a bull or stag, the paws of a lion, the tusks of a boar, &c. In *Fortification*, they are all such works as cover or protect the opposite posts.

DEFEND (V.) to protect, take care of, justify and support, vindicate, help, or maintain.

DEFENDABLE (A.) that may be vindicated, justified, protected, or helped.

DEFENDANT (S.) in *Law*, is the person prosecuted, or sued in a personal action.

DEFENDER (S.) was formerly an officer of great trust both in church and state; his business was to see that justice was administered impartially, and to relieve the poor and needy.

Defender of the Faith, a title of honour

born by the kings of *England* ever since *Henry VIII.* to whom it was granted by pope *Leo X.* on the account of his writing against *Luther*, in defence of the church of *Rome*.

DEFENSITIVE (S.) any thing that serves as a help, protection, or assistance, whether in *Physick*, as bandages, plaisters, &c. or in *Civil Affairs*, by arguments, weapons, clothing, or any other way of keeping from danger, hurt, injury, or damage.

DEFE'R (V.) to delay, put off, or adjourn from one time to another.

DE'FERENCE (S.) respect, compliment, condescension, regard, or submission.

DE'VE'RENT CIRCLE (S.) in the ancient *Astronomy*, a circle invented to account for the eccentricity, perigee, and apogee of the planets.

DEFFAI'T (A.) in *Heraldry*, is when the head of a beast seems to be cut off smooth.

DEFI'ANCE (S.) a challenging, daring, or open provoking.

DEFI'CIENCY (S.) wanting, coming short, failing.

DEFI'CIENT (A.) unable, incapable, unfit, that wants something necessary.

DEFILE (V.) to unhallow, pollute, profane, corrupt, spoil, daub, smear; also to ravish or deflower a virgin or matron; in the art of *War*, it is to march or fall off by files, or small ranks.

DEFI'LE (S.) in *War*, a strait, narrow line, thro' which an army can pass only in file.

DEFI'LEMENT (S.) the polluting, unhallowing, or profaning any holy or consecrated person, place, or thing.

DEFI'NE (V.) to explain, clear up, declare, determine, decide, or appoint.

DE'FINITE (A.) limited, bounded, ascertained, determined.

DE'FINITENESS (S.) certainty, limitedness, determinateness.

DEFINITION (S.) a clear, short, plain, and general account or description of a thing, wherein should be contained the nature and general properties of the thing defined, by which it may be more easily and clearly understood.

DEFI'NITIVE (A.) decisive, ending, positive, and express.

DEFINI'TOR (S.) a term in several religious orders, for an assessor or counsellor to a general or superior; when in the convent, he takes place next to the superior; but out of it, he takes the precedence of him; *definitors* are subject to the superiors of the convents they live in, so far as relates to the monastic life, but in nothing else.

DEFLAGRATION (S.) in *Chymistry*, the setting fire to a body which has been first mixed with some sulphurous matter, in order to purify it.

DEFLE'CTION or **DEFLE'XURE** (S.) a stooping, bowing, or bending; also a going out of the right way, as a ship does, that by

reason of currents and other hindrances, cannot fail upon her due course; and in *Opticks*, it is called by Sir Isaac Newton, inflexion, or bending inwards.

DEFLOW'ER (V.) to ravish or force a woman against her will; also to spoil or take away the beauty of a thing.

DEFLUXION (S.) a falling or flowing down; and in *Physick*, it is the humours of the body flowing from a superior to an inferior part.

DEFO'RCEMENT (S.) a violent detaining an estate from the right owner.

DEFO'RCOUR (S.) one who by violence dis-seizes another of his estate.

DEFO'RM (V.) to make a person or thing ugly or irregular; to disguise, mair, or spoil the regular form or figure of a thing.

DEFO'RMITY or **DEFO'RMEDNESS** (S.) the ill shape or ugliness of a thing that is spoiled, or rendered unpleasant to the sight, by disguising, adding to, or taking from it something it ought to have to make it agreeable.

DEFRAU'D (V.) to cheat, impose upon, rob, purloin, deceive, trick, or cozen.

DEFRAY (V.) to pay the expence, or bear the charge of a person or thing.

PE'FTARDAR (S.) the name of the treasurer in the empires of *Turkey* and *Persia*.

DEFUNCT (A.) dead, deceased, or one that is deprived of life.

DEFFY (V.) to challenge, dare, out-brave, or provoke.

DEGENERACY (S.) a falling off from virtue and goodness, a becoming bad, vile, or naughty.

DEGENERATE (V.) to grow bad or worse; to fall from its first condition to a meaner or more corrupt state.

DEGRADATION (S.) the act of depriving a person of his dignity or honour.

DEGRA'DE (V.) to render vile, mean, or contemptible, by accusing a person of doing bad acts; to put out of a post or office, to take away the honourable title of a man's ancestors.

DEGREE (S.) the state or condition that a person is in, or that may be changed from a higher to a lower, or from lower to higher; and in a *Mathematical Sense*, it is the 360th part of a circle; in *Physick*, it is the intenseness, or remission of any quality, hot or cold, in a plant, drug, mineral or composition.

DEH'ORT (V.) to dissuade a person from, or advise to the contrary of what a person seems inclined to.

DEJE'CT (V.) to cast, down, afflict, grieve, trouble, or dispirit.

DEJE'CTION or **DEJE'CTEDNESS** (S.) the being cast down, afflicted, grieved, or dispirited.

DEIFICATION (S.) a making or esteeming a person or thing, a god, and under that pretence paying divine honours to it.

DEIFY (V.) to make into, or put instead of God.

DEIGN (V.) to condescend to, to comply with, to grant, vouchsafe, or yield to.

DE'ISM (S.) the belief or doctrine taught by those who reject all manner of revelation, as a cheat or imposition, and go merely by the light of nature, believing that there is a God, a providence, vice, and virtue, and a future state, wherein rewards and punishments shall be bestowed upon the good and the bad; this opinion is also called *Free-thinking*.

DE'IST (S.) a professor, encourager, and supporter of deism; he is also called a *Free-thinker*.

DEI'STICAL (A.) of or belonging to deism or deists.

DEITIES (S.) an appellation given by the poets to those pretended gods worshipped by the heathens, which were as numerous as the humours of the people, or the designs of their governors required.

DEJUGATION (S.) a releasing, uoyaking, or setting at liberty.

DEIVIR'ILE (A.) a term in the school divinity, for something wherein the divine and human nature exists at the same time.

DELACERATION (S.) a rending or violently tearing in pieces.

DELACRYMATION (S.) the flowing down of the watry humours of the eyes, whether arising from pain or grief, commonly called crying or weeping, or involuntarily from some disease.

DELACTATION (S.) a weaning, or taking away from the breast.

DELA'Y (V.) to put off, or defer from one time to another; to hold in suspense.

DELA'Y (S.) a put-off, a deferring, a stop, stay, or holding in suspense.

DELE'CTABLE (A.) pleasant, delightful, charming, or agreeable.

DELECTATION (S.) delight, pleasure, agreeableness, pleasantness.

DE'LEGATE (V.) to substitute or appoint a person to do an action in the room or stead of another; to authorize particular judges upon extraordinary occasions.

DELEGATES (S.) commissioners appointed by a commission under the great seal, to sit up in an appeal to the king in the court of chancery.

Court of Delegates, the highest court for civil affairs which concern the church; hither a person may appeal from a sentence given in an ecclesiastical court; from hence there lies no appeal but to the house of lords; but the king may grant a commission of review under the great seal; the citations are all in the king's name.

DELEGATION (S.) in the *Civil Law*, is when a debtor appoints one to whom he is a creditor, to pay, answer, or satisfy his creditors.

DELETION (S.) a blotting out, a taking away, destroying, or erasing.

DELE-

DELETERIOUS (A.) with *Naturalists*, something of a destructive or hurtful nature.

DELF (S.) a mine or quarry where coal or stone is got; in *Heraldry*, it is one of the abatements of honour, and is a square in the middle of an escutcheon. A *Delf Tame* is due to him who revokes a challenge, which he has given, or forfeits his word of honour. If there are two or more *delfs* in an escutcheon, it is not an abatement; as also if it be metal, or charged upon it, for it then becomes a perfect bearing.

DELIA (S.) a famous festival held by the *Asians*, in honour of *Apollo*; this festival was held so sacred, that they would not execute any malefactor while it lasted: Thus *Xenophon* and *Plato* inform us, that *Socrates* was kept in prison thirty days after his condemnation, because of the *Delian* solemnities, whereas they did not scruple to put *Phocion* to death upon a festival dedicated to *Jupiter*.

DELIBERATE (V.) to consult, think upon, debate, weigh, or consider.

DELIBERATION (S.) a prudent, wise, thoughtful, thorough consulting or thinking upon a thing.

DELIBERATIVE (A.) of or belonging to deliberation; in *Rhetoric*, it is such arguments or illustrations as are made use of to prove something, and to induce the audience to put in execution, what is recommended to them.

DELICACY or DELICATENESS (S.) curiousness, accuracy, perfectness; also daintiness, squeamishness, fantasticalness, pride, deliciousness, voluptuousness.

DELICIOUS (A.) extraordinary pleasant in taste, sweet, rich, valuable, fragrant, curious.

DELIGHT (S.) joy, pleasure, satisfaction; the heat or inclination of the mind.

DELIGHT (V.) to practise a thing by choice, and with great pleasure and satisfaction.

DELIGHTFUL or DELIGHTSOME (A.) pleasing, satisfactory, &c.

DELINEATE (V.) to sketch, draw, describe, declare, represent, set forth, or make plain, as a painter or mathematician doth any figure or body by lines, &c.

DELINEATION (S.) the sketching or drawing the outlines of a picture, &c.

DELINQUENCY (S.) the failing in, or falling off from one's duty or promise; an offending or faultiness.

DELINQUENT (S.) an offender, a criminal, or guilty person.

DELIRIUM (S.) a swooning or fainting away, called also *lipothymy* and *syncope*; in *Chymistry*, it is the causing a salt to melt into water, by putting it into a moist place; also a distillation by fire.

DELIRIOUS (A.) mad, senseless, doting, light-headed, one beside himself.

DELIVER (V.) to redeem from captivity, or any imminent danger, to restore or put into the possession of a thing, to release one from

any trouble, to by a woman in child-birth; also to speak one's mind freely in a public audience.

DELIVERANCE (S.) a setting free or at liberty, the giving or surrendering a thing up that was withheld, the manner of speaking publicly.

DELIVERY or PARTURITION (S.) the bringing forth a perfect fetus, whether living or dead.

Legitimate Delivery, in *Midwifery*, is that which happens at the true time, that is, in the 10th lunar month.

Illegitimate Delivery, is that which happens before or after the right time.

Natural Delivery, is when the fetus comes into the world uniformly, and without any impediments.

Delivery, in *Law*; see *Replegiere*.

DELPHINUS or DOLPHIN (S.) in *Astronomy*, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, consisting, according to *Ptolemy*, of 10, *Tycho* 10, and *Mr. Flamsteed* 18 stars.

DELUDE (V.) to ensnare, entice, impose upon, cheat, defraud, deceive, draw in, beguile.

DELVE (V.) to dig or turn up the ground like a gardener.

DELUGE (S.) an overflowing or inundation of water covering either the whole or part of the earth; also any violent or ruinous trouble that comes hastily upon a nation or private person.

DELUSSION (S.) an imposture, cheat, or pretended miracle.

DELU'SIVE or DELU'SORY (A.) a false pretence, a thing or person that cheats, imposes, deceives, or beguiles one by false pretences.

DE'MAGOGUE (S.) a captain, head or ringleader in a faction, rabble, mob, &c.

DEMAIN or DEMESN (S.) in its *proper Sense*, signifies the lord's manor-place, with the lands and buildings thereunto belonging, which he and his ancestors have from time to time kept in their own hands; in *Law*, it signifies a lord's patrimony, or those lands which he holds of himself; it is also used for a distinction between those lands, which a lord of a manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of a lessee demised upon a rent for a term of years or life, and those lands belonging to the said manor, which are the free or copy-holds; it also signifies such lands as are held for life, and sometimes those only which are held in fee; it is also used in opposition to frank fee.

DEMAND (V.) to ask, lay claim to, require or own.

DEMAND (S.) an asking, claiming, requiring, or owning a thing, as being the proper owner of it.

DEMANDANT (S.) a *Law* term, signifying the prosecutor in a real action, so called, because he asks for or claims lands, &c. and is the same with plaintiff in personal actions.

DEMA'N

DEMEAN (V.) to behave, carry, or act well or ill in company, or otherwise.

DEMEANOUR (S.) behaviour, carriage, or acting well or ill.

DEMEMBREE (S.) in *Heraldry*, is when any of the limbs of an animal are cut off.

DEMERIT (S.) the deserving punishment for ill doing or behaving.

DEMI (S.) the half or diminutive of a thing; as a *demibastion*, in *Fortification*, is one with only one face and one flank; so a *demicanon* is a lesser or smaller piece of ordnance than a cannon, of which there are various sorts; the like may be said of a *demicalcitrin*.

DEMI-GOD (S.) among the *Ancients*, was one who was not a god by birth, but was rais'd to that honour for his heroic actions.

DEMI-GORGE (S.) in *Fortification*, half the gorge or entrance into the bastion taken from the angle of the flank to the centre of the bastion; or the angle the two courtines would make, if continued till they met in the bastion.

DEMISE (V.) to let or make over lands or tenements by lease or will.

DEMISE (S.) the letting or making over lands, &c. by lease or will; also the death of a king or other person.

DEMOCRACY (S.) a form of government wherein the supreme authority is in the hands of the people.

DEMOCRATICAL (A.) of or belonging to the government of democracy.

DEMOLISH (V.) to pull or throw down, to raze or ruin any thing built, to destroy, hurt or spoil a thing.

DEMOLITION (S.) the destroying, pulling down, hurting, or ruining a thing.

DEMON (S.) a name given by the ancients to certain spirits, who, they pretended, had the power of doing to mankind, either good or evil; they also called them *Gnomi*.

DEMONIACK (S.) a person possessed with a spirit or devil.

DEMONIACKS (S.) a branch of the Anabaptists, who believe, that the devils shall be saved at the end of the world.

DEMONSTRABLE (A.) any thing that is capable of being made plain and clear to the understanding.

DEMONSTRATE (V.) to prove the truth of a proposition so clearly, that to deny it, a person must give himself the lye, or be totally ignorant of the matter in question; but this proof is hardly applicable to any thing, but mathematical conclusions.

DEMONSTRATION (S.) the actual or undeniable making a thing so plain and incontestable, by evident and clear proof drawn from self-evident principles, that every body must own the truth of the proposition.

DEMONSTRATIVE (A.) that proves or shews the truth asserted beyond all contradiction; also that may be demonstrated.

DEMUR (V.) to object against an adversary's bill; to shew the deficiencies of a plaintiff's assertions, &c.

DEMURE (A.) precise, affectually grave, over-modest, reserved, or bashful.

DEMURRAGE (S.) an allowance made for a ship's staying longer in a port, for the convenience of loading, &c. than the time agreed upon by charter-party.

DEMURRER (S.) a stop put to the proceedings in an action, upon the starting of some difficulty which must be cleared up by the court before they can proceed any further.

DEN (S.) the cave or place where lions and other wild beasts lodge themselves in, or are kept by those who have them as rarities; also a dark retired part of a prison.

DENARIUS (S.) a silver coin among the *Romans*, in value seven pence sterling; it weighed a dram, or the 8th of an ounce, and was mark'd with an X, to shew that it was equivalent to ten asses, or four sesterces; there was also another sort coined in the time of the *Roman* emperors, and weighed the 7th part of an ounce; it is also used in our law books for an *English* penny.

DENBIGH (S.) the principal town of *Denbighshire*, seated on the hanging of a rocky hill, on a branch of the *Clwyd*, once a place of great strength, when its impregnable castle was in its full vigour, and duly garrisoned; the town is moderately large, well built, and chiefly inhabited by glovers and tanners, has a pretty good trade, and is governed by two aldermen, two bailiffs, and 25 capital burgesses, with sub-officers, sends one member to parliament, and has a good market weekly on Wednesday, for corn, cattle, and provisions; 160 computed, and 209 measured miles distant from *London*.

DENBIGHSHIRE (S.) in *North Wales*, is a county generally very hilly, some of which hills are so high, that they have continual snow upon them, the tops whereof are the countryman's morning almanack, to denote a fair day by the rise of the vapours from them; it is of a different soil, the western part being heathy, and is much inclin'd to sterility, and but thinly inhabited; the eastern part, beyond the vale of *Clwyd*, is fruitful, but the middle, which is a plain, is both the most pleasant and fertile, and well inhabited with gentry. The bishopricks of *Bangor* and *St. Asaph* have each their jurisdictions in the respective parts of this county, which is from east to west 31 miles long, and from north to south 20; it is divided into 12 hundreds, which contain 57 parish-churches, 4 market-towns, and 6,400 houses; it sends 2 members to parliament. Rye, commonly called *amel-corn*, is produced in the greatest quantity; goats and sheep are also plentiful; besides which there are several mines, that produce great parcels of lead ore, particularly that called the *marquis of Powis's*.

DENCHEE (A.) in *Heraldry*, is when an ordinary is indented, or full of notches like teeth,

DENEGATION (S.) a denial, refusal, or disowning.

DENIAL (S.) a refusing, turning away, or disowning.

DENIER (S.) a small *French* copper coin, twelve of which make their sol, or shilling; it is equal to two mailles, or four oboles, and is about one 13th part of our penny; *denier* was formerly a general name for all *French* money.

DENISON or **DENIZEN** (S.) in *Law*, an alien, who by the king's charter is enfranchised, whereby he is in some respects enabled to act as the natives of the land do, *viz.* purchase estates, bear offices or dignities; but cannot inherit lands by descent; whereas a stranger who is naturalised may.

DENOMINATE (V.) to name, or call by some particular appellation.

DENOMINATION (S.) a naming or calling people or things by proper distinctions.

DENOMINATOR (S.) the giver of names or distinctions; from whence in *Arithmetic*, that part of a vulgar fraction that shews into how many parts the whole thing is divided, is so called.

DENOMINATRIX (S.) a god-mother, or female name-giver.

DENOTATION (S.) a marking, noting, or specifying that such or such a thing is the property of such a person, or is to go by such or such a name.

DENOUNCE (V.) to make a publick declaration of some punishment to be inflicted upon a private person; to publickly threaten a nation or people.

DENSE (A.) thick, solid, substantial; in *Natural Philosophy*, it is spoken of bodies that are naturally thin, light, fluid, or aerial, which by the addition of something accidental become heavy, congealed, &c. as the air, water, &c. and of bodies of the same bulk, the heaviest is said to be the most *dense*.

DENSITY or **DENSENESS** (S.) the closeness or compactness of any particular thing, that contains a certain quantity of matter under a certain measure or space, from whence the proportion or specific weight of bodies to one another is known, as of gold to silver, lead to marble, &c.

DENT (S.) a notch or piece cut out of the edge of a thing; also a mark made in any pliable matter, by thrusting the parts in, or making a mark by a blow.

DENTAL LETTERS (S.) those letters which cannot be clearly pronounced unless the tongue touches the teeth, as d, g, n, t.

DENTED VERGE (S.) in *Botany*, is spoken of those leaves, the edges of which are jagged or notched.

DENTICLES or **DENTILS** (S.) one of the distinguishing members of the *Ionic* cornice, consisting of squares cut out at convenient distances, making it represent a set of teeth.

DENTIFRICE (S.) a medicine or powder proper to scour, cleanse, and beautify the teeth.

DENTILOQUIST (S.) one that *lispeth*, or speaks thro' the teeth.

DENTILOQUY (S.) a lispings or speaking thro' the teeth.

DENTITION (S.) a breeding or bringing forth of the teeth, which in young children is commonly about the 7th month.

DE'NUDATE (V.) to strip, uncloath, make bare, or naked.

DENU'DATION (S.) a stripping, uncloathing, or making naked.

DENU'NCIATE (V.) to denounce, threaten, proclaim, or declare.

DENUNCIATION (S.) a proclaiming, threatening, giving warning, or declaring.

DENY (V.) to refuse, disown, gainsay, or oppose.

DE'ODAND (S.) in our ancient customs, is when a man was accidentally killed, the instrument that occasioned his death was forfeited to the king, and by his almoner disposed of to charitable uses, to make in some measure an atonement to God for a man's coming to a violent end.

DEOSCULATE (V.) to kiss with much eagerness, affection and desire.

DEOSCULATION (S.) an hearty or eager kissing a person with much affection and pleasure.

DEPAINT (V.) to characterize, draw or set forth the good or bad actions of a prince, nobleman, or private person.

DEPART (V.) to forsake, separate, or go away from a person, place or opinion.

DEPART (S.) a method of refining gold by aqua fortis.

DEPARTURE (S.) a going from, leaving, or forsaking; in *Navigation*, it is when a ship sails east or west to the meridian it departed from; or it is the difference of longitude either east or west, between the meridian a ship is under, and that where the last observation or reckoning was made; in *Law*, it is when a plaintiff in his reply to the defendant's answer makes a declaration different from his first, as if he should plead a general agreement in bar, and in his rejoinder alledge a special one.

Departure in despite of the court, is when a tenant or defendant appears to the action brought against him, and has a day over in the same term, if he does not appear, but makes a default, he is said to make a *departure*, &c. he shall therefore lose his cause.

DEPAUPERATE (V.) to impoverish, or make poor, by violently taking away the goods or property of another.

DEPAUPERATION (S.) a rendering or making poor by violence.

DEPECULATE (V.) to rob the exchequer, or publick treasury of a prince, or commonwealth.

DEPEND (V.) to rely upon, to hang on, to proceed from, or act by another's power.

DEPENDENCE or **DEPENDENCY** (S.) a resting,

resting, staying, or relying upon; also an inferiority or subjection to a person, as a servant to his master, &c.

DEPENDANT (S.) one that is kept or supported by another.

DEPENDENT (A.) relying, or waiting upon another.

DEPHLEGMATE (V.) to purge or clarify any distilled liquor from phlegm or water.

DEPILATORY MEDICINES (S.) such as cause the hair to fall off.

DEPLORABLE (A.) that deserves pity or compassion; any thing that moves or excites lamentation or sorrow, by the misery, calamity, or distress that a person or thing is in.

DEPLORE (V.) to lament, bewail, pity, or commiserate either one's own or another's misfortunes.

DEPLUME (V.) to pull off the feathers or covering of a creature or person.

DEPLUMATION (S.) a stripping or pulling off of feathers, &c. In Surgery, it is a distemper called also ptilosis, where the eyelids with their callous tumour and hair fall together.

DEPONENT (S.) one who gives evidence or information upon oath before a magistrate, either in a civil or criminal cause; with the *Grammarians*, it is a name applied to such verbs as have a passive termination, but an active signification.

DEPOPULATE (V.) to make a country thin or bare of people; to cut off, ruin and destroy a kingdom, by sword, famine, or pestilence.

DEPOPULATION (S.) the rendering a country desolate or uninhabited, by destroying the people.

DEPORTATION (S.) among the *Romans*, was when a criminal was banished to any particular place, and prohibited to stir out of it on pain of death.

DEPORTMENT (S.) the behaviour, carriage, or manners of a person.

DEPOSE (V.) to give evidence, intelligence, or information upon oath in any cause judicially; to pull down, set aside, or take a person from the dignity of a publick office, as to dethrone a king, &c.

DEPOSIT or DEPOSITUM (S.) a thing committed to the charge of a person to be kept for another's use, as a security for the performance of some contract.

DEPOSITARY (S.) the place or person into whose custody any pledge or security is committed, with whom it is lodged till the conditions are performed.

DEPOSITE (V.) to pledge, pawn, or put a security into the hands of another for the performance of a certain matter or contract.

DEPOSITION (S.) the laying a thing down, or pledging a thing as a security for the performance of a contract; also the evidence given upon oath, before a magistrate, in writing; also the sequestering or stripping a

person of his dignity; it differs from abdication in this, that the latter is supposed to be the voluntary deed of the party who possesses the dignity or office; whereas the former is an obliging him to leave it by force; it is the same with deprivation and degradation; the latter indeed is something more formal and ceremonious.

DEPRAVATION (S.) a spoiling, marring, or making a thing bad, or worse than it now is.

DEPRAVE (V.) to corrupt, adulterate, pervert, or spoil a thing.

DEPRAVEDNESS (S.) a settled habitual practice of what is evil, naughty, or bad.

DEPRECATE (V.) to implore, beg, or desire help or assistance in, or against a publick or private distress, calamity, or evil.

DEPRECATION (S.) a figure in *Rhetoric*, whereby an orator invokes the aid or assistance of some body, or wishes some dreadful punishment may fall on himself or his adversary, if either of them speaks falsely; and in common Speech, it means the earnest praying or desiring God to take away those calamities or afflictions that threaten us, or are actually exercising of us, as a nation or people, or that we fear will come upon us in our private capacity, or that we now feel.

DEPRECIATE (V.) to undervalue, speak meanly of; to beat down the price or rate of a commodity; to disesteem, or set light by a person or thing.

DE'PREDATE (V.) to rob, plunder, spoil, or prey upon.

DEPREDATION (S.) the preying upon; robbing, spoiling, or plundering.

DEPRESS (V.) to humble, abase, or bring down; to lower or subvert; In *Astronomy*, to depress the pole, is to fall from a northern or southern latitude, nearer the equinoctial.

DEPRESSION (S.) a bringing down, lowering or humbling a people; a forcing or taking away some privileges they had before; with the *Mathematicians*, it is the reducing or bringing an equation into lower terms, for the more easy giving the solution of the proposition; also the falling nearer to the equinoctial than the place is from whence a ship departs.

DEPRESSOR (S.) in *Anatomy*, a name given to divers muscles, from their office of lowering or bringing down the parts they are fixed to; also any person or thing that presses, keeps down, or subjects another.

DEPRIVATION (S.) a taking away, robbing, or bereaving a person of his goods, office, children, &c. In the *Canon Law*, it is the act of divesting a person of, or taking away a church promotion, or spiritual dignity, which is divided into *ab officio*, when the offender is stripped of holy orders for ever, and a *beneficio*, which only deprives the minister from his then benefice or living.

DEPRIVE

DEPRIVE (V.) to take away from, rob, or bereave a person of any thing.

DEPTH (S.) is the same with thickness; and in the *Military Art*, is the number of men in a file, which in a Squadron is commonly three, and in a battalion six.

DEPU'LSION (S.) a thrusting, forcing, driving, or beating away.

DEPURATE (V.) to purge, purify, or separate the gross impure part from the finer and clearer part of any thing.

DEPUTATION (S.) the authorizing or empowering one or more persons to do certain acts for, and in behalf of another; also the instrument, writing, commission, or warrant that is given to the Custom-house and Excise-officers, by virtue of which they act in their several places, make seizures, &c.

DEPUTE (V.) to separate or appoint one or more persons to negotiate a publick or private affair, with a prince, state, or private person.

DEPUTY (S.) an ambassador or person appointed to negotiate affairs with another; a sub-governor or lieutenant; and in a *Law Sense*, one who executes any office, &c. for, or in the right of another, upon whose misdemeanour, or forfeiture, the principal is subject to lose his office.

DERBY (S.) the principal town of *Derbyshire*; it is a large, neat, populous, and well-built town, consisting of five parishes, and very much improved of late years, by rebuilding one of the churches, the market-place, &c. it is of a very ancient date, and endowed with many privileges, particularly its exemption from paying toll both in *London*, and most other parts of the kingdom; the trade of this town is not very considerable, being more inhabited by gentry, than manufacturers, tho' it is a staple for wool; yet the traffick is mostly retail, consisting in buying corn, and selling it again to the high-land countries, in making malt, and brewing ale, for which it is much noted: This town is governed by a mayor, high-steward, nine aldermen, a recorder, 14 brethren, 14 common-council-men, and a town-clerk; it sends two members to parliament; the assizes are usually held in the town-hall, which is a beautiful stone building; there are three markets kept here weekly, viz. Wednesday, Friday and Saturday; and seven fairs annually; it is 98 computed, and 122 measured miles distant from *London*.

DERBYSHIRE (S.) is an inland county, whose form is somewhat triangular, being but six miles broad in the south, and 30 in the north; about 38 miles long, and 200 in circumference; it is divided into six hundreds, in which are nine market-towns, 160 parishes, 56,000 houses, and 283,000 inhabitants; and sends four members to parliament; it is divided into two parts by the course of the river *Derwent*, which rising in the north borders of it, runs quite cross it,

and empties its water, which is coloured black by the soil, into the *Trent*, which glides by its southern coast; the soil on each side is of a very different nature, the east and southern parts being well cultivated, fruitful, and full of gentlemen's seats, and parks; but the western, which is called the *Peak*, is mountainous and barren, as to corn, grass, &c. but is nearly as advantageous to the inhabitants, by the great number of lead, coal, and iron mines, and quarries, that produce marble, alabaster, and crystal; also mill-stones, grind-stones, scythe-stones, &c. *Buxton Wells* is much resorted to, and for the same reasons that the *Barb* is frequented, the waters, both hot and cold, having much the same virtues; the three wonderful caves, called the *Devil's Arse*, *Elden-Hole*, and *Pool's-Hole*, are the surprise of all travellers that go to see them.

DEREHAM, DEE'RHAM or MARKET-DEREHAM (S.) in *Norfolk*; this town was almost wholly reduced to ashes, by a terrible fire; but is now beautifully rebuilt; in queen *Elizabeth's* time it belonged to the bishops of *Ely*; but was afterwards in the crown, and was made part of the settlement of queen *Katherine*, consort of king *Charles II.* it is a large town, and hath many hamlets; its market is weekly on Friday, where large quantities of wool are constantly brought; and is distant from *London* 83 computed, and 97 measured miles.

DERELICTION (S.) a leaving, forsaking, or exposing to danger, distress, or damage; in a *Law Sense*, it is the wilful throwing away, or disowning any parcel or quantity of goods.

DERELICTS (S.) goods wilfully neglected, or thrown away by the owner; also such lands as the sea once covered, but now leaves dry, and fit for cultivation.

DERIDE (V.) to mock at, scorn, or despise; to laugh, jeer, or flout at.

DERISION (S.) a mocking, laughing at, scorn, or despising.

DERISORY (A.) despisable, that deserves to be contemned, laughed at, or rejected.

DERIVATION (S.) a fetching a thing or word from its original; a flowing or coming from; in *Medicine*, the diverting or preventing a humour from falling on some noble part, by drawing it to one where it is less dangerous.

DERIVATIVE (A.) any person or thing that comes from, or takes its rise from another.

DERIVE (V.) to draw or fetch from another; to arise or come from another.

DERMA (S.) in *Anatomy*, that skin or tegument of an animal, which lies immediately under the scarf-skin.

DERN or DARN (V.) to mend stockings, gaves, aprons, &c. that have holes broke in them, by laying the threads in the manner of weaving.

DEROGATE (V.) to swerve or fall away ; to lessen or undervalue ; to disparage.

DEROGATION (S.) a lessening, undervaluing, or detracting from the worth or esteem of a person ; in *Law*, it is an act which destroys a preceding one ; a *derogation*, in *general Terms*, is not allowed in a court of judicature ; they must be particularized with a great deal of form.

DEROGATORY (A.) that lessens or takes away from the dignity or value of a person or thing ; in *Law*, something importing derogation ; thus, if a person own himself indebted in a certain sum, altho' he has received an acquittance for the same, the act is *derogatory*.

D'ERVICES or D'ERVICES (S.) a kind of monks among the *Turks*, who lead a very austere life, and profess extreme poverty ; there is also another sort, called *Mecvelantes*, from their founder *Mecvelava*, who affect a great deal of humanity, patience, modesty, and charity ; always go bare-legg'd, and open-breasted : They fast every Wednesday, Tuesday, and Friday ; they hold meetings, at which the superior presides ; one of them plays all the while upon a flute, the rest turning themselves round with incredible swiftness ; the greatest part of them apply themselves to magic, legerdemain, postures, &c. and, contrary to *Mahomet's* precepts, drink strong liquors.

DES'ART (S.) a lonesome, or inhabited place, consisting of large tracts or spaces of ground.

DE'CAN'T (V.) to enlarge, explain, or paraphrase upon a subject ; in *Musick*, it is the art of composition, and, according as it is employed, is called *plain*, or *figurative* : *Plain*, when it only relates to counter point, as in *Plalmody* ; and *figurative*, when it employs the whole art and fancy of the composer, both as to air, measure, and all the other parts of composing.

Double Decant, is when the parts are so contrived, that the bass may be made the treble, and the treble the bass.

DESCEND (V.) to come down from a high to a low place ; to stoop, yield, or comply with what is below a person's dignity ; also to come from a particular family, or noted ancestor.

DESCENDANTS (S.) children, offspring, progeny, posterity.

DESCENDING (S.) falling, or moving lower, coming down as from the top of a hill, ladder, &c. also coming of, or springing from, a particular person or family.

DESCENSION (S.) going down, or moving lower ; with the *Chymists*, it is the falling down of the essential juice dissolved from the distilled matter ; in *Astronomy*, speaking of a sign, it is either *direct* or *oblique* ; *direct*, when the arch of the equator, which descends with the sign or star in it, comes below the horizon of a right sphere ; and *oblique*,

when a part of the equator descends with the sun, or star, or any point in an oblique sphere.

DESCENSIONAL DIFFERENCE (S.) is the difference between the right and oblique descension of a star.

DESCENT (S.) the motion of a thing from above downwards ; also birth or extraction, noble or base ; also the invasion of a country by landing an army of enemies in some defenceless part of it suddenly ; in *Heraldry*, it is when a creature is expressed, as though he were going to leap down from some high place, &c.

DESCRIBE (V.) in *Geometry*, is to draw or make any figure, as a triangle, square, circle, ellipsis, &c. in *Literature*, is to set out, explain, and enumerate the several parts of a subject, history, &c. in *Painting*, it is to delineate, make, or draw the shape, form, or representation of a thing.

DESCRIBENT (S.) one person or thing that explains, delineates, or describes another.

DESCRIPTION (S.) an account of the general accidents, shapes, and properties of a thing, in order to know and distinguish it from something else ; in *Geometry*, it is the constructing or forming a figure.

DESCRY' (V.) to discover, perceive, or discern afar off.

DE'SECRATE (V.) to profane, or turn to a vile, mean, or common use, any thing that had been consecrated to a religious purpose, as a church into a stable, &c.

DESE'KT (V.) to forsake or leave ; also to run away from his colours, as soldiers do.

DE'SERT (S.) merit, worth, value ; also sweet-meats, fruit, &c. served up at the conclusion of a feast ; also a lonesome place, a wilderness, or large uninhabited country.

DESE'RTER (S.) one that forsakes his companions, friends, or opinion ; also a soldier who quits or runs away from his company without leave, and lifts himself under another, or runs away from the service quite.

DESERTION (S.) a leaving or forsaking a person or party ; the running away of a soldier from his colours, &c.

DE'SERTLESS (A.) one that has no merit or worth in him, that can claim no favour or pity, &c.

DESE'RV (V.) to merit, or be worthy of rewards or punishments.

DESE'RVEDLY (Part.) justly, truly, fitly, &c.

DESE'RVING (A.) worthy of reward or punishment.

DESHAB'LE (S.) an undress.

DESHACHEE' (A.) in *Heraldry*, is when the limbs of a beast are cut off, but yet remain on the escutcheon at a small distance from the body.

DESICCATIVE (S.) a medicine that dries up superfluous moisture.

DESIGN (V.) to intend, to project, to contrive.

- trive, to sketch out the plan or draught of a work, picture, &c.
- DESIGN** (S.) the purpose, project, intention, draught, plan, &c. of a work; also the thing when finished, and duly executed.
- DESIGNATION or DESIGNMENT** (S.) the marking a thing that it may be known.
- DESIRABLE** (A.) whatever is worthy of praise, love, esteem, or possession.
- DESIRE** (V.) to covet after, long, or wish for; also to beseech, pray, request or entreat.
- DESIROUS** (A.) a passionate longing after, wishing, praying, or requesting for a thing.
- DESIST** (V.) to leave off, discontinue, give over, or forbear.
- DESK** (S.) sometimes means the pew or room that a reader in a church has appointed for him to perform his office in, and sometimes a conveniency, either fixed or moveable, to write on, and put papers in, &c.
- DESOLATE** (A.) afflicted, mournful, lonesome, frightful and horrid; ruinous, uncomfortable, or distressed.
- DESOLATION** (S.) a destroying, ruining, or laying waste by fire, sword, or other grievous calamity.
- DESPAIR** (S.) a passion of the mind, excited by imagining the object or subject desired is unattainable, either by superiority of situation, or difficulty of access, which creates in different minds different effects, in some a total negligence of doing even what might conduce to the accomplishing the thing desired, and in others a melancholy or madness very difficult to cure or remove.
- DESPAIR** (V.) to be past all hopes or expectations, to give a thing over for lost or unattainable.
- DESPERADO** (S.) a bold, resolute fellow, that flinches at no danger or difficulty.
- DESPERATE** (A.) mad, furious, without consideration, rash, thoughtless.
- DESPERATION or DESPERATENESS** (S.) without hope, melancholy; also imprudence, rashness, furiousness, madness, folly.
- DESPICABLE or DESPISEABLE** (A.) mean, base, vile, contemptible, nothing worth.
- DESPISE** (V.) to scorn, condemn, disesteem, slight, set at naught, undervalue, which may arise either from the pride and haughtiness of the one party, or the wickedness and real worthlessness of the other.
- DESPITE** (S.) hatred, malice, scorn, contempt, grudge, or pique.
- DESPOIL** (V.) to rob, strip, plunder, or take away the goods of another.
- DESPOIND** (V.) to despair, be out of heart, to lose all courage or expectation.
- DESPOINDENCE or DESPOINDENCY** (S.) a fainting, despairing, or losing all courage or expectation of doing or attaining a thing.
- DESPOT** (S.) a title given to the princes of *Serbia, Wallachia*, and some of the neighbouring princes.
- DESPO'TICK or DESPO'TICAL** (A.) absolute, uncontrollable, arbitrary, positive, without check, supreme; as is such a king, who governs not by flattery and fixed laws made by advice and consent of the people, or their representatives, but by the sole will and pleasure of himself, varying or altering any usage, custom, or law, heretofore practised, either by his ancestors or himself, when and where he thinks fit.
- DESPOU'ILLE** (S.) in *Heraltry*, is the skin of a beast with the head, feet, claws, &c. stuffed, so that it appears to be the real creature.
- DESPUMATE** (V.) to clarify, purge, purify, or refine liquors, by first heating or boiling them to raise the scum, and then taking it off as it rises.
- DE'SQUAMATE** (V.) to scrape off the fins from fish; and in *Surgery*, to scale off the corrupt or shatter'd parts of bones.
- DE'STIN or DESTINATE** (V.) to appoint, design, condemn, ordain, or determine.
- DE'STINIES** (S.) see *Paræ*.
- DE'STINY** (S.) the order, disposition, or chain of second causes, which carry with them a necessity of event; also the good or ill that does or shall happen to people, so long as they are in this life.
- DE'STITUTE** (A.) helpless, forlorn, forsaken, in want and misery.
- DESTROY** (V.) to ruin, overthrow, raze, spoil, lay waste, kill, or deface.
- DESTRU'CTION** (S.) spoiling, ruining, hurting, laying waste, or overthrowing.
- DESTRU'CTIVE** (A.) hurtful, mischievous, ruinous, tending to waste, deadly.
- DESULTORES** (S.) among the *Ancients*, were persons who jumped from the back of one horse upon that of another, which they held in their hand; they who were very expert, would place four or six horses abreast, and jump from the first to the fourth or sixth.
- DESULTORY** (A.) unfixed, changeable, wavering, going or leaping from one place or thing to another.
- DETA'CH** (V.) to draw off or send away a party of soldiers, to reinforce a garrison, or another party not strong enough to perform an exploit, or stand the shock of the enemy.
- DETA'CHED** (A.) drawn off, separated from, disengaged; in *Painting*, the figures are said to be well detached, when they appear free, and with a good relief, and not entangled one with another.
- DETA'CHED PIECES** (S.) in *Fortification*, are any works, such as ravelins, horn and crown works, and demi-lunes, that stand at a distance from the main works.
- DETA'CHMENT** (S.) in *War*, a body of soldiers taken from an army for some particular enterprize, as to reinforce another army, attack a party, relieve a garrison, or succour a party engaged.
- DETAIL** (S.) a list or inventory of goods, or the

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- the particulars of an affair in dispute, the circumstances of a story, &c.
- DETAIN (V.)** to with-hold, keep back, stop, let, or hinder.
- DETECT (V.)** to discover, lay open, disclose, or declare a secret or hidden affair.
- DETENT (S.)** in *Clock-work*, is the little wire with a flat end, that falls into the several notches that are made in the striking-wheel, to stop the clock from striking more than it ought.
- DETENTION (S.)** a keeping back or from, confinement, imprisonment, &c.
- DETER (V.)** to discourage, affright, threaten, or keep a person from doing a thing, by laying dangerous consequences before him.
- DETERGENT (A.)** wiping off, cleansing, scouring, or brightening; so in *Physick*, such medicines as mundify and carry off viscid and glutinous humours, are called *detergents*.
- DETERMINABLE (A.)** a matter in question that is capable of being ended, finished, or decided.
- DETERMINATE (A.)** limited, bounded; also positive, finished, accomplished.
- DETERMINATION (S.)** the ending, adjudging, or deciding a matter in dispute; also a purpose, resolution, or design of doing a thing.
- DETERMINE (V.)** to finish, end, decide, adjudge, or arbitrate a matter in question; also to fix a resolution, purpose, or design, to do this or that matter or thing.
- DETERSIVE (A.)** of a cleansing nature; so medicines that free or purge the body from sluggish and viscous humours, are called *deterfive* medicines.
- DETEST (V.)** to abhor, loath, hate, or shew our dislike of a thing.
- DETESTABLE (A.)** vile, wicked, base, that deserves to be forsaken, loathed, and rejected.
- DETESTATION (S.)** abhorrence, loathing, exclaiming against, hating, or shewing dislike.
- DETHRONE (V.)** to pull down, or depose a king, to keep him from acting as such, and setting up, or putting another in his place, room, or stead.
- DETINUE (S.)** a writ lying against him who having goods or chattels delivered to him to keep, refuses to re-deliver them.
- PETRACT (V.)** to lessen, undervalue, take from, abate, or slander a person, by speaking meanly of him.
- PETRACTION (S.)** backbiting, slander, or undervaluing a person or thing.
- PETRANCHEE' (A.)** in *Heraldry*, a line bend-wise, which does not come from the angle, but from some part of the upper edge, and thence falls athwart or diagonally, or from some part of the dexter side.
- DETRIMENT (S.)** hurt, damage, injury, loss, or prejudice.
- DETRIMENTAL (A.)** any thing that brings or procures hurt, loss, damage, or prejudice.

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- DETRUNCATE (V.)** to cut or chop off, to behead or separate one part from another.
- DETRUSION (S.)** a thrusting down, a forcing or putting away.
- DEVASTATION (S.)** a ruining totally, a destroying quite, a laying waste like a violent fire.
- DEVIATE (V.)** to swerve, to go out of the way, or wrong; to follow the false method, error, road, or practice.
- DEVIATION (S.)** a going out of the way, the following a wrong path, the not keeping up to the original.
- DEVISE (S.)** a contrivance, plot, or design; also an enigmatical manner of expressing the intention of the mind by some hieroglyphick figure, like the ancient *Egyptians*, or the modern medals, &c. which have now commonly a motto affixed to them, to point out the general meaning.
- DEVIL (S.)** an evil angel, and one of those spirits which were cast into hell for rebelling against God.
- DEVILISH (A.)** malicious, injurious to mankind, hurtful, inclined to all manner of wickedness.
- DEVISE (V.)** a *Law* term, signifying to give or make over lands, goods, or tenements, by virtue of a person's last will and testament; also to imagine, invent, contrive, design, plot, consult, or project.
- DEVISEE' (S.)** the person to whom any thing is left or bequeathed by the last will and testament of another.
- DEVISOR (S.)** the person who bequeaths or leaves any thing to another by will or testament.
- DEVIZES (S.)** in *H'shire*, is a large and important town, full of wealthy clothiers, who, from making broad-cloths, do now more generally manufacture druggets; it is a borough-town, that sends two members to parliament: It was formerly much stronger and more noted than at present, its strong castle being neglected; tho' 'tis still well inhabited, and has a considerable market weekly on Thursdays, much frequented, for horses and all sorts of cattle, and provisions; distant from *London* 72 computed, and 89 measured miles.
- DEVINX (S.)** a part of the *Roman* area, containing 11 uncies.
- DEVOLD (A.)** empty of, or wanting.
- DEVOLVE (S.)** the duty or respect owing to another, the part or behaviour that every one ought to regard with respect to himself and others, according to justice, reason, and civility.
- DEVOLVE (V.)** to come, descend, or fly down; to fall from one to another, as an estate does by right of inheritance.
- DEVOLUTION (S.)** a rolling, falling, tumbling, or descending downwards; the passing from one to another, as an estate does.
- DEVONSHIRE (S.)** is washed by the sea on the northern and southern sides, and is about

54 miles broad in the widest place, and 61 long; it sends 26 members to parliament, has 40 market-towns, and 394 parishes in 33 hundreds; contains about 56,300 houses, and 300,000 inhabitants, and is about 200 miles in circumference. The soil of this county is so different, that some parts are so fertile, as to need no improvement of art, and others so barren, that no art can mend it; but in these sterile parts nature has made ample amends, by fixing many fine mines, that produce tin, lead, &c. and the sea that, in a great measure, surrounds it, is fill'd with pilehards, herring, and other fish, both for their own use, and exportation. The manufactures of this county are chiefly kerseys and ferges, in which, it is computed, they deal for 10,000*l.* per week.

DEVOTE (V.) to set apart, consecrate, or appoint to a particular purpose, especially a religious one.

DEVOTEE or **DEVOTO** (S.) a religious person who, out of an extravagant regard for the principles he has embraced, does, and commits many monstrous absurdities, in order to gain the favour of God, or the admiration of the people; a bigot, or superstitious person.

DEVOTION (S.) the true and religious duty and respect we owe to God; also the extravagant performances of bigots and enthusiasts; also the being firmly attached to, and at the disposal of another.

DEVOUR (V.) to eat greedily, swallow up hastily, to destroy covetously, or endeavour to acquire what does not belong to us.

DEVOURING (A.) in *Heraldry*, is when fishes are born in an eating posture; also the act of eating or swallowing greedily.

DEVOUT (A.) religious, godly, inclined to acts of devotion.

DEUTEROCANONICAL BOOKS (S.) in the *Scriptures*, those which were added to the canon after the rest, such as *Esther*, &c.

DEUTERONOMY (S.) the last of *Moses*'s five books, so called by the *Greeks*, because it repeats the law that he had established in the former books: The *Jews* call it *Ellebaddebarim*, which are the first words of it; some rabbins call it *Mishnah*, or the book of the second law; others the book of the reprehensions, from the reproaches which *Moses* casts upon the *Jews* in the 1, 8, 9, 28, 30, and 31 chapters. This book also contains a history of what passed in the wilderness, from the beginning of the eleventh month to the seventh day of the twelfth month, in the fortieth year of their departure out of *Egypt*.

DEW (S.) a thin, light, misty rain, which insensibly falls while the sun is below the horizon, and by being united or collected upon the leaves of trees, plants, &c. becomes visible drops, &c.

DEW-LAP (S.) the loose skin that hangs down under the throat of an ox, bull, or cow, &c.

DE'WY (A.) moist or wet with dew, or that has drops of dew hanging or lying on it.

DE'XTER (A.) the right side or hand.

DEXTERITY (S.) skill, readiness, nimbleness, address, capacity.

DE'XTEROUS or **DE'XTROUS** (A.) cunning, skilful, ready, brisk, artful, good management.

DEXTROC'HÈRE (S.) in *Heraldry*, is when the right arm is represented, either naked, clothed, or covered with a bracelet, or holding a weapon.

DEY (S.) the principal governor at *Tunis*; the grand seignior has a basha here, but he is subject to the dey.

DIABETES (S.) a very troublesome distemper, in which the patient is afflicted with an involuntary and immoderate flux of urine, attended with excessive thirst, and weakness of the whole body; besides the urine, whatever the patient drinks is voided again without any alteration; it ordinarily proceeds from a too much exalted, or a too acid ferment in the reins.

DIABOLICAL (A.) wicked, devilish, hateful, detestable.

DIACALCITEOS (S.) a plaster applied after the amputation of a *cæcæ*.

DIACAUSTICK CURVES (S.) in *Geometry*, are curves formed by refraction.

DIACHYLON (S.) in *Pharmacy*, a plaster wherein are mixed mucilages, or the thick slimy juices of certain plants.

DIACODIUM (S.) in *Pharmacy*, a syrup made of the tops of white poppies.

DIACONICON (S.) in the ancient *Churches*, was a place where the vestments and sacred utensils were deposited.

DIACOUSTICKS (S.) the art or science of refracted sounds passing through diverse mediums.

DIACYDONITES (S.) in *Pharmacy*, a medicine wherein quinces are an ingredient.

DI'ADEM (S.) a head-band or fillet worn by the ancients, instead of the crown, which was consecrated to the gods; it was a kind of white ribbon, made of silk, thread, or wool, and was tied round the temples and forehead, the two ends being knotted behind, and let fall on the neck; it was usually quite plain, tho' it was sometimes embroidered with gold, and beset with pearls and diamonds.

DIAGNOSIS (S.) the art or skill of discerning or knowing the state or condition of a thing or disease by the external signs or symptoms.

DIAGNOSTICK (A.) a making appear, a shewing and declaring, a signifying or foretelling, &c.

DIA'GONAL (S.) the slant or cross line drawn from one angle of a figure to the opposite one.

DI'AGRAM (S.) the figure that mathematicians make use of to demonstrate or solve a proposition; also the gamut in *Musick*.

DIAGRY'DIUM (S.) the drug scammony prepared by boiling it in a quince.

DIAHE'XAPTE (S.) with *Ferriers*, a drink for a horse, composed of birthwort, gentian-root, ivory shavings, drops of myrrh, bay-berries, and juniper-berries, mixed together in a proper menstruum.

DIAL (S.) an instrument to know the hour of the day; and very often it is taken for the plane, upon which are marked at certain distances, the several hours of the day or night, which in a clock, and some *sun-dials*, are equal, but commonly more or less unequal, according to the situation or construction thereof: The methods, demonstration, and performance whereof, is a very curious part of the mathematicks, and till of late, that clock-making is come to so much perfection, it was very much in vogue, scarce any palace, church, garden, &c. but was adorned with this furniture.

DIALECT (S.) the manner of speaking used in any country or province.

DIALECTICA (S.) logic, or the art of thinking and reasoning justly.

DIALECTICAL ARGUMENTS (S.) in *Logic*, are such as are only probable.

DIAL'LING (S.) the art of drawing all manner of dials, both theoretick and practical; and in the *Miners Language*, it is the method of using a compass and line to direct them where to sink shafts for air, or to meet the vein, in order to draw the ore up with the most ease and certainty.

DIALOGUE (S.) the talking or conversing of two or more persons together alternately, and this is either actually, or representatively in writing; in *Musick*, it is a composition for two or more voices or instruments, which frequently unite, and make a trio with the thorough base.

DIALTHE'A (S.) in *Pharmacy*, an unguent made of mucilages drawn from the root of the althea, linseed, squillæ, and fennigreek, and common oil, yellow wax, resin, turpentine, galbanum, and ivy gum.

DIALYSIS (S.) in *Rhetoric*, a character consisting of two points placed over two vowels, which would otherwise make a diphthong, to part them into two syllables.

DIAMARGARITON (S.) a medicine wherein pearls are the chief ingredient; there are two kinds of it, hot and cold; the hot is a powder made of pearls, ginger, cinnamon, nutmeg, pellitory, and other hot ingredients; the cold is an electuary made of pearls ground fine, and white sugar dissolved in rose-water, and boiled to a consistence.

DIAMETER (S.) a right or straight line passing from one side of the circumference of a circle, through the center, to the other, and thereby dividing it into two equal parts; when applied to a conick section, it is a right line passing through the middle of the figure, and cutting all the ordinates into two equal parts; when considered mechanically, it is that line which passes through the centre of gravity of any body.

DIAMET'RICAL (A.) that is just opposite or contrary to another, that belongs to or is in the manner of a diameter.

DIA'ND (S.) the hardest and most valuable among precious stones; in *Heraldry*, it is the black colour in a nobleman's coat.

DIANA (S.) in the *Heathen Mythology*, the goddess of hunting, and daughter of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, and sister to *Phebus* or the sun; she was invoked by women in labour under the name of *Lutina*; she was called *Hecate* in hell, *Diana* on earth, and *Phebe* or the moon in heaven. There was a very magnificent temple erected for her in *Ephesus*, which was 200 years a building, and was reputed one of the seven wonders of the world; it was burnt by a villain named *Herclestratus* (who did it to make himself talked of) the same day that *Alexander* the Great was born, in the 106th Olympiad.

Diana's Tree, in *Chymistry*, the just representation of a tree, produced by a dissolution of silver in an acid menstruum.

DIANUCUM (S.) a composition in *Pharmacy*, made of the juice of green walnuts and sugar boiled to the consistence of treacle.

DIAPA'LMA (S.) in *Pharmacy*, a plaster made of common hog's grease and litharge; while boiling it is stirred with a spatula made of the wood of a palm-tree.

DIAPASMA (S.) a common name for any perfume applied to the body.

DIAPA'SON (S.) that interval in music called an octave; those authors who have wrote on this science, mean the old octave of the *Greeks*; it is the first and most perfect concord; simply considered, it is but one harmonical interval; but diatonically, it consists of several degrees, *viz.* three greater tones, two lesser tones, and two greater semitones.

DIAPASONDIÆ'X (S.) in *Musick*, a compound concord, in proportion, as 10 to 3, or 16 to 5.

DIAPASONDIAPENTE (S.) in *Musick*, a compound consonance, in ratio, as 3 to 9.

DIAPASONDIATE'SSARON (S.) in *Musick*, a compound concord, in ratio, as 8 to 3.

DIAPASONDITONE (S.) in *Musick*, a concord, in proportion, as 5 to 2.

DIAPASONSE'MIDITONE (S.) in *Musick*, a concord, in proportion as 12 to 5.

DIAPEDESIS (S.) an eruption or oozing of the blood through the coats of the vessels it is contained in.

DIAPENTE (S.) in *Physick*, is a medicine made of five ingredients; and in *Musick*, it is usually called a fifth; diatonically considered, it consists of two greater tones, a lesser tone, and a semitone; otherwise it is but a simple concord.

DIAPER (S.) a flowered kind of linen, used chiefly for table and child-bed linen; in *Heraldry*, it is the dividing a bordure into plains like fret-work, and filling them up with figures.

DIAPHANETTY (S.) transparency.

DIAPHA'NOUS (A.) that may be easily and clearly seen through, like glass, thin horn, or clarified liquors, &c.

DIAPHOE'NICON (S.) in *Pharmacy*, a purging electuary, wherein dates are the principal ingredient.

DIAPHONIA (S.) a *Musical* term for a disagreeable or harsh sound, commonly called discord; and in *Rhetoric*, it means the using of a word in a different sense from which it was used before.

DIAPHONICKS (S.) that part of the science of music that treats of the properties of refracted sounds, as they pass through different mediums.

DIAPHORE'TICKS (S.) medicines that dissolve, dissolve, or purge by sweating.

DI'APHRAGM (S.) a fence, hedge, or partition between two or more things; and in *Anatomy*, is the large, round, nervous muscle, that separates the breast from the abdomen or lower belly, and serves as a partition between the natural and vital parts.

DIAPR'NUM (S.) in *Pharmacy*, a purging electuary made chiefly of *Damascus* prunes.

DIARRHO'DON (S.) in *Pharmacy*, divers compositions wherein roses are the chief ingredient.

DIARRHOE'A (S.) a gentle looseness or flux.

DI'ARY (S.) a journal or day-book, wherein the occurrences or transactions of every day are set down or recorded.

DIASCORDIUM (S.) in *Pharmacy*, an opiate wherein scordium is an ingredient.

DIASEBESTEN (S.) in *Pharmacy*, a purging electuary wherein sebestes was the basis.

DIASE'NNA (S.) in *Pharmacy*, a purging electuary, so called from its principal ingredient fenna.

DIA'STOLE (S.) a separating, dividing, widening, or pulling asunder; and in *Anatomy*, it is the dilating or extending the heart and arteries by a particular motion, the contrary of which is the *syssole*; with the *Grammarians*, it is a figure by which, when the poets are stamped, they make a word, which by nature is short, to become long, to make up the quantity.

DIA'TYLE (S.) a term in *Architecture*, to express a building whose columns stand at the distance of three diameters.

DIATESSARON (S.) in *Physick*, is a medicine compounded of four ingredients; but in *Musick*, it is a concord composed of a greater and a lesser tone.

DIATO'NICK (A.) an epithet given to the common musick, as it proceeds by different tones both ascending and descending; this kind of musick allows of but three degrees, viz. the greater and the lesser tone, and the greater semitone.

DICHOTOMY (S.) in *Astronomy*, that phasis of the moon wherein she shows but half her disk.

DICKER (S.) a *Mechanick* term used by the tanners, to express a parcel or quantity of hides packed up together, containing ten in number.

DICTATE (V.) to direct, teach, or inspire what another is to write; also to inspire.

DICTATES (S.) rules, precepts, directions, or instructions.

DICTA'TOR (S.) one who directs another what to write; and among the old *Romans*, a magistrate chosen in great emergencies of the state; during the continuance of his office, which never exceeded six months, upon pain of being guilty, and punished for treason, unless the senate new chose the same person, and so enlarged his title six months more, he acted like an absolute monarch, and from his sentence lay no appeal, not even in cases of life and death: Recourse was never had to this officer, but in difficult and dangerous cases, when affairs could not be transacted the usual way without interruption; 24 axes were borne before him, whereas only 12 were carried before the consul.

DICTA'TORSHIP (S.) the office, dignity, or power of a dictator.

DIC'TIONARY (S.) a catalogue or collection of all the words in a language, or the terms of art in a science, with their significations, ranged in alphabetical order.

DIDA'CTICK or **DIDA'CTICAL** (A.) explanatory, instructive, doctrinal.

DIE (S.) a cubical piece of ivory, on the six faces of which the six first digits are marked in dots; in *Architecture*, the middle part of the pedestal of a column, lying between the base and cornice; also a cube of stone put under the feet of a statue, and upon the pedestal, to make a figure shew to the best advantage; in *Coining*, it is that steel instrument upon which the prince's head, arms, or other device is engraved, in order to stamp it upon the metal prepared, and cut into small round pieces, on purpose to receive it, by which it is known and distinguished from all others to be the current coin, or allowed money of any nation.

DIER (S.) one who by trade or business practices the art of colouring cloth, silk, &c. red, green, &c.

DIE'RESIS (S.) in *Surgery*, an operation that separates those parts which are unnaturally joined together, or are an obstacle to a cure; also a consumption of the canals or vessels in an animal body, either by certain passages being made which should not have been, or the natural passages being dilated beyond their due state, whereby the juices which should be contained in them, extravasate or run over; in *Grammar*, 'tis the dividing one syllable into two.

DIESIS (S.) in *Musick*, an interval consisting of a lesser or semitone.

DIE'SPITER (S.) among the *Ancients*, was a name given to *Jupiter*.

DIET (S.) the food, victuals, or nourishment a person ordinarily eats or drinks to support life; but is also understood of any restraint or particular way of living by physical prescriptions; also the assembly of the princes and states of *Germany*, to settle and regulate the publick laws, or other affairs, is called the *diet*.

DIETICAL (A.) something belonging to a prescribed food, or method of eating and drinking.

DIEU ET MON DROIT, i. e. *God and my right*, the motto of the arms of *England*; it was first used by *Richard I.* to shew that he held his kingdom of no mortal but God only.

DIFFAMATORY LIBEL (S.) a book or writing which scandalizes, or gives an ill character of a person.

DIFFARREATION (S.) among the *Romans*, the ceremony of divorcing their priests.

DIFFER (V.) to vary or dissent from an opinion; to be unlike in judgment, shape, &c. also to disagree or quarrel.

DIFFERENCE (S.) variation, controversy, dispute, quarrel; in *Philosophy*, it is something essentially belonging to one thing that is not in another; in *Arithmetic*, it is the remaining quantity after a lesser is taken out of, or deducted from a greater; in *Heraldry*, it is something added to, or altered in a coat, whereby the younger families are distinguished from the elder, or to shew how far they are removed from the principal house.

Arcensional Difference, in *Astronomy*, an arch of the equator contained between the fix of the clock circle, and the sun's horary circle.

Difference of Longitude, of two places, an arch of the equator comprehended between the meridians of the places.

DIFFERENTIAL (S.) a fluxion to any quantity.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS (S.) a method of finding a differential, or infinite'y small quantity, which being taken an infinite number of times, shall be equal to a given quantity.

DIFFICULT (A.) hard to be done, understood, or pleased; uneasy, troublesome.

DIFFICULTY (S.) troublesome, hardness to be done, understood, or pleased.

DIFFIDENCE (S.) suspicion, mistrust, jealousy, fearfulness.

DIFFIDENT (A.) unresolved, unbelieving, suspicious, jealous, fearful.

DIFFUSE (V.) to spread, or extend far and wide; to pour out or forth.

DIFFUSEDNESS (S.) extensiveness, the being poured out, forth, or abroad.

DIFFUSIVE (A.) that is apt to be, or capable of, spreading or extending.

DIG (V.) to open or break up the ground with a spade, pick-ax, or other proper instrument.

DIGEST (V.) to think upon, settle, and put in order; in *Chymistry*, to soak or steep over

a gentle fire; in *Surgery*, it is to mature or ripen ulcers, &c.

DIGEST (S.) a collection of laws under proper heads, made by order of the emperor *Justinian*: It made the first part of the *Roman law*, and the first volume of the civil law. Quotations from it are marked with a ff.

DIGESTER (S.) an artificial substance, which has the same effect upon meats (*viz.* of dissolving them) as the stomach has.

DIGESTION (S.) the infusing a mixed body in a menstruum proper to dissolve it; also the operation in the stomach upon our food, so that it may turn into proper nutriment.

DIGESTIVE (A.) of a nature capable or fit to dissolve, concoct, ripen, or prepare for some certain operation; so such medicines that strengthen the tone of the stomach, that dissolve tumours, or bring them to suppuration, are called *digestives*.

DIGIT (S.) in *Arithmetic*, any whole number under 10, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, which are called the nine *digits*; also a measure containing $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch. In *Astronomy*, it is a measure used in the calculation of eclipses, and is the 12th part of the luminary eclipsed.

DIGITATED PLANTS (S.) among *Botanists*, are those whereof the leaves have large notches in them, or which are composed of many simple leaves set together upon one foot-stalk.

DIGLYPHS (S.) in *Architecture*, an imperfect kind of triglyph or console, having only two channels.

DIGNIFY (V.) to honour, advance, promote, and give large titles to a person that had them not before, especially to a divine, or clergyman.

DIGNITARY (S.) in the *Canon Law*, an ecclesiastick belonging to a chapter, who holds a benefice, which gives him a prebend over those who are merely priests and canons; this word, tho' by abuse, is sometimes applied to those who are only prebendaries or canons.

DIGNITY (S.) honour, or preferment in place or title, both in church and state.

DIGRESS (V.) to leave off one subject or discourse to say something upon another.

DIGRESSION (S.) a wandering or going out of the way; a departing from the subject or matter a person was discoursing or writing upon.

DILUDICATION (S.) a judging or deciding a difference between two.

DIKE, DIQUE or DIGUE (S.) a trench or ditch cut to drain water from off the land.

DIKE-GRAVE or REEVE (S.) an officer, whose business it is in all marshy lands, or those next the sea, &c. to look after, and see that the publick dikes, dams, &c. are kept in good repair.

DILACERATION (S.) the tearing, rending, or violently breaking a thing asunder.

DILAPIDATION (S.) a wilful destroying, or letting a building run to ruin for want of repairs.

DILATATION (S.) in *Surgery*, the widening the orifice of a wound by opening its lips; in *Physics*, it is a motion in the parts of a body whereby it expands itself to a greater bulk than usual. Authors, tho' by a mistake, generally confound it with rarefaction; for rarefaction is an expansion of a body performed by heat; whereas *dilatation* is the effect of its own elasticity, when compressed by a greater weight than usual.

DILATE (V.) to widen, extend, or make broader; to rarefy or thin, as heat does the air; to expatiate or enlarge upon a subject.

DILATORY (A.) one that puts a thing off from one time to another, that is tedious, loitering, or shuffles.

DILEMMA (S.) in *Logic*, an argument consisting of two or four propositions so circumstanced, that take which side you will, your adversary has the advantage; it is also called *sylogismus cornutus*, from its intricacy, and *crocodilicus*, from the deceitfulness of the crocodile.

DILIGENCE or **DILIGENTNESS** (S.) industry, care, application to, or constant practice in a thing.

DILUCID (A.) clear, plain, manifest, evident, undeniable.

DILUCIDATE (V.) to make evident, clear, plain, undeniable.

DILUENTS (S.) such medicines as thin, or make the blood more fluent.

DILUTE (V.) to thin, dissolve, temper, or alloy with water.

DILUTION (S.) tempering, allaying, thinning, or dissolving.

DIM (A.) dark, obscure, blindish.

DIMENSION (S.) the measure, or exact compass of a thing; in *Algebra*, it is spoken of the powers of a root in an equation; in *Geometry*, it sometimes means length only, as when length is considered abstractedly; sometimes length and breadth, when planes are considered; and at other times thickness is added, when bodies or solids are considered.

DIMINISH (V.) to grow less, abate, or decrease, both in quantity and value.

DIMINUTION (S.) a growing less in quantity or value; in *Architecture*, it is the lessening of a column, whereby the diameter at top becomes less than that at bottom; it is generally begun from a third of the height of the column, tho' some begin it from the bottom, and so continue all the way up; in *Heraldry*, it is the putting something into the escutcheon, that signifies abatement of honour, &c.

DIMINUTIVE (A.) something smaller in bulk or value than things of the same kind commonly are; in *Grammar*, it is a word formed from some other, in order to take away the force of, or to express a thing of that kind which is but small, as *cellule* of *cell*.

DIMISSORY LETTER (S.) in the *Canon Law*, a letter given by a bishop to one born or living in his diocese, who stands a candidate for holy orders, directed to another bishop, and giving him leave to confer ordination on the bearer.

DIMITTY (S.) a kind of surlian wove full of ridges like cords.

DIMNESS (S.) an imperfection or defect in a person's sight, that renders him incapable of perceiving or seeing clearly.

DIMOCRITÆ or **APOLLINARISTS** (S.) a sect of hereticks, who held that the word only assumed a human body without having a rational soul.

DIMPLE (S.) a small dent or hole in the chin or cheeks, often occasioned by contracting the muscles by laughing.

DIN (S.) a noise, uproar, or shout.

DINARCHY (S.) that government where the supreme power is executed by two persons.

DINASMOUTHYE (S.) in *Merionethshire*, *North-Wales*, a town, whose market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 142 computed, and 176 measured miles.

DINE (V.) to satisfy one's hunger by eating about the middle of the day.

DING (S.) a blow or stroke with the fist.

DING-DONG (Part.) hastily, merrily, &c.

DINGLE (S.) a narrow vale between two large hills.

DINNER (S.) the meal or quantity of food a person eats about noon.

DINT (S.) force, power, strength.

DIOCESAN (S.) a bishop who has the charge of a diocese.

DIOCESS (S.) a bishop's province, or so far as his jurisdiction extends.

DIONYSIA (S.) among the ancients, were feasts held on *Sept. 3*, in honour of *Bacchus*, in which it was customary for the devotees to dress themselves in deer-skins, and fine linen, carrying various sorts of musical instruments, being crown'd with ivy, vines, &c. some riding upon asses, others upon goats, and others leaping and dancing in odd manners on foot, shouting, ranting, and howling like mad men, or drunkards, and invoking *Bacchus*.

DIOPTRICS (S.) a branch of the sciences of *Opticks*, which considers and explains the effects of the rays of light refracted by passing through different mediums.

DIP (V.) to put a thing into any liquid matter; also slightly to look into a book, study a science, &c.

DIPHRYGES (S.) in *Pharmacy*, the sediment or calx taken out of the furnace where-in copper has been melted.

DIPHTHONG (S.) two vowels meeting in one syllable that are both sounded.

DIPLOE (S.) a spongy, medullary substance lying between the two tables of the cranium, and with them constituting the skull or cranium.

DIPLO'MA (S.) an instrument given by a college or society, declaring a person a fellow, or electing him to any degree; also a licence given a physician, clergyman, &c. to exercise his function; also the pope's bull.

DIP'TERE or **DIP'TERON** (S.) in the ancient *Architecture*, a temple surrounded with two rows of columns, which form a kind of portico, called a wing or aisle.

DIRE or **DIRE'FUL** (A.) terrible, horrible, fearful, surprizing, amazing, damnable, or cursed.

DIRE'CT (A.) strait, forward, in a right line; in *Astronomy*, the planets are said to be *direct*, when they move forward according to the successions of the signs.

DIRE'CT VISION (S.) in *Opticks*, is that which is performed by *direct* rays, or those which pass in right lines from the luminary to the eye, without being turned out of their rectilinear direction by any intermediate body.

DIRE'CT (V.) to instruct, rule, command, teach, or guide.

DIRE'CTION (S.) command, ordering, overseeing, or managing; the tendency, inclination, or motion towards a place or thing; also advice, rules, or observations to guide a person to a place, or to do a thing.

DIRE'CTION (S.) with *Astrologers*, is a kind of calculus, whereby they pretend to find out when any notable accident shall happen to a person.

Direction of the Loadstone, that property in the magnet, whereby it always turns one of its sides towards the north, and the other towards the south-pole.

DIRE'CTOR (S.) a person that has the regulation, power, or command of an affair, committed to him; in *Companies and Corporations*, such proprietors, whose abilities and interest are large in the concern, are chose out of the whole company to take care of the well governing and conducting the affair to advantage.

DIRE'CTORY (S.) a kind of regulation for religious worship, drawn up by the assembly of divines, by order of the parliament in 1644; the design of it was that the ministers might not be wholly at a loss in their devotions after the putting down of the Common-Prayer; there were some general hints given, which were to be managed at discretion, for the *directory* prescribed no form of prayer, nor manner of external worship, nor enjoined the people to make any responses, except *Amen*.

DIRGE (S.) a mournful song, sung at the death of some eminent person, great in power or parts; in the church of *Rome*, it is the service they use for dead persons.

DIS, a particle, frequently put at the beginning of words, signifying, in *Composition*, a negation of what the word singly means, as *dis-unite*, to separate, or part asunder.

DIS'ABLE (V.) to render unfit, or incapable of doing a thing.

DIS'ABILITY (S.) weakness, unfitness, incapacity; in *Law*, it is when a person is made incapable of inheriting.

DISABU'SE (V.) to set to rights; to inform truly; to undeceive.

DISADVANTAGE (S.) loss, hurt, prejudice, damage, hindrance.

DISADVANTAGEOUS (A.) prejudicial, hurtful, any thing that hinders or interrupts a person in doing what is proper for him to do.

DISAFFE'CTED (A.) unsatisfied, not pleased with, or that bears an ill-will to any thing.

DISAGREE' (V.) to be at variance with a person; to quarrel with; to differ in opinion from him.

DISAGREE'ABLE (A.) offensive, troublesome, unpleasant.

DISAGREEMENT (S.) a jarring with, or difference from any thing.

DISALLOW' (V.) not to permit, suffer, or allow a thing; to discountenance.

DISANNU'L (V.) to repeal; to make void, or of no effect; to abolish.

DISAPPEAR (V.) to vanish; to go out of sight; to become invisible.

DISAPPOINT (V.) to break one's word, or fail in a promise; to overthrow or spoil a design; to defeat a person's intentions, or break his measures.

DISAPPOINTMENT (S.) a retarding, or preventing the execution of any design; trouble, or misfortune.

DISAPPROVE (V.) not to approve of, to dislike, to be displeased with, to condemn, blame, or disallow.

DISA'RM (V.) to take away from a person whatever instruments he can do hurt or mischief with.

DISA'RMED (A.) spoken of a deer whose horns are fallen; and of soldiers, &c. whose swords, guns, &c. are taken away.

DISA'STER (S.) a great misfortune, bad luck, ill success, an accident which prejudices a person or thing very much.

DISA'STROUS (A.) unlucky, unfortunate, prejudicial, fatal, or hurtful to.

DISAVOW' (V.) to deny, or disown.

DISBAN'D (V.) to discharge, or put out of service; as, to *disband* an army, is to dismiss the soldiers from his or their service they were listed into.

DISBELIEVE (V.) not to believe, to give no credit to, or put no confidence in what is told one.

DISBELIEF (S.) mistrust, or thinking a thing to be false.

DISBUR'THEN (V.) to unload, to ease, to lighten, or take off the burthen.

DISBUR'THENING (S.) the taking or pulling a great number of leaves from a tree, that those which are left on may grow the larger; unloading.

DISBURSE (V.) to expend, or lay out money for one's self, or for the use of another.

DISBURSE.

DISBURSEMENT (S.) the spending, or laying out money; also the charges or expence of a thing.

DISC or **DISK** (S.) in *Astronomy*, the face of the sun or moon, as it appears to us; in *Botany*, it is the central or middle part of radiated flowers, sometimes called the pelvis, or basin; it is composed of several seurons placed perpendicularly; in *Opticks*, it is the aperture of a telescope, or the size of the glasses; with the *Ancients*, it was a kind of quoit, made of stone or metal, and about a foot in diameter, with which they exercised themselves, either by throwing it upwards or straight forward; it was also a round shield consecrated to the memory of some great hero, and hung up in their temples as a trophy.

DISCALCEATED (A.) without shoes, or any covering upon the feet.

DISCALENDERED (A.) erased or blotted out of the register or calendar; unsainted.

DISCARD (V.) in *Card-playing*, is to lay out cards; also to cashier, discharge, or turn a person out of his place.

DISCERN (V.) to perceive, distinguish, or put a difference between things.

DISCERNIBLE (A.) visible, that may be seen or perceived.

DISCERNING (S.) that faculty the mind has of distinguishing between ideas.

DISCERNMENT (S.) discretion, judgment, or the faculty of perceiving between the profit or disadvantage that may arise from any particular thing.

DISCERPIBLE (A.) any thing that may be divided, separated, torn, parted, or broke into several parts.

DISCHARGE (V.) to dismiss, or put a person out of his post or office; to clear, acquit, release, ease, or set at liberty; to pay a debt; to empty or disburthen, as a river does into the sea; also to let off any sort of fire-arms.

DISCHARGE (S.) the release of a prisoner out of custody; also a receipt or acquittance for money; also a volley of shot.

DISCIPLE (S.) the follower, pupil, learner, or scholar of another; as those who immediately followed Jesus Christ, were called his *disciples*.

DISCIPLINE (V.) to instruct, teach, rule, order, or correct.

DISCIPLINE (S.) education, instruction, teaching; the order or management observed in an army; also scourging or whipping, used by those who dwell in monasteries, by way of mortification.

DISCLAIM (V.) to deny, or disown the being concerned in a thing; to renounce, or quit claim to a thing.

DISCLAIMER (S.) in *Law*, a plea which absolutely denies, renounces, or quits claim to a thing.

DISCLOSE (V.) to publish, reveal, or make known a secret; also a hen, by hatching, is said to *disclose* her chickens; in *Gardening*, to bud, blow, or put out leaves.

DISCLOSED (A.) revealed, laid open, discovered; also a hawk newly hatch'd.

DISCOLOUR (V.) to change, alter, or diversify the colour of a thing.

DISCOMFIT (V.) to defeat, rout, put to flight, or overthrow an army.

DISCOMFITURE (S.) an entire routing, defeating, or overthrowing an army.

DISCOMFORT (V.) to deject, cast down, afflict, dishearten, dispirit.

DISCOMMEND (V.) to dispraise, or blame.

DISCOMMENDATION (S.) blame, disgrace, discredit, dispraise.

DISCOMMODE (V.) to trouble, to be offensive, to make inconvenient.

DISCOMPOSE (V.) to trouble, disquiet, disorder, or disturb a person's mind, to put him out of humour.

DISCOMPOSURE or **DISCOMPOSEDNESS** (S.) disquiet, trouble, uneasiness, or disorder of the mind.

DISCONSOLATE (A.) comfortless, full of grief, sorrowful.

DISCONTENT (S.) sorrow, sadness, grief, or anxiety; also anger, rage, fury, or indignation.

DISCONTINUANCE (S.) a stopping the progress of a thing; an interruption, cessation, or breaking off; in *Law*, in the case of a *discontinuance* of a possession, a man may not enter his own lands or tenements, though his title be never so just, but he must recover them by law; in the *discontinuance* of a plea, whatever has been done becomes of no effect, and the suit must be begun again.

DISCONTINUE (V.) to leave off, stop or hinder an undertaking from going forward.

DISCORD (S.) disagreement, dissension, variance, strife; in *Music*, if two sounds so far differ in tune, as that being sounded together, they compose a sound that is offensive to the ear, they are said to make a *discord*.

DISCORDANT (A.) disagreeing, jarring.

DISCOVER (V.) to reveal, make known, or publicly to lay open; to find out.

DISCOVERABLE (A.) that may be found out.

DISCOVERY (S.) a finding out, a laying open, a making known, &c. In *Dramatick Poetry*, it is the unraveling a plot or fable, wherein by some unforeseen accident, the name, quality, fortune, or other circumstances of some great person, which were before unknown, are found out.

DISCOUNT (S.) a certain sum *per cent.* allowed a person for paying money before it is due, frequent in bills of exchange.

DISCOURTENANCE (V.) not to permit, suffer, or allow; to give a check, or put a stop to a thing.

DISCOURAGE (V.) to frighten, dishearten, or put out of countenance.

DISCOURAGEMENT (S.) a disheartening, or making afraid.

DISCOURSE (S.) an operation of the mind, whereby it passes from one thing to another;

DIS

also a speech, oration, or sermon spoken, or tract wrote upon any subject.

DISCOUS FLOWERS (S.) in *Botany*, are those whereof the flowers are compounded, and the seed pippous, but the leaves and stalks not milky when broken; or those which have the flowers in a *diffous* form, but the seed popous.

DISCRE'DIT (V.) to speak ill, talk slightly of, or give a bad character to a thing.

DISCRE'DIT (S.) disgrace, ignominy, shame, or discredit.

DISCREET (A.) wife, prudent, sober, grave, that considers things well.

DISCRETE (A.) separate, distinct.

DISCRETE PROPORTION (S.) is when the proportion is disjunct, or not continued, that is, there is not the same proportion between the second and the third terms, as there is between the first and second, or third and fourth; e. g. these numbers, 2, 4, 6, 12, are said to be in *discrete proportion*, altho' the numbers 6 and 12 have the same ratio to one another, as 2 and 4, because 4 and 6 do not bear the same proportion to each other, as 2 and 4, or 6 and 12.

DISCRETE QUANTITY (S.) is such as is not continued or joined together.

DISCRETION (S.) wisdom, prudence, good management; also the will, fancy, or pleasure of a person; as in *Singes*, the parson, when they surrender or deliver themselves up to the enemy, without any conditions, is said to surrender at *discretion*.

DISCRE'TIVE (A.) an epithet given to those propositions wherein various judgments are made, and signified by such like particles as, *although* or *but*.

DISCRIMINATE (V.) to distinguish, or put a difference between.

DISCUSS (V.) to sift, examine, to enquire into; in *Physick*, to apply such medicines to a tumour, which cure or disperse the morbid matter without suppurating or bringing it to a head.

DISCUTIENT MEDICINES (S.) such as dissolve and disperse humours gathered in any part of the body.

DISDAIN (V.) to have little regard for, to despise, scorn, contemn, to make light of a person, act, or thing.

DISDAIN (S.) scorn, contempt, or despise, commonly proceeding from a proud, supercilious humour.

DISDAINFUL (A.) proud, supercilious, full of scorn.

DISDAINFULLY (Part.) scornfully, superciliously, contemptuously.

DISDIAPASON (S.) in *Musick*, a compound concord, having the ratio of 4 to 1.

DISDIAPASONDIAPENTE (S.) a concord, in ratio, as 8 to 6.

DISDIAPASONDIATESSARON (S.) a compound concord, in proportion, as 16 to 3.

DISDIAPASONDITONE (S.) a compound concord, in proportion, as 10 to 2.

DIS

DISDIAPASONSEMITONE (S.) a compound concord, in proportion, as 24 to 5.

DISEASE (S.) a distemper, any thing that prevents the body from performing its natural functions, or a depraved and disorderly state of the solids and fluids, whereby part or all the functions of the mind, or body, or both, are abolished or impaired.

DISEASED (A.) distempered, sick, full of aches, pains, sickness, &c.

DISEMBARK (V.) to drop an undertaking, to go from on board a ship.

DISEMBOGUE (V.) to unload itself, as a river does into the sea; also a ship is said to *disembogue* when it goes out of a strait into the main ocean.

DISENCUMBER (V.) to unload, to set free, &c.

DISENGAGE (V.) to quit, lay down, get rid of, or forsake any thing; also to leave an employment.

DISENGAGED (A.) free, at liberty, not attached to any particular thing or person.

DISENTANGLE (V.) to set free, loose, extricate.

DISFRANCHISE or **DISFRANCHISE** (V.) to take away from a person his freedom, or deprive him of the privileges of a citizen.

DIESTEEM (V.) to contemn, despise, neglect, to have little value or regard for.

DIESTEEM (S.) disrespect, disregard, or contempt of a person or thing.

DISFA'VOUR (V.) to dislike, to take a pique at, or bear a grudge to a person.

DISFA'VOUR (S.) dislike to a person.

DISFIGURE (V.) to alter, change, make deformed or ugly, the figure, form, or shape of a thing; in *Carving*, to cut up a peacock.

DISFIGUREMENT (S.) the disfiguring or altering any thing from a handsome agreeable shape, to a deformed or ugly one.

DISFO'REST (V.) to grub up, cut down, or root out the trees of a forest.

DISGORGE (V.) to vomit or cast up, to discharge itself, or empty into the sea, as a river does.

DISGRA'CE (V.) to disparage, discredit, dishonour, defame, or put out of favour; to shame, or put a mark of ignominy upon a person.

DISGRA'CE (S.) disfavour, discredit, dishonour.

DISGRA'CEFUL (A.) shameful, discreditable, scandalous, infamous.

DISGUISE (V.) to hide, change, or alter a thing, by making it have a different appearance from what it really has or ought to have; to dissimble, or make false pretences.

DISGUISE (S.) a cloak or false habit, a pretence, sham story, or colour.

DISGUST (V.) to nauseate, to displease, to give distaste.

DISH (S.) a platter, or broad shallow vessel used in kitchens, to put the victuals in after it is dressed.

DISHA-

SHABILLE (S.) an undress.
ISHEARTEN (V.) to put out of heart, to discourage.
ISHERISON (S.) a disinheriting.
ISHERITOR (S.) one who deprives another of his inheritance.
ISHEVELLED (A.) hair which hangs loose about the shoulders in an irregular or disorderly manner.
ISHONEST (A.) vile, base, roguish, villainous, knavish; also incontinent, unchaste, or impure.
ISHONESTY (S.) villainy, unfair dealing, roguery, knavery; also unchastity, incontinency, or lewdness.
DISHONOUR (V.) to disgrace, defame, disparage, make infamous.
DISHONOUR (S.) disgrace, shame, infamy.
DISHONOURABLE (A.) unfair, ungenerous, contrary to honour or honesty.
DISINCORPORATE (V.) to separate, divide, or part asunder any thing that was mixed with another.
DISINGENUITY or **DISINGENUOUSNESS** (S.) hypocrisy, dissimulation, unfrankness.
DISINGENUOUS (A.) unfair, unsincere, unbecoming a gentleman.
DISINHERIT (V.) to cut off, or hinder a person from succeeding to an estate.
DISINTERESTED (A.) that has no private ends to serve in doing a thing, not swayed by a party, unbiassed.
DISINTERESTEDNESS (S.) an acting without prejudice, impartiality.
DISINTER (V.) to dig up or out of the grave.
DISINTHRONE (V.) to put down or depose a king or prince, to take away the power of acting as a supreme magistrate.
DISJOIN (V.) to separate or part asunder.
DISJOINT (V.) to separate joints, to cut asunder the limbs of a creature.
DISJUNCTION (S.) a separation or division, a parting asunder.
DISJUNCTIVE PROPOSITIONS (S.) in *Logic*, are such as consist of two parts, joined by the particles *or* or *with*; also any thing that separates or divides one thing from another.
DISK (S.) see *Disc*.
DISLIKE (V.) to be displeased at, not to care for, to reject or cast off.
DISLIKE (S.) distaste, loathing, displeasure, hatred, &c.
DISLOCATE (V.) to displace, or put a member out of joint.
DISLOCATION (S.) the putting a limb out of joint.
DISLODGE (V.) to drive a person from a place where he has fixed himself; also a term in *Hunting*, signifying the rousing or forcing the game from their holes.
DISLOYAL (A.) traitorous, treacherous, or unfaithful to one's king and country.

DISLOYALTY (S.) treachery or perfidiousness to one's sovereign.
DISMAL (A.) hideous, frightful, horrible, dark, terrible.
DISMANTLE (V.) to destroy the fortification works of a city or town.
DISMAY (S.) amazement, fright, horror, astonishment, &c.
DISMAY (V.) to surprize, astonish, frighten, terrify.
DISMEMBER (V.) to mutilate or cut off a person's limbs; also a *Carving* term to cut up a hern.
DISMEMBERED (A.) In *Heraldry*, is applied to birds that have no legs, and beasts, and other animals, that have them separated from the body.
DISMES (S.) a *Law* term for tithes.
DISMISS (V.) to send away, to discharge.
DISMISSION (S.) a discharging, or sending away.
DISMOUNT (V.) to alight from, or get off a horse; as, to *dismount* the cavalry, is to make them alight; horses are *dismounted*, when they are rendered unfit for service; also a canon is *dismounted*, when the enemy, by shooting at it, have thrown it off the carriage and broke it.
DISOBEDIENCE (S.) a stubborn refusing to obey one's superiors, a contumacious acting contrary to the advice of friends.
DISOBEDIENT (A.) stubborn, one who refuses to comply with his master's or parent's orders, contumacious, refractory, rebellious.
DISOBEY (V.) to slight the authority of one's superiors, to refuse to comply with their reasonable orders.
DISOBLIGE (V.) to affront, displease, or make a person angry.
DISOBLIGINGNESS (S.) a manner of behaviour that is displeasing.
DISORDER (V.) to put in confusion, to disturb, misplace, confound, make sick.
DISORDER (S.) confusion, trouble, vexation.
DISORDERLY (Part.) confusedly.
DISOWN (V.) to deny the knowing or doing of a thing, to refuse or disclaim any title to a thing.
DISPARAGE (V.) to slander, speak ill of, to undervalue, to slight.
DISPARAGEMENT (S.) disgrace, slander, a slur; in *Law*, it is the marrying an heir or heiress to one below his or her quality.
DISPARITY (S.) unlikeness, disagreement, difference, inequality.
DISPART (S.) In *Gunnery*, is the thick end of a piece of ordnance at the mouth and breech.
DISPART (V.) In *Gunnery*; to *dispart* a piece is to level it at an object.
DISPATCH (V.) to make haste, to be quick or nimble at business, to send away.
DISPATCH (S.) haste, readiness; also a letter of state or other important affairs sent by a courier express.

DISPAUPER (S.) in *Law*, is one who (upon making oath that he is not worth 5*l.* his debts being paid) is allowed to sue in *Forma Pauperis*, if before the determination of the suit upon the falling of any real or personal estate to him, or if for any other reason, the court wherein his suit is depending, think fit to take away the privilege formerly granted him, he is said to be *dispaupered*.

DISPEL (V.) to disperse, to drive away.

DISPENSARY or **DISPENSATORY** (S.) a book, wherein are collected recipes for divers compound medicines, specifying the quantity of ingredients, manner of mixing them; or any other circumstances relating thereto; also the place where they are publicly made.

DISPENSATION (S.) a power given a person to act contrary to the established laws, or a suspension of the laws on some occasion; as permitting a person to hold any office before he is of age; in *Pharmacy*, it is the placing in order several medicines in their just quantities, in order for their making a composition; in *Divinity*, it is the several laws God has given to the *Jews* and *Christians* for their guidance and direction.

DISPENSE (V.) to dispose of, distribute, give, bestow, or deal out; also to set aside or make void a law or other obligation.

DISPEOPLE (V.) to rob or strip a country of its inhabitants, either by destroying them, or carrying them away.

DISPERSE (V.) to spread abroad, dissipate, or scatter.

DISPERSION (S.) a scattering, dissipation.

Point of Dispersion, in *Dioptricks*, the point from which refracted rays begin to diverge, separate, or part asunder.

DISPIRIT (V.) to dishearten, to intimidate, to take down a person's courage; also to take away the spirit of a strong liquor, and leave only the phlegm or watry part.

DISPLACE (V.) to move away, to carry into another place, to disable or take away a person's authority.

DISPLANT (V.) to take or dig up a plant.

DISPLAY (V.) to spread out or abroad, to open a thing that it may be plainly seen, to explain a matter fully.

DISPLAYED (A.) in *Heraldry*, spoken of a bird in an erect posture, with its wings expanded; also any thing else opened and publicly shewn, whether it be colours of a ship or army, a person's work or performance, &c.

DISPLEASE (V.) to make angry, vex, offend, give discontent; to be disagreeable, or to give distaste to.

DISPLEASED (S.) discontent, an affront, ill turn, dissatisfaction, disgust, anger.

DISPOSITION (S.) the bursting or breaking of any thing with a great noise like thunder, or the discharge of a gun, &c.

DISPOL (V.) to rob, plunder, or take any thing from a person.

DISPONDEE (S.) in *Latin Poetry*, a foot consisting of four long syllables, or two spondees.

DISPOSAL (S.) the ordering, managing, or dealing by a thing in the most agreeable manner to one's self; also the selling or vending any thing.

DISPOSE (V.) to digest or set in order, to expend or lay out money, to apply a thing to any use, to sell, vend, or by any other methods get off a commodity; to prepare or make ready.

DISPOSED (A.) inclined to do a thing, to be willing, or to agree.

DISPOSITION or **DISPOSURE** (S.) the temper, inclination, affections, or habit of a person's mind or body; also the ordering or contriving a thing so, that all its parts may have a good harmony together.

DISPOSSESS (V.) to eject, turn out, or deprive a person of a thing which he was master of before.

DISPOSSESSION (S.) the being deprived of any thing which one had before.

DISPRAISE (V.) to discommend, or speak to a person's disadvantage, to find fault with, object to, or disapprove of.

DISPRAISE (S.) discommendation, detraction, slander, reproach.

DISPROFIT (S.) disadvantage, hurt, damage, or prejudice.

DISPROFIT (V.) to do hurt, damage, or prejudice to a person or business.

DISPROPORTION (V.) to do a thing without regard to symmetry, or the graceful connection of all the parts together; to put too much or too little of one ingredient into a composition.

DISPROPORTION (S.) the disparity or inequality between different things; also the disagreement or inequality between the parts of the same thing.

DISPROPORTIONAL or **DISPROPORTIONATE** (A.) out of symmetry or proportion; contrary to regularity, order, and propriety; that exceeds too much in some one part.

DISPROVE (V.) to shew or make appear, that a thing is false, wrong, or untrue.

DISPUTABLE (A.) that may be controverted or wrangled about, that is ambiguous or doubtful.

DISPUTANT (S.) one who holds an argument, or defends or opposes a proposition.

DISPUTATION (S.) an arguing, discoursing upon, or discussing of any topic, subject, or argument.

DISPUTE (V.) to argue, reason, discourse, debate upon, discuss, or canvass a subject; also to wrangle, squabble, or disagree; to contend for, or vigorously defend, particularly spoken of keeping or getting a pass, to the advantage of one army, and the disadvantage of another.

DISPUTE

SPUTE (S.) a squabble or quarrel, a wrangle or contention in words.

ISQUIET (V.) to make uneasy, trouble, torment, disturb, vex, molest.

ISQUIET (S.) uneasiness, trouble, anxiety, vexation.

ISQUISITION (S.) a scrutiny, strict search, or enquiry into a matter.

ISRA'NK (V.) to put out of order, to throw into confusion, to tumble out, or displace a person or thing.

DISREGA'RD (V.) to take no notice of, to disrespect, neglect, despise, have no esteem or value for, to slight.

DISREGA'RD (S.) disrespect, a slighting, undervaluing, or taking no notice of.

DISRE'LISH (V.) not to like, approve of, or agree to.

DISREPUTABLE (A.) not creditable, dishonest, mean, base, vulgar.

DISREPUTE or **DISREPUTA'TION** (S.) disrespect, ill fame, a bad character, out of fashion.

DISRESPE'CT (V.) to slight, or shew no regard to, to hate, to carry it proudly towards one.

DISRESPE'CT (S.) disregard, uncivility, disdain.

DISRESPECTFUL (A.) uncivil, having no regard for, unmannerly.

DISRO'BE (V.) to take off a person's cloaths, to strip, or make bare; also to degrade or take away the privilege of wearing a particular sort of garb.

DISS (S.) in *Norfolk*, situate on the side of a hill, upon the utmost confines of the southward part of this county, whose market weekly on Friday is well stored with yarn, linen-cloth, and all manner of eatables and necessities; 76 computed, and 93 measured miles distant from *London*.

DISSATISFACTION (S.) uneasiness, discontent, disgust, or grumbling.

DISSATISFACTORY (A.) that affords, or gives no content, that is displeasing.

DISSATISFY (V.) to make uneasy, to discontent, or displease.

DISSECT (V.) to anatomize, or cut up a dead body according to art, in order to see and know the several parts, and their offices.

DISSECTION (S.) the cutting asunder, or separating the parts of an animal body according to the art of *Anatomy*; also the taking to pieces, or asunder, any piece of work, to thoroughly examine into the composition or workmanship thereof.

DISSEISIN (S.) an unlawful dispossessing or taking away from a person that which is his right.

DISSEISOR (S.) one that thrusts or puts another violently out of his possessions.

DISSEIZE (V.) to eject, turn out, or unjustly deprive a man of his estate.

DISSEMBLE (V.) to hide, conceal, cover, disguise, or cloak.

DISSEMBLER (S.) one who hides or conceals his intentions or inclinations under another cover, by pretending great love, friendship, &c. to a person that is hated, despised, &c. on purpose to serve a turn.

DISSEMINATE (V.) to publish, or make a thing known by declaring it every where; to scatter or sow seed.

DISSENSION (S.) a differing from, or disagreeing with; also strife, quarrelling, or contention.

DISSENT (V.) to differ from, disagree with, to have a different opinion of a thing to that of another person.

DISSENTANEOUS (A.) disagreeable, unlike, unequal, unfit, improper.

DISSENTER (S.) one who differs in opinion from another; and with us in *England*, is usually apply'd to those whose sentiments in religion differ from those of the established church, as the *Presbyterians*, *Anabaptists*, *Quakers*, &c.

DISERTATION (S.) a discourse, treatise, or dispute upon any subject.

DISSERVE (V.) to prejudice, hurt, or do an injury to a person or thing.

DISSERVICE (S.) a prejudice, hurt, or ill turn done to a person or affair.

DISSEVER (V.) to part, divide, or cut asunder.

DISSIMILAR (A.) unlike, bearing no resemblance to; also the organical or heterogeneous parts of the body, such as the hands, legs, &c.

DISSIMILITUDE (S.) unlikeness, contrariety.

DISSIMULATION (S.) hypocrisy, deceit, the concealing mischief, or any evil design, under the specious pretence of friendship, honesty, kindness, or fair dealing.

DISSIPATE (V.) to scatter, disperse, drive away, dissolve, break into pieces, consume, waste.

DISSIPATION (S.) a scattering, dispersing, dissolving, consuming, wasting.

DISSOLUBLE or **DISSOLVABLE** (A.) that may be melted or consumed; it is generally applied to those solid bodies which may be rendered liquid by fusion or melting, loosening or separating its parts, so that its natural shape or consistence may be changed, lost, or consumed into a liquid one.

DISSOLVE (V.) to reduce a body into its minute particles; to melt, loosen, or separate the parts of a body that naturally is solid, so as to render it liquid; also to destroy, finish, or put an end to an affair; as to dissolve the parliament, is to break up, destroy, or put an end to it.

DISSOLVENT (S.) any thing that separates the particles a body is composed of, so as to make it liquid; as aqua-fortis and fire upon metals, water upon sugar, &c. which by the *Chymists* is called a menstruum.

DISSOLUTE (A.) wicked, loose, wanton, licentious, prodigal, luxurious, debauched.

DI'SSO-

DISSOLUTENESS (S.) licentiousness, wantonness, debauchery, looseness of manners, wickedness of any kind.

DISSOLUTION (S.) a dissolving, melting, consuming; also a breaking up, or putting an end to a matter.

DISSONANCE (S.) in *Music*, a jarring or disagreement between sounds, called a *discord*.

DISSONANT (A.) out of tune, disagreeing with, or differing from.

DISSUADE (V.) to persuade or endeavour to influence a person, so as not to do that which he designed or purposed to do.

DISSUASION (S.) a counselling or advising a person to do the contrary of that which he designed.

DISSUASIVE (A.) tending, or endeavouring to persuade a person to act contrary to his present intentions, desires, or inclinations.

DISTAFF (S.) the staff or instrument to which the flax, hemp, wool, or other substance to be spun is fastened.

DISTAIN (V.) to stain, spoil, blot, foul, pollute, contaminate, defile.

DISTANCE (S.) the space between two places; also an interval of time. In *Geography*, it is an arch of a great circle intercepted between two places.

DISTANCED (A.) thrown out, disqualified; in *Horse-Racing*, that horse which is above an agreed space distant from the starting-post when the first horse gets in, or comes to it, is said to be *distanced*.

DISTANT (A.) apart, separate, asunder.

DISTA'STE (V.) to have a dislike to, not to relish, or be displeased with, to be disgusted at a person or thing; also to displease or make angry.

DISTA'STE (S.) dislike, offence, displeasure.

DISTA'STEFUL (A.) unpalatable, displeasing, troublesome, hateful, or disagreeable.

DISTEMPER (V.) to disturb, put out of humour, make drunk, or intoxicate.

DISTEMPER (S.) a disease or indisposition either of the mind or body; also a manner of painting, performed by mixing the colours with the whites of eggs, size, or any other glutinous substance, except oil.

DISTEMPERED (A.) diseased, or out of order; also mad.

DISTEND (V.) to stretch or stuff out.

DISTENSION (S.) a stretching or stuffing out.

DISTICH (S.) in *Poetry*, a theme or subject treated of in two lines, wherein the sense is complete and independent, commonly applied to morality, as *Cato's distichs*, &c.

DISTICHIASIS (S.) in *Medicine*, a disorder of the eyelids, occasioned by two rows of hairs growing upon them.

DISTIL (V.) to descend or fall down leisurely, as spirits do out of an alembick.

DISTILLATION (S.) in *Chemistry*, the separating or drawing off the spirituous, oleaginous, saline, or aqueous part of a body, from the gross or terrene part, by the help of fire.

Distillation by Ascend, is when the matter to be distilled is placed above the fire.

Distillation by Descent, is when the vessel containing the matter is under the fire, whereby the spirit not being able to fly upwards, is forced out at the bottom of the vessel.

DISTILLER (S.) a person who makes distillations, and now commonly means those tradesmen that draw off, or make brandy, rum, geneva, &c. from malt, molasses, &c.

DISTINCT (A.) free, clear, undisturbed; also separate.

DISTINCT BASE (S.) in *Opticks*, that distance from the pole of a convex glass, at which objects seen through appear distinct and perfect; the *distinct base* therefore coincides, or is the same with the focus.

DISTINCT IDEA (S.) a clear perception, or understanding, a notion of a thing, formed by the enumeration of some of its principal properties.

DISTINCTION (S.) a noting or expressing the difference between, or diversity of things; also a person of rank or quality, or of learning, ability, &c.

DISTINCTLY (Part.) clearly, plainly, separately, audibly, intelligibly.

DISTINGUISH (V.) to shew or mark the difference between things; to know, perceive, and declare the difference between one thing and another.

DISTINGUISHABLE (A.) that has some known property or mark; any thing that may be separated, or easily known from another.

DISTORT (V.) to pull out of shape, to make a thing look ugly, hideous, or frightful.

DISTORTION (S.) a pulling a thing awry, or out of its natural shape, whereby it appears monstrous or deformed.

DISTRACT (V.) to pull, or draw asunder, to separate, trouble, vex, make mad, or confuse.

DISTRACTION (S.) alienation, pulling asunder, madness, phrenzy, or loss of senses; also confusion, disorder, or irregularity.

DISTRAIN (V.) to seize a person's goods for rent, parish dues, taxes, &c.

DISTRESS (S.) adversity, calamity, misfortune, a straight or difficulty; also a term in *Law*, signifying the seizing a man's goods. No distress can be made for uncertain services. A distress may be made any where *intra finem*, except in a church-yard or highway, and it must be of a thing whereof the property is in some body, and therefore whatsoever is *feræ naturæ*, as dogs, conies, bucks, &c. cannot be distrained; no utensils in trade, nor any thing that cannot be returned in as good condition as it was taken; nor shall any thing fixed to the free-hold be distrained; no distress can be made in the night-time, except for *damage feasant*.

Grand Distress, is made upon a man's whole

whole estate, real and personal, within the county.

DISTRIBUTE (V.) to divide, bestow, give; in *Printing*, when a form is raked, it is to dispose or put the letters each in their proper box, or partition in the case.

DISTRIBUTION (S.) a separating, bestowing, giving, or dividing among; also a figure in *Rhetorick*, signifying the ascribing to a thing its peculiar property, as seeing to the eyes, tasting to the mouth, hearing to the ears, &c.

Distribution of the Food, the same with *Digestion*.

Distribution of a Form, in *Printing*, is the taking it asunder, and disposing the letters in the cases, each in their proper box; in *Architecture*, it is the dividing and disposing the several parts which compose a plan, according to the purpose the building is intended for.

DISTRIBUTIVE (A.) communicative, liberal, munificent.

Distributive Justice, strict equity, or that whereby we give to every one his due.

DISTRICT (S.) a territory or extent of a person's jurisdiction.

DISTRUST (V.) to put no confidence in, to be diffident about, to suspect, to be jealous or fearful of.

DISTRUST (S.) diffidence, suspicion, jealousy.

DISTRUSTFUL (A.) fearful, jealous, or suspicious of.

DISTURB (V.) to trouble, put out of order, to interrupt, or disquiet; and in *Law*, to hinder a man from a peaceable possession of his right.

DISTURBANCE (S.) trouble, disorder, tumult, confusion, uproar.

DISTURBER (S.) one who will not let people live peaceably, a breeder of riots, disorders, and confusions.

DISVELOPED (A.) opened or unfolded; in *Heraldry*, the same with *displayed*.

DISUNION (S.) a disjoining or separating things that were joined; also a falling out between friends, when by they withdraw from one another's company.

DISUNITE (V.) to disjoin or separate, to set at variance, to break a company.

DISUSE (V.) to leave off, or discontinue a thing; to break a custom.

DISUSE or DISUSAGE (S.) the leaving off, or discontinuing the practice of a thing.

DISUSED (A.) out of fashion, left off, or discontinued.

DISSYLLABLE (S.) a word of two syllables.

DITCH (V.) to dig or delve, to work in making ditches, trenches, or any conveyance for water, &c.

DITCH (S.) a trench or cavity made to receive the water lying upon any grounds; in *Fortification*, it is a trench dug round the rampart or wall, between the scarp and counterescarp; it is also call'd moat and sals.

DITHYRAMBICK (A.) belonging to a dithyrambus.

DITHYRAMBUS (S.) a *Bacchanalian* song, or poem, in honour of *Bacchus*, in praise of wine, and encouraging what is called good fellowship.

DITONE (S.) in *Musick*, an interval comprehending two tones, in proportion, as 4 to 5.

DITRIGLYPH (S.) in *Architecture*, the space between two triglyphs.

DITTANY (S.) the herb pepperwort.

DITTO (A.) a mercantile word, signifying that the same commodity, quantity, &c. is again repeated.

DITTY (S.) a song or ballad.

Ditonal Duty, a mournful song, a wretched or bad composition; also a cant expression for a psalm sung by a criminal at the gallows;

DIVAL (S.) in *Heraldry*, the herb nightshade; it is used for sable or black, by those who blazon with flowers and herbs instead of metals and colours.

DIVAN (S.) the grand council-chamber of the empire of *Turkey*, where the officers of state meet to concert publick affairs; also the assembly itself is so called.

DIVARICATE (V.) to straddle wide, as those who are bow-legged do.

DIVE (V.) to go, be, or continue some time under water; to search cunningly into a person's designs, counsels, or business; and, in the *canting Language*, to pick pockets in a crowd, church, &c.

DIVER (S.) one who goes or swims under water; also a bird called *divapper*, or *dabchick*; also a cant name for a pick-pocket.

DIVERGE (V.) to go farther off continually, as two right lines intersecting one another do, which though continued to infinity, would never meet again, but always grow wider.

DIVERGING or DIVERGENT (A.) separating, or continually going farther off from one another, like the two legs of a right-lined angle.

DIVERS (A.) sundry, several, manifold, various.

DIVERSE (A.) different, unlike.

DIVERSELY (Part.) differently, variously, several ways, fashions or manners.

DIVERSIFY (V.) to vary, change, alter, make different.

DIVERSION (S.) sport, pastime, recreation, play; also a digression, or turning aside from the immediate matter; in *War*, when one party is either too strong for the other, or posted very advantageously, the other side endeavours to weaken or draw them out of their security, by making a *diversion*, that is, by carrying their arms into some important place belonging to them, and which is not well prepared for making resistance.

DIVERSITY (S.) variety, difference, alteration, change; it differs from distinction in this, that the latter is an operation of the mind; whereas the former exists in the things

F f things

things themselves, without any interposition of the mind.

DIVERT (V.) to turn aside, or make a digression; also to please, delight, entertain, recreate.

DIVERTING (A.) pleasing, agreeable, amusing, satisfying, &c.

DIVERTISEMENT (S.) sport, pleasure, play, pastime, any sort of amusement whatever.

DIVEST (V.) to strip or deprive of any dignity or ornament; to disrobe or pull off, or take away a person's cloaths, or authority.

DIV'DE (V.) to separate, part afunder, disunite, disjoin, or share; in *Arithmetick*, it is to find how many times one number is contained in another.

DIV'DEABLE (A.) that may be separated, parted, or put afunder.

DIVIDEND (S.) something to be divided or shared among several; in *Arithmetick*, the number to be divided is called the *dividend*; in *Companies*, it is the money divided among the proprietors, as interest upon the stock, proportionably to each person's particular share, or part thereof; in the *University*, it is a sum equally divided among the fellows yearly; in *Trade*, it is when a man fails, and proposes voluntarily, or his effects are taken by statute, inventoried and valued, and after all charges are deducted, the amount is divided among the several creditors, in proportion to their debts.

DIVIDERS (S.) a pair of compasses which open and shut by means of a screw, to render them more exact for curious mathematical purposes.

DIVIDUAL (S.) in that part of *Arithmetick* called division, is the whole number or dividend parted in portions by points, &c. for the more easy finding how often the divisor is contained in each part, and by consequence in the whole.

DIVINATION or DIVINING (S.) the art of foretelling future events, and this under as many various names as methods; some by astrology, others by dreams, palmistry, &c.

DIVINE (S.) one invested with the ministerial function, and appointed to teach the people the duties of religion; also a student in divinity.

DIVINE (A.) heavenly, belonging to God, holy, pure, true.

DIVINE (V.) to guess, conjecture, or foretell, either by immediate revelation, or pretendedly by using means.

DIVINELY (Part.) in a heavenly or godlike manner.

DIVINER (S.) a soothsayer, augur, wizard, prophetess, conjurer, or foreteller of future events.

DIVING (S.) the art of voluntarily going or abiding under the water; also a cant word for picking of pockets.

DIVING BELL (S.) a machine contrived to let down persons to a great depth in water,

by the means of which, they can remain there a long time together, without being incommoded for want of air; during which time, they can see or do what is convenient towards getting up what has been lost, or cast away in a storm or shipwreck.

DIVINITY (S.) the science of *Theology*; also the nature and essence of God.

DIVISIBILITY (S.) a quality in bodies whereby they become separable into parts, both in thought and reality.

DIVISIBLE (A.) that may be separated or divided into more parts than now it is.

DIVISION (S.) a separating, disuniting, partition, distribution, strife, quarrel, faction, sedition; in *Arithmetick*, that rule which shews how many times one number is contained in another; in *Musick*, it is the distinguishing a tune into several parts, or breaking of a long note into several short ones, &c. in *War*, a battalion or body of forces in march; at *Sea*, the third part of a fleet or squadron of ships; in *Printing*, a small blank or space put between words to keep them distinct, marked thus (-).

DIVISOR (S.) a number which shews how many parts a thing or number given is required to be divided into.

DIVORCE (S.) a breach or dissolution of a marriage, which is of two kinds; the first is called a *vinculo matrimonii*, in which case the woman receives her fortune back again, and both parties are freed from all obligations to one another; the other is a *mens et thoro*, in which case they are only separated at bed and board, and the woman is allowed a maintenance out of her husband's estate.

Bill of Divorce, in the *Mosaic Law*, was a piece of vellum given by the husband to his wife, importing, that from that day forward she was no more his wife, and was at liberty to act as if she had never been married to him.

DIVORCE (V.) to put away from one, to part or be separated, &c.

DIVOTO (S.) a grave, solemn kind of music, such as is proper for devotion.

DIURESIS (S.) the separation of the urine by the kidneys.

DIURETICK (A.) any thing that provokes urine.

DIURNAL (A.) daily, day by day, in the day-time.

Diurnal Motion of the Earth, is its motion upon its axis.

Diurnal Motion of a Planet, is the space it moves in 24 hours.

Diurnal Arch, is an arch described by any heavenly body between its rising and setting.

Diurnal Circle, is a circle in which any point on the globe moves by a diurnal, or daily motion.

DIURNAL (S.) see *Journal*.

DIURNALIS (A.) in the *Law*, is applied to so much land as can be ploughed in one day.

DIURNARY (S.) an officer in the *Greco-Turkish* empire.

empire, who wrote down, in a book kept for that purpose, the daily actions of the prince.

DIUTURNITY (S.) length of duration.

DIVULGE (V.) to disclose a secret, to publish, discover, or make known, that which before was unknown.

DI'ZZARD (S.) a dotard, or stupid fellow, a fond, foolish, or imaginative person.

DI'ZZINESS (S.) giddiness, or a swimming in the head.

DI'ZZY (A.) giddy, incapable of seeing, standing, or acting properly.

DO (V.) to act, perform, execute, accomplish, effect, or bring to pass.

DO'BELER (S.) a great dith.

DO'CED or **DOU'CED** (S.) a musical instrument, called a dulcimer.

DO'CHMIUS (S.) a foot in *Verse*, consisting of five syllables, a short one, two long ones, a short one and a long one.

DOCIBILITY or **DO'CIBLENESS** (S.) easiness to learn or be taught, quickness of apprehension, readiness of taking or conceiving arts or sciences.

DO'CILE or **DO'CIBLE** (A.) easily taught, that learns without difficulty, capable of being instructed.

DOCK (V.) to cut off a horse's tail; in *Law*, to cut off the entail of an estate; also spoken of a ship, when she sinks herself a place to lie in.

DOCK (S.) the tail of a horse, the buttock, the fleshy part of a boar between the rump and chine.

Dry Dock, a place by the water-side where ships are built and repaired.

Wet Dock, a place by the water-side full of water, into which ships are haled to lie by till wanted.

DO'CKED (A.) having the tail cut off.

Strong-docked, bawny-buttocked; also spoken of a horse that is strong in the reins, and finews of the back.

DO'CKET (S.) a breviary, abstract, abridgment, or summary of a writing; also a bill of direction which people stick to a parcel of goods, when they send them any where.

DO'CTOR (S.) one who has passed through all the degrees of a faculty, and is allowed to practise or teach the same; also an officer in the *Greek* church, who has the exposition of some part of scripture committed to his care; as,

Doctor of the Psalter, is he who explains the psalms.

Doctor of the Gospels, is he who explains the gospels.

Doctor of the Apostle, is he who explains St. Paul's epistles.

DO'CTORATE or **DO'CTORSHIP** (S.) the dignity or office of a doctor.

DO'CTORS COMMONS (S.) a college for the professors of the civil and canon laws; in it live the judge of the high court of admiralty, the dean of the arches, the com-

missioners delegate, or the judges of the court of delegates, the vicar general, the chancellors of the lord archbishop of *Canterbury*, and of the lord bishop of *London*, the judges of the courts of audience and prerogative, and the doctors of the civil law, and the proctors called licentiates or bachelors, who are the practisers or pleaders in these courts.

DO'CTRINAL (A.) instructive, any thing relating to particular theses or opinions.

DO'CTRINE (S.) instruction, learning, discipline; also the thesis or maxims delivered in a discourse.

DO'CUMENT (S.) a precept, instruction, admonition, lesson.

DOCUMENTAL (A.) instructive, admonishing, teaching.

DOCUMENTIZE (V.) to tutor, instruct, admonish; also to chide, find fault with, and scold at.

DO'CUS (S.) a meteor appearing like a beam.

DO'DBROOK (S.) in *Devonshire*; here is a particular custom of paying to the parson tythe of a liquor called white ale; from this town, which stands almost even with the shore, the land runs into a large front, called by the seamen the *Start-point*; here is a good market weekly on *Thursday* for cattle and provisions; distant from *London* 170 computed, and 198 measured miles.

DO'DDER (S.) a weed that winds round other herbs, it is also called with-wind.

DODE'CAGON (S.) in *Geometry*, a regular polygon having twelve sides; also a fortification having twelve bastions.

DODECAHE'DRON (S.) in *Geometry*, a solid having twelve regular pentagonal bases; it is one of the *Platonick* bodies.

DODECA'TEMORY (S.) a name given to the signs of the *Zodiack*; also the twelfth part of any thing.

DODGE (V.) to cavil, wrangle, prevaricate, waver, boggle, shuffle and cut, baifle, flinch, to fly from one thing to another, to hop or skip, to hide.

DO'DGER (S.) a shuffler, wrangler, &c. one that skips or jumps from one thing or place to another.

DO'DKIN (S.) a farthing.

DO'DO (S.) a bird found in *St. Maurice's* island, called monk-swan; it has a large head, which is covered by a skin resembling a monk's cowl.

DOE (S.) a female deer; also a cant word for a common woman or whore.

DOFF (V.) to put off, uncover, or make bare the head, &c.

DOG (S.) a four-legged beast, very familiar and useful to mankind, both for pleasure and service, as watching the house, yard, &c. hunting and finding several sorts of game, &c. also a sort of grate, called also an andiron, or instrument to lay wood on to burn in chambers, &c. also a term of reproach given to those with whom we are angry, as, *You fancy Dog*.

See, You impudent fellow; also an utensil for coopers to carry large casks with between two persons. A *dog* is the emblem of fidelity, affection, and obedience, for which reason the *Romans* represented their *lares* or household gods under that form; in *Affronomy*, there are two constellations which go by this name, usually called *Canis major* and *Canis minor*, the great dog and the little dog.

DOG (V.) to watch or follow a person slyly, in order to discover whether he is going.

DO'GATE (S.) the office or dignity of a doge.

DO'G-DAYS (S.) those days wherein the dog-star rises and sets with the sun; they begin the 19th of *July*, and end the 27th of *August*, during which time the air is frequently very sultry, faintish, and unhealthy.

DO'G-DRAW (S.) one of the four causes for which a man may be arrested as a deer-stealer, he being found leading a hound who is pursuing a deer by the scent.

DOGE (S.) the principal magistrate in the states of *Venice* and *Genoa*; he was formerly almost an absolute prince, but now can do nothing, not even go out of *Venice*, without the concurrence of the senate; he gives audience to ambassadors, but has no power to give answers: All credentials are in his name, but are not signed by him; there is a secretary of state, who does it, and seals them with the arms of the republick. Embassadors direct their dispatches to him, nevertheless he must not open them, but in the presence of the counsellors: The money is coined in his name, but neither with his figure or his arms: He is head of all councils, and when he comes into council, all the magistrates rise, but he rises to none, except foreign ambassadors. At *Venice*, he is elected to this dignity for life, but at *Genoa*, for two years only. When he dies, the state does not go into mourning for him; his children and brothers are excluded from the chief offices of state, nor are they allowed to receive any benefices from the court of *Rome*, except the cardinalship, that being only a titular honour, with no jurisdiction annexed to it. He may not divert himself of his dignity for his ease; and after his death, his conduct is very narrowly searched into, by three inquisitors, and five correctors.

DO'GGED or DO'GGISH (A.) furly, ill-natured, morose, peevish, fullen, crabbed, churlish, out of humour.

DO'GGEDLY or DO'GGISHLY (Part.) morously, peevishly, furly.

Doggedly dealt by, hard'y, ill'y, or barbarously used.

DO'GGER (S.) a small *Dutch*-built fishing-vessel, with a well in the middle for the better keeping and preserving the fish alive, and fit for the market.

DO'GGREL (S.) bad rhythm, mean, poor, low poetry, such as common ballads are usually composed in.

DO'GMA (S.) an axiom, sentiment, or opinion, in religion or philosophy.

DOGMATICAL (A.) opinionated, stubborn, positive, or attached to a notion or particular opinion; one who is for making others think, say, and do just as he does.

DOGMATICALLY (Part.) positively, affirmatively, peremptorily.

DOGMATISTS (S.) a sect among the ancient physicians, who reduced all diseases to certain genera, which they divided into species, and assign'd medicines for them, by supposing principles, drawing consequences, and applying those principles and consequences to the particular diseases under consideration.

DOGMATIZE (V.) to speak or assert positively, to affirm, to broach new doctrines, to instruct or teach imperiously, as if the teacher or doctrine was infallible.

DO'G-STAR (S.) a very bright star of the first magnitude, in the mouth of *Canis major*.

DO'G-TRICK (S.) a scurvy, waggish, or unlucky action.

DO'G-TROT (S.) a slow, easy pace, a gentle continued motion.

DOIT (S.) a small *Dutch* coin, three of which are nearly equal to our half penny.

DO'LCR (A.) in *Musick*, soft, gentle, low.

DOLE (S.) a donation, gift, alms, the present of a nobleman to the people; a quantity of raw flesh given away to the poor at the death of a rich person.

DOLEBO'UTE (S.) smart-money, or some sort of recompence for a main, injury, or hurt, that a person gets in the service of a prince, &c.

DO'LEFUL (A.) sorrowful, grievous, lamentable, piteous.

DO'LEFULNESS (S.) sorrowfulness, grievousness, that deserves compassion.

DOLE-MEAD (S.) a field wherein several persons have shares.

DO'LGELHE or DO'LGETH (S.) in *Merionethshire* in *North Wales*, seated on the *Avon* in a vale, has a small market weekly on Thursday; it is much noted for *Welsh* cottons, that are disposed of here; the mountains round it are called its walls, which are said to be three miles high, hath a steeple that groweth therein, the bell hanging in a yew-tree; distant from *London* 149 computed, and 187 measured miles.

DO'LLIMAN (S.) a kind of long soutanne, or upper coat, with narrow sleeves, buttoned at the wrist, and hanging down to the feet, worn by the *Turks*.

DO'LLAR (S.) a silver coin made in several parts of *Germany* and *Holland*; they are not all of the same fineness and weight; the *Dutch* dollars are most common, and are in value about 4 s. 6 d. sterling.

DO'LOROUS (A.) see *Do'lsal*.

DO'LOUR (S.) grief, pain, sorrow, trouble, affliction.

DO'LPHIN (S.) a sea-fish; also a northern constellation consisting of 28 stars.

DOM

DO'LPHINS (S.) small black insects that devour beans; also the handles to pieces of ordnance, because they are usually cast in shape of that fish.

DOLT (S.) a blockhead, dunce, or a stupid, unteachable person.

DO'LTISH (A.) blockish, stupid, dull, sottish, incapable of instruction.

DO'LTISHNESS (S.) stupidity, unapprehensiveness, sottishness, incapacity.

DOM or **DON** (S.) a title of honour used in foreign countries, especially Spain, equivalent to lord, master, sir, &c.

DOMA'IN (S.) lands held in fee to a person, and his heirs and successors.

DO'VE or **DOOM** (S.) with the Saxons, signified judgment, sentence, decree, or ordinance; also an hemispherical roof, or work in a spherical form, raised over the middle of a building, by way of crowning; they have columns round them, both for ornament and support; they are usually round, tho' there are instances of square and oval ones, and some made in the shape of a polygon; it is also called a *cupola*; also the arched cover of a reverberatory furnace.

DO'ME'S-DAY or **DOOM'S-DAY BOOK** (S.) denominated *Liber Judicarius vel Consularis Abbatie*, that is, the judicial book, or book of the survey of England, composed in the time of William the Conqueror, from a survey of the several counties, hundreds, tithings, &c. The intent or design of this book was, to be a register, by which sentence may be given in the tenures of estates, and from which that noted question, whether lands be ancient demesne, or not, is still decided. This book is still remaining in the Exchequer, fair and legible, consisting of two volumes, a greater and lesser; the greater comprehends all the counties of England, except Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, and part of Lancashire, which were never surveyed, and except Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, which are contained in the lesser volume, which concludes with these words, *Anno Millesimo Octogesimo Sexto ab Incarnatione Domini, Vigesimo vero Regis Wilhelmi, facta est ista Descriptio, non solum per hoc tres Comitatus, sed etiam alios.*

DO'ME'S-MAN or **DOO'M'S-MAN** (S.) a judge appointed to hear and determine causes; also a priest appointed to hear confessions.

DOMESTICK (A.) any thing that relates to affairs at home; it is also an appellation given to all those who belong to a man's family, as his chaplain, secretary, steward, &c. it was also a general title for all officers in the Greek empire, who had the superintendence of any thing; as *grand domestick*, who acted as major-domo, or provider for the prince's table; *Domestick* of the table, who was great fencible or steward, &c. There was also a body of frises in the Roman empire, called *domesticks*, (by some supposed to be the same

DON

with the *protectors*) who were a degree above the pretorians, and were the immediate guard of the emperor's person; under the Christian emperors, they were allowed to bear the standard of the cross.

DO'MIFYING (S.) in *Astrology*, the dividing the heavens into twelve houses, in order to erect a horoscope.

DOMINA'TION (S.) the fourth order of angels; also power, rule, governance, &c.

DOMINEER (V.) to swagger, insult, vapour, bear sway, behave in an insolent manner, lord it over, and carry it very haughtily towards a person or persons.

DOMINEE'RING (S.) an insulting or tyrannical manner of behaviour.

DOMINEE'RINGLY (Part.) insolently, tyrannically.

DOMI'NICA (S.) *Palm-Sunday*.

DOMI'NICAL LETTERS (S.) a name given to the first seven letters of the alphabet, because of their being used by chronologists, to denote Sunday, or the Lord's day, one of which being fixed for that purpose, the other six express the other six days of the week, and these letters shift places annually and gradually, except in leap year.

DOMI'NICANS or **PREA'CHERS** (S.) a religious order founded by St. Dominick, approved by Innocent III. in the council of Lateran, in 1215, and confirmed by Honorius III. under St. Austin's rules, and the founder's particular constitutions.

DOMI'NICUM (S.) lands kept by a person for the use of his family; also lands held by a man in fee to himself, and his heirs and successors.

DOMI'NION (S.) government, rule, power, authority.

DO'MINO (S.) a hood worn by the canon of a cathedral.

DO'MUS CONVERSORUM (S.) was formerly the name of the house where the rolls are kept, in *Chancery-Lane*.

DONA'TION (S.) a gift, largess, or bounty, commonly meant of such as are appropriated to charitable or religious uses.

DO'NATISTS (S.) ancient schismatics who followed the errors of Donatus, a bishop of Carthage; they held, that the Father was above the Son, and the Son above the Holy Ghost; that there was no virtue in the church, for which reason, those of their sect were re-baptized; that baptism conferred by any but those of their sect, was null; that there was no church but in Africa, &c.

DO'NATIVE (S.) a gift; also a presentation made by a patron of a benefice to a clergyman, the bishop being no ways concerned in the affair; formerly all bishopricks were *donatives* of the king.

DO'NCASTER (S.) in the *West-Riding* of Yorkshire, situate on the river Don, has been a very ancient town, and formerly much larger and finer than now; but in 759 was

so totally destroyed by lightning, that it never recovered its first beauty; some remains of a large castle are still in being, that stood where the church now stands; yet it is a tolerable town, governed by a mayor and six aldermen, and is principally employed in knitting stockings, gloves, waist-coats, &c. it has a good market weekly on Saturdays for cattle, corn, &c. Here are two very large, strong, and lofty bridges over the river *Don*, with a long cause-way, and the remains of the great *Roman* high-way; it is distant from *London* 123 computed, and 155 measured miles.

DON'DON (S.) a fat old woman.

DONEE' (S.) in *Law*, one who receives a gift, or has lands, &c. given him.

DON'JON (S.) In *Fortification*, a large tower or redoubt in a fortress, whither, in cases of necessity, the garrison may retreat, and capitulate with more advantage, being, by their situation, enabled more easily to defend themselves, and annoy the enemy.

DON'NOR (S.) one who gives to, or bestows any thing upon another, whether lands, goods, or money.

DOOM (V.) to judge, sentence, or appoint what shall be the fate of another.

DOOM (S.) judgment, sentence, a fixed and irrevocable state, from which no relief can be got.

DOOM'S-DAY (S.) the general or last day of judgment, or that day wherein, according to the general received opinion of Christians, every man, both soul and body, shall be either chosen to eternal happiness, or sentenced to everlasting misery.

DOOR (S.) in *Architecture*, that which shuts up, stops, hinders, or permits persons to go in or out of the passage to, or entrance into a house or apartment; when applied to *Cities*, *Palaces*, &c. it is called a *gate*; and *Allegorically*, it is the entrance or initiation into any place or thing whatever.

DOR (S.) the drone-b e or beetle; also a term in *Witchinifer School*, for permission to sleep a small time.

DORCHESTER (S.) in *Oxfordshire*, was formerly a noted city, and a bishop's see for 460 years, viz. from 634 to 1094, when *Remigius*, its last bishop, translated it to *Lincoln*, from which time it fell to decay, till at last it was of so small account, that it was by some left out of the catalogue of market-towns; though *Ogilby* calls it a fair and large market and shire-town, and a corporation; but sends no members to parliament; it has a large stone bridge over the *Tames*, and is graced with a fine church; distant from *London* 41 computed, and 49 measured miles.

DORCHESTER (S.) the principal or shire-town of *Dorsetshire*, built on the banks of the river *Frome*; it is a pretty large town, with three very wide streets, and as many handsome churches, with a fine free-school, almshouses, &c. and though the buildings

are neither great nor beautiful; yet being situate on a rising ground, and opening at the south and west ends into sweet fields, and spacious downs, renders it very pleasant and delightful. In the year 1613 it was totally destroyed by fire, except the great church; yet none of the inhabitants lost their lives; it is an ancient corporation, which in the 5th year of king *Charles I.* had a new charter, which gave the government thereof to a mayor, bailiffs, aldermen, and burgesses, with an enlargement of privileges. In the time of the *Romans*, it was one of their winter stations, was walled in, and had a castle, which were all demolished afterwards by the *Danes*; it was for some time famous for making fine broad-cloth; but that trade is now turned into fine serge, selling sheep and brewing ale; the alizes, quarter-festivals, and elections for knights of the shire are all held here; for which purpose it is accommodated with good inns, and a plentiful market on Saturday; it sends two members to parliament; and is distant from *London* 97 computed, and 123 measured miles.

DORÉE' (S.) a fish called *St. Peter's fish*.

DOR'ICK (A.) in the now commonly received orders of architecture, is the second of the five, said to be invented by the *Dorians*, a people of *Greece*.

DOR'ICK DIALECT (S.) one of the five manners of speaking, which was used among the ancient *Greeks*, by the *Dorians*.

DOR'ICK MOOD (S.) a grave, slow, solemn kind of musick, very proper either for the church, or the camp.

DOR'MAN or **DOR'MER** (S.) a sky-light, or window made in the roof of a house, to light the stairs, &c.

DOR'MANT (A.) still, quiet, sleeping, at rest; as, *the affair lies dormant*, that is, it is dropped or discontinued.

DOR'MANT LION (S.) in *Heraldry*, a lion that is asleep; it differs from couchant in this, that (tho' they both lie down, and have their fore-paws stretched out) a lion couchant has his head erected; whereas a *lion dormant* has his head lying upon his fore-paws.

DOR'MANT TREE (S.) a beam lying across a house; also call'd a summer.

DOR'MITORY (S.) in a *Convent*, the bed-chamber or lodging-room where the sisters or brothers sleep.

DOR'MOUSE (S.) a kind of field mouse, that is said to sleep all the winter.

DORP (S.) a country town or village, a street or line.

DOR'SER (S.) a pannier or basket put upon a horse's back, to carry things in.

DORSET'S-HIRE (S.) is bounded on the north by *Somersetshire* and *Wiltshire*, on the west by *Devonshire*, on the east by *Hampshire*, and on the south by the *British* channel; it is about 50 miles long, and in the broadest part about 25 miles wide, and its circumference is about

150 miles; its inhabitants are computed at 132,000, and the houses 22,000; it was the first settlement of the Saxons in Britain, and so continued till its monarch Egbert having subdued the rest of the heptarchy, became king of that part of the isle now called England: The pleasantness of this county occasioned most of Egbert's successors, which were 18 in number, both to reside and be buried in it, and which occasioned many very large palaces to be erected, from whence the gentry took their humour of building their houses vastly large; it sends 20 members to parliament, has 22 market-towns, is divided into five divisions, and these into 29 hundreds, which contain 248 parishes; it is seated in a healthful air, and yields all the necessities of life in great abundance, but particularly sheep, which are so fruitful, that the ewes commonly bring forth two lambs at a time; the pasture is so very rich and fertile, occasion'd by the mixture of abundance of the sweetest aromatick plants, that the sheep thrive exceedingly; besides which, there is plenty of timber, free-stone, marble, or tobacco-pipe-clay, hemp, barley, &c.

DORSIPAROUS or DORSIFEROUS PLANTS (S.) are those of the capillary kind, which have no stem, and bear their seeds on the backside of the leaf.

DOSE (S.) the quantity of physick prescribed by a physician to be taken by his patient at one time; also so much of a strong liquor as at one sitting makes a person drunk; as, *He has his dose*, that is, *he is fuddled*.

DOSE (V.) to sleep or slumber gently, so as to be easily awaked.

DOSEL or DORSEL (S.) a woollen cloth, made in *Devonshire*.

DOT (S.) a small mark or point, such as is put over an i, or at the end of a sentence.

DOT (V.) to mark with small points, as engravers do to express *Or* in *Heraldry*.

DOTAGE (S.) that age wherein persons act childishly, or over and above fondly, which is generally a pretty advanced one, and frequently express'd by old folks towards young ones, which they sometimes marry.

DOTARD (S.) a simple, silly, or over-fond old fellow, that has married a young girl.

NOTE (V.) to grow childish or silly, to be very fond, to love over much, &c.

DOTKIN (S.) a *Dutch* coin, the eighth part of a stiver.

DOTTEREL (S.) a bird which mimicks the actions of the fowler.

DOUBLE (V.) to make twice as much, or add as much to a thing as it contained before; to fold up cloth, &c. also spoken of a hare, that when hunted, goes a winding course, to deceive the dogs.

DOUBLE (A.) twice as much, two-fold, as much again; also one that is as fair to a person's face, and rail's at him when absent, as called *double-tongued*.

DOUBLE FICHER (S.) in *Heraldry*, a cross which has two points at each extremity.

DOUBLE LETTER (S.) in *Grammar*, a letter which has the sound of two, as X, Q, Z.

DOUBLE PLEA (S.) is that wherein the defendant alleges for himself two several matters in bar of the action, either of which is sufficient to debar the plaintiff.

DOUBLE QUARREL (S.) a complaint made to the archbishop of the province, against an inferior ordinary, for delaying justice; its denomination seems to be owing to this, that the complaint is made both against the judge, and him who is the cause of the delay.

DOUBLE RATIO (S.) see *Duple*.

DOUBLE VESSEL, or **PELICAN** (S.) in *Chymistry*, is when two bolt-heads, or matrasles, are luted together by their necks.

DOUBLER (S.) a person that works at a throwster's, and twines, doubles, or twists two or more threads of silk together, for the use of sewing or stitching.

DOUBLET (S.) a garment formerly worn by the men, and was much the same as a waistcoat is now; also a double cast at dice-play, or that where both the dice have the same spots, as a fives, 2 threes, &c. also a duplicate of a letter, &c.

DOUBLINGS (S.) in *Heraldry*, the lining of robes or mantles of state, or of the mantlings in achievements; in *Hunting*, the irregular course which a hare runs, in order to deceive the dogs, and make them lose their scent; in *military Affairs*, it is the joining two ranks or files of soldiers, whereby they become one; in *Navigation*, doubling a cape or point, is sailing by it on one side, and coming back on the other.

DOUBLOON (S.) a *Spanish* coin, of the value of two pistoles.

DOUBT (V.) to be in suspense, or at an uncertainty; that does not know what to determine or resolve on, or which side of the question to take.

DOUBTFUL (A.) dubious, uncertain, ambiguous.

DOUBTFULNESS (S.) uncertainty, dubiousness, ambiguity.

DOUBTING (S.) the forbearing to give one's assent to a thing, being apprehensive that we are not sufficiently acquainted with it; the not being able to give an absolute decision on either side of a question.

DOUBTLESS (A.) past dispute, certain, absolute, that admits of no scruple, that is quite clear and plain.

DOUCET (S.) a cushion; also the testicles of a deer.

DOUCINE (S.) in *Architecture*, a moulding at the top of the cornice, half convex, and half concave, sometimes called the cymatium or gula.

DOVE (S.) a female pigeon.

DOVER (S.) in *Kent*, is an ancient town, situate

situate among rocks, where the haven itself was formerly; the passage from hence into France being nearest and safest, it was ordained, that no person going out of the kingdom to the continent, should take shipping in any other port; it is one of the *Cinque-ports*, and was formerly obligated to find 21 ships for war; it was anciently walled in, and had 10 gates, and a castle built by *Julius Cæsar*, all which are gone to decay, and also the piers that king *Henry VIII.* built at a vast expence; so that it is now but a poor place, tho' it keeps up the form of a corporation, and sends two members to parliament; it hath two markets weekly on Wednesday and Saturday, and a fair on Nov. 11, which continues 9 days; heretofore were seven churches, but they are now reduced to two; it is distant from *London* 55 computed, and 71 measured miles; of late the lord wardens of the *Cinque-ports* have been sworn, and the rest of the business belonging to them in general has been done here.

DOVE-TAIL (S.) in *Carpentry*, a joint that fastens boards together, wherein the tenon or piece that is let into the other goes widening to the extreme, and so cannot be drawn out again but by sliding the tip upwards.

DOVE-TAILING (S.) the joining or fastening boards together, by what the carpenters call a dove-tail, that is, a mortise and tenon much broader at one end than the other.

DOUGH (S.) raw flower, water, salt, &c. kneaded and made up into a consistence proper to make bread, cakes, pye crust, &c.

DOUGHTY (A.) a mock word for courageous, valiant, strong, stout, mighty.

DOUK (V.) to dive, duck, or immerse in water.

DOWABLE (A.) that may be endowed, or have a settlement fixed upon it for its support.

DOWAGER (S.) the widow of a prince or nobleman, one who has a dower settled upon her, for her support and maintenance.

DOWDY (S.) a coarse, ordinary, bad-complexioned, or ill-shapen woman.

DOWER or DOWRY (S.) that part of the estate which a woman enjoys after the death of her husband, for her maintenance, which after her decease descends to his children; it is also the portion a woman brings her husband at marriage, towards supporting the charges thereof; also a sum of money given with a maid at her entering into a religious order.

DOWLESS (S.) a coarse, strong sort of linen, used principally to make shirts or shifts for hard-working people.

DOWN (Part.) below, or in the bottom; also the imperative mood of the verb to descend or go down.

DOWN (S.) the finest and softest of a goose's feathers; also a soft woolly substance growing upon the rind of some fruits, and upon the tops of thistles.

DO'WNHAM (S.) in *Norfolk*, a very ancient town, situate exactly upon the crossing of the *Great Ouse*; the market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 71 computed, and 87 measured miles.

DO'WNS (S.) an elevation of stone or sand gathered along the sea-banks, which serves as a barrier to it; it is particularly used for a famous road along the eastern coast of *Kent*, which reaches from *Dover* to the *North Foreland*; it has excellent anchorage, and is well defended by the castles of *Sandwich*, *Deal*, and *Dover*; here the *English* fleets meet; also a hilly kind of fields that lie open, where races are often run, and hares, &c. hunted.

DOWNWARD (Part.) towards the bottom or lower part.

DO'WNY (A.) covered with down, very soft or delicate to the touch.

DOWSE (S.) a slap or great blow on the face, or other part of the body with the fist or hand doubled together.

DOXO'LOGY (S.) a short verse of thanksgiving or praise to God, frequently repeated in divine service, as the *Gloria Patri*, and the 14th verse of the second chapter of *St. Luke*, *Gloria be to God on high*; they are thus called, because they begin with *Δόξα*, glory.

DO'XY (S.) a she-beggar, wench, trull, or whore; the female companion of a foot-soldier, travelling tinker, &c.

DOZE or DOSE (V.) to be half asleep, to be in a gentle slumber, from which a small stir or noise will easily awake a person.

DO'ZELING (S.) a manner of shadowing drawings, performed by pieces of cotton or rag stuffed into a quill, and the end broke into lint, to lay the small-coal, chalk, or other material used, very smooth, and regular, by breaking off the harsh strokes or edges.

DO'ZEN or DO'SEN (S.) the number twelve, and in many commodities fourteen; as rolls, buns, &c.

DRA'B (S.) a nasty whore, dirty slut, or filthy creature; also a small top-sail; also an extraordinary sort of woolen cloth, chiefly worn in the winter-time.

DRA'BLER (S.) a small sail, used where the course and bonnet are not deep enough to cloath the mast.

DRACHM or DRAM (S.) the 16th part of an ounce avoirdupois; with the *Apothecaries*, it is the 8th part of an ounce, and is equal to 3 scruples, or 60 grains.

DRA'CHMA (S.) a Grecian coin, in value about 7 pence of our money.

DRA'CO or DRA'GON (S.) in *Astronomy*, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, consisting according to *Ptolemy* of 31, *Tycho* 32, and *Mr. Flamsteed* 49 stars.

DRA'CO VOLANS (S.) a meteor appearing like a flying dragon.

DRACON'TICK MONTH (S.) in *Astronomy*, the space of time between the moon's departure

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departure from, and return to, her ascending node.

DRA'CU'NCULI (S.) in *Medicine*, an itching disease incident to children; it affects them chiefly about the back, shoulders, and arms, and is supposed to arise from little worms under the skin.

DRAFF (S.) hog-wash, such as grains and water, blood, dish-water, &c.

DRA'FFY (A.) filthy, nasty, foul, dirty.

DRAG (S.) a fox's tail; also a hook.

DRAG (V.) to draw, hale, pull, or trail along on the ground by downright force or strength.

DRA'GANT (S.) a gum so called.

DRA'GOLE (V.) to daub the tail or bottom of one's cloths with dirt, as one walks along.

DRA'GS (S.) pieces of timber fastened together, so that they will carry some sorts of burthens down a river, sometimes called floats; also any thing that hangs over the side of a ship, and hinders her sailing freely.

DRA'GNET (S.) a trammel, draw, or sweep fishing-net.

DRA'GOMAN (S.) in the *Eastern Nations*, is a person, who for the facilitation of commerce, makes it his business to act as an interpreter.

DRA'GON (S.) a serpent grown to a monstrous bigness, and supposed also to be of as monstrous a shape.

DRA'GON'S BLOOD (S.) a kind of resin of a reddish colour, issuing out of a tree in *Africa*, called *dragon*; it easily dissolves by heat; and, if cast into the fire, flames, but can hardly be brought to dissolve in a liquid.

DRA'GON'S WORT (S.) serpent's or viper's bugloss.

Dragon's Head and Tail, in *Astronomy*, the nodes of the planets, or the two points wherein their orbits intersect the ecliptick.

DRA'GONNE' (A.) in *Heraldry*, is spoken of a beast, the lower parts whereof resemble a dragon.

DRA'GOON (S.) an horseman, or soldier who fights both on horseback, and on foot.

DRAIN (V.) to free land, &c. from water, or other moisture, by cutting and contriving proper canals to carry it off.

DRAIN (S.) a water-course, sink, common-sewer, or place to carry off waste water, or sludge by.

DRAKE (S.) the male of that species of eatable fowls called a duck.

DRAM (S.) a small quantity of any spirituous liquor, usually drank out of a glass, little cup, &c. also $\frac{1}{16}$ part of a common ounce.

DRA'MA (S.) a stage-play, either tragedy, or comedy.

DRAMA'TICK (A.) of, or belonging to a stage-play.

DRAMA'TICK POET (S.) a person who writes plays.

DRAP or **DRAB** (S.) woollen cloth, such as cloaths are made of.

Drap de Berry, a piece, or thick, strong, warm cloth fit for winter wear.

DRA'PER (S.) a vendor or seller of cloth.

Linin Draper, one who deals in all kinds of linen.

Woollen Draper, one who deals only in broad or woollen-cloths, such as mens cloaths are made of, &c.

DRA'PERY (S.) the cloth trade, whether woollen or linen; in *Painting* and *Sculpture*, it is the representation of the cloathing of any figure; it also takes in tapeitry and hangings.

DRA'STICK MEDICINE (S.) one which operates quickly and vigorously.

DRAUGHT (S.) the quantity of liquor a person drinks at one pull; also a jacket, common-fewer, or necessary-house; in *Painting*, the out-line or sketch of any thing, or a piece not finished with proper colours; in *Navigation*, the depth of a ship in the water when under sail; in *Law*, an instrument or writing drawn up in order to be approved of, before it is engrossed and signed; in *Trade*, an overplus of weight allowed to the buyers of some sorts of goods, especially such as are liable to waste, as tobacco, sugar, &c.

DRAUGHT HOOK (S.) in *Gamery*, hooks fastened to the cheeks of a carriage; in *War*, it is a number of soldiers made out of every company for some extraordinary expedition, &c. in *Trade*, it is so much goods as are carried upon one carriage at a time; also the demand, sale, or disposal of any commodity, is so called.

DRAUGHTS (S.) a diversion, or game, played at in coffee-houses, &c.

DRAUL or **DRAWL** (V.) to speak slowly in a canting, or affected manner.

DRAW (V.) to pull or hale; also a term in *Hunting*, signifying to beat the bush after a beast; also to delineate or make the representation of any thing upon a plane; sometimes considered and applied to *Painters*; sometimes to *Mathematicians* laying down the hour-lines for a sun-dial, &c. a ship is said to *draw* so much water as it occupies the space when sailing; that is, so many feet as it sinks into the water, so many feet is it said to *draw*.

DRA'W-BACK (S.) in *Commerce*, is the repaying to a merchant the duties or customs he has paid at the importing foreign goods, upon his exporting them again.

DRA'W-BOY (S.) a person who pulls up the leashes in a weaver's loom, by which the figures or draught in the stuff or silk is produced.

DRA'W-BRIDGE (S.) a bridge over a mont, river, or any place filled with water, that may be drawn up, and let down at pleasure.

DRA'WER (S.) sometimes means one of the partitions of a chest, scrutoire, &c. made to pull out or shove in easily, for the convenience of putting linen, papers, &c. separate from

any thing else; sometimes it means the waiter or servant that attends upon company at a tavern, &c. and sometimes it means a delineator or picture-maker; but more particularly used in the weaving-trade, for him who designs the figures, &c. for the flowered silks, who is called a *pattern-drawer*.

DRAWING (S.) in *Painting*, the shape, figure, or representation of any thing, and is either an out-line, sketch, or piece, but slight'y done; or one high'y finished in black lead, Indian ink, &c. but when it is in the natural colours, it is then denominated a painting.

Drawing amiss, In *Hunting*, is when the hounds take a wrong scent, and hit it up the wind, whereas they should have done it down, or along with the wind.

Drawing a Bill of Exchange, is the writing, signing, and giving it to another to receive a certain sum of a certain person, for the use of the drawer, &c.

Drawing of Wear, is the stretching a piece of metal till it becomes very pliant.

Drawing on the Slt, is when the hounds take a scent, and draw, or go on till they find the same scent again.

DRAWING MEDICINES (S.) such as ripen and bring a fore to a head.

DRAWING TABLE (S.) a board to put a sheet of paper on, for the more convenient making of draughts, especially pieces of architecture, because perpendicular and parallel lines may be drawn by the help of an instrument in the shape of a T, which serves as a rule, without the trouble of raising them geometrically; these instruments are also exceedingly useful in navigation, and, if truly made, are the best and most expeditious for the constructing plain and Mercator's charts, &c.

DRAY (S.) a strong, low, open carriage, particularly used by brewers to carry their drink on to their customers; also the nest of a squirrel.

DRAYTON (S.) in *Shropshire*, though but a poor town, has a good market weekly on Wednesday for horses and cattle; it is distant from London 118 computed, and 149 measured miles.

DRA'ZEL (S.) a nasty, sluttish, careless, dirty woman.

DREAD (S.) fear, awe, terror, fright or horror.

DREAD (V.) to stand in awe of, to fear, or be terrified at a person or thing.

DREADFUL (A.) terrible, frightful, amazing, causing great horror or surprize.

DREAM (S.) those objects that the imagination represents to people in their sleep; also any whimsical, airy speculation, or improbable project, proposal, or design.

DREAM (V.) to have the image or representation of any thing in one's sleep.

To dream over a Thing, spoken of one who does an affair in so indolent and careless

a manner, that one might suppose him to be asleep.

DREA'MER (S.) a person that has his imagination very wakeful and active, while asleep, and has frequent representations of many odd matters; also a slothful, unactive person, that crawls or creeps about his business; also one that is full of whimsical or improbable projections, and making and proposing impossible schemes.

DREDGE (V.) to strew flower upon meat, while it is roasting at the fire, to dry up the fat or moisture that is upon it, in order to bait it with butter, to make it look beautifully to the eye.

DRE'DGER or **DRE'DGING-BOX** (S.) a small portable box, commonly made of brass or tin, with small holes bored or punched in the top or cover, to let the flour, contained in the box, come out in a shower upon the meat that is roasting at the fire, as in the article above.

DRE'DGERS or **DRU'DGERS** (S.) such fishermen as are employ'd about taking or getting oysters.

DREE'RY or **DREA'RY** (A.) an old word still retained by the poets, signifying terrible, frightful, lamentable, sorrowful, grievous, dismal.

DRE'GGY (A.) full of dirt or waste, impure, mixed with filth, &c.

DREGS (S.) the bottom, settling, or waste part of any kind of liquid; the meanest or worst part of any thing; the refuse, or what is left after the best is taken away; also the mean, vulgar, uncultivated, or wicked part of any people or nation.

DRENCH (V.) to soak or bathe thoroughly in some liquid matter; also to give or take a large portion of wine, beer, &c. also to prescribe a physical liquid dose, spoken chiefly of horses.

DRENCH (S.) a physical liquid dose, especially for a horse.

DRESS (V.) to clothe, ornament, beautify, or embellish, either verbally or actually; also to cook or prepare food, so as to make it fit for eating.

DRE'SSER (S.) sometimes means a person that is skilled in habiting a person to act a play, &c. and sometimes it signifies the shelf or broad long board in a kitchen, where the cook lays his meat on, and prepares his sauces, &c.

DRI'BLE or **DRIV'EL** (V.) to let the saliva or spittle run out of the mouth, like a fool or idiot; also the manner of mercury's operating in salivations, for the foul disease, inveterate scurvy, or other confirmed distemper.

DRI'BLET (S.) a small part of a large sum; any small quantity or parcel of money, or any thing else.

DRIFT (S.) the aim, purpose, or design of a person; in *Mining*, it is a channel or passage

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ent out of one part of the mine to lead to or from another, thereby to carry on the work more effectually, by proper communications for air, to draw water, soil, ore, &c. in *Navigation*, such things that float upon the water without a person to guide it, or being fastened to any thing, &c. in common *Discourse*, when we turn a person out to shift for her or himself, we are said to turn them *adrift*; when an inquest is made into the exact number of cattle there is upon a forest, it is called the *drift* of the forest; also when the wind blows snow in large heaps or channels, it is said to come in *drifts*.

DRIFT SAIL (S.) In a *Ship*, is a sail under water; in a *Storm*, it is veered out right ahead, having sheets fastened to it, as other sails have, to keep the ship right upon the sea; it also prevents a ship from driving with the current.

DRIFT WAY (S.) is the same with *Low way*.

DRILL (S.) an instrument to bore holes in iron, steel, brass, or any other metal.

DRILL (V.) to pierce, bore, or make holes in any thing, with an instrument called a drill; also to buoy a person up with pretences, to delay time, and make him expect what is never designed or intended.

DRILY (Part.) doing any thing cunningly, craftily, sily, without seeming to take notice; also merrily, archly, waggishly, and satyrically.

DRINESS (S.) without moisture, droughtiness; also cunningness, waggishness, &c.

DRINK (S.) any sort of liquor that may be drank or swallowed, but particularly spoke of all sorts of malt liquors, commonly called beer or ale.

DRINK (V.) to swallow down any liquid matter, as water, beer, wine, &c.

DRIP (S.) in *Architecture*, a flat square member, vulgarly called the eaves, and is the same with *larmier*; also a kind of steps in buildings that have flat roofs, made to walk on.

DRIP (V.) to come away by drops, or trickle down like tears; any gentle distillation, or falling in small quantities, like meat roasting before the fire.

DRIPPING (S.) the fat that falls from meat roasted before the fire; also the inclination or angular slant of a pent-house.

DRIVE (V.) to force along, to compel to go, to make to do something; also to cut a passage or lane in a mine, to go farther into it, or to have communication with some other part; also when a boat or other thing floats upon the water, and goes along with the tide, without the guidance or direction of any person; also when a ship goes with the current, tide, or stream, against the resistance made by an anchor's being let down.

DRIVELLER (S.) a fool or idiot that lets his spittle run out of his mouth, one that flabbies or wets his chin.

DRIVER (S.) one that forces or compels cat-

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tle to go that way as he would have them, but more particularly spoke of coachmen, carmen, waggoners, and the conductors of all other carriages.

DRIZZLE (V.) to wet, or fall in small drops like a slow rain.

DROITWICH or **DURTWICH** (S.) in *Worcestershire*, upon the river *Sabworp*, is a town corporate, with four hundred houses in it, and four churches; the town is wealthy, and had great privileges granted it by king *John*, whose charter they have still in being; they were also much favoured by king *Edward III.* But in 1290 one of their churches, and a great part of the town, was burnt down, which so reduced it, that it was long in recovering again its former splendor. King *James I.* granted it a new charter, which appoints the government to be by two bailiffs, four justices, and a recorder; the market is weekly on *Friday*; it sends two members to parliament. This town is famous for the most excellent white salt, which is made here, from the summer to the winter solstice, in such great quantities, that the duty or excise comes to 50,000 *l.* it is distant from *London* 82 computed, and 95 measured miles.

DROLL (S.) a shew or ordinary play exhibited at fairs; also a wag or merry fellow; a jester or pleasant companion; one that can or does play with or upon words; a punter.

DROLL (V.) to banter or make sport; to joke, to be merry, and divert the company with waggish or arch playing upon words; to pun.

DRO'LLERY (S.) the art or practice of waggish mirth; jesting, joking, punning, or playing upon words.

DRO'MEDARY (S.) a beast like a camel, but smaller and slenderer; it has two bunches upon its back, which serve instead of a saddle: They are reported to be so swift, as to travel 100 miles a day, and are capable of enduring a great deal of fatigue; they have no fore-teeth nor hoof, but their feet are covered with a thick fleshy skin.

DRONE (S.) a bee without a sting, which the rest expel or drive out of the hive; also an idle, slothful, indolent person; also the deep holding key-note of a basspipe.

DRO'NFIELD (S.) in *Derbyshire*, a small town whose market is weekly on *Thursday*; distant from *London* 112 computed, and 140 measured miles.

DRO'NISH (A.) after the manner of a drone; idle, slothful, careless, and indolent.

DRO'NISHNESS (S.) slothfulness, idleness, indolence; also slowness or inactivity.

DROOP (V.) to hang down the head, to be dispirited, to waste or decay, to grow languid, faint, and lifeless.

DROO'PINGLY (Part.) faintly, languidly, dispiritedly, and wastefully.

DROP (S.) the smallest quantity of any liquid

whatever; in *Architecture*, it is the ornament in the entablature of the *Doric* order put under the triglyphs, somewhat in the shape of little bells.

DROP (V.) to waste or decay any liquid matter by a very little, or a drop at a time; to fall by small particles or drops, as certain chymical medicines are appointed to be taken 20, 30, 40, &c. at a time, and for that reason are emphatically called *drops*; also to descend from a window or other eminence, by gently letting the person or thing down, as low as the hands, arms, &c. or any other machine they have, will permit, and then letting go the hold, by which means the person or thing falls or drops down.

DROPSICAL (A.) one inclined to the distemper called the *dropy*.

DROPSY (S.) a distemper wherein some part or the whole body is filled with a watry humour; as, the *ascites*, wherein the abdomen or lower belly is affected; the *Anasarca*, wherein the whole body is affected; the *Hydrocephalus*, which troubles the head; and the *Hydrocele*, the scrotum: There is also another kind, called a *Tympanites*, wherein the body, instead of water, is filled with wind, by which means it is stretched to an immoderate bulk.

DROSS (S.) the waste or scum of metals in flux; also the sediment or dirty part of sugar, dust in tobacco, &c.

DROSSINESS (S.) a metal's being mixed with, or naturally inclined to waste, scurf, scum, or other impurity; the quantity of waste in a commodity.

DROSSY (A.) full of impurity, scurf, dust, waste, &c.

DROVE (S.) a large number, flock, or herd of cattle, great or small.

DROVERS (S.) such persons as bring up cattle for the salesmen, grifers, carcass-butcherers, &c. the same with *drovers*.

DROUGHT (S.) when a season or the earth is exceeding dry, or very much wants rain; also thirst in a human or brute creature.

DROUGHTY (A.) thirsty, wanting drink, or proper watering by rain, watering-pots, &c. as gardens, fields, &c. in a dry season.

DROWN (V.) to plunge into, or pour liquor upon a thing till it is covered, &c. to cause a living creature to lose its life by water or some other liquid matter, by plunging or immersing it in the same; also to intoxicate or make a person drunk with strong liquors, such as wine, ale, brandy, &c.

DROWSY (A.) sleepy, heavy, or very inclinable to sleep; also sluggish, unactive, or unwilling to stir, move, or do any thing.

DRUB (V.) to beat, thrash, or cudgel severely, by way of chastisement, with a stick.

DRUBBING (S.) thrashing or beating severely, or chastising a person, for a fault committed, with a stick.

DRUDGE (S.) one that does the slavish and

mean offices of life, that works very much and often, for a small pay or reward.

DRUDGE (V.) to work much or slave hard; particularly in the meaner parts of business, for a little money or pay.

DRUDGER (S.) one that fishes for oysters; the same with *drodger*.

DRUDGERY (S.) slavery, mean employment, very hard working.

DRUGGET (S.) a narrow woollen stuff, used for mens, and especially boys clothes.

DRUGGIST or DRUGSTER (S.) a person that principally deals in foreign gums, roots, plants, &c. for the use of the doctors, apothecaries, or chymists.

DRUGS (S.) a general name for all sorts of spices, and other commodities of the aromatic kind, brought from foreign countries, but chiefly from the *Levant* and *East Indies*, and particularly for physical uses; also any commodities that do not sell well, or that become very cheap, by reason of plenty, or being out of fashion, are called *drugs*.

DRUIDS (S.) among the ancient *Gauls* and *Britons*, were persons who had the care of instructing the people in religion, philosophy, politics, and other speculative accomplishments; they were likewise judges, and whoever refused to submit to them, were deemed rebels, and scourged; they were chosen out of the best families, that the dignity of their station, added to that of their birth, might procure them the greater respect.

DRUM (S.) a musical instrument that is generally made use of in the army, to call the soldiers together, and direct them how to act; the body of it is made of a thin piece of oak, bent in a cylindrical form, and each end or bottom is covered with parchment; to make it sound, one of the ends is struck with a stick, and there are braces on the sides, whereby the sound may be rendered louder or flacker. In *Architecture*, the vase or tambour.

Kettle Drum, is one, the sides whereof are brass.

Drum of the Ear, in *Anatomy*, a cavity in the inner part of the ear, resembling a drum, its outer part is covered with a membrane, called *membrana tympani*; its office (as is supposed) is to modify the sound, which is performed by its different degrees of tension, and convey it to the auditory nerve.

DRUM (V.) to play or beat upon the instrument called a drum; also to beat or make a noise with the fists upon a hollow boarded place, in imitation of a drum.

DRUM-MAJOR (S.) the chief, principal, or head drummer in an army, regiment, &c.

DRUMMAKER (S.) one who beats or plays upon a drum skilfully, particularly for warlike exercises.

DRUNK (A.) disordered or intoxicated with liquor in such a manner, that a person does not know what he is doing; one deprived of his

his senses and reason, through or by means of the force of spirituous or strong liquors.

DRUNKARD (S.) a person that is often drunk; one delighted with drinking strong liquors to excess.

DRUNKENNESS (S.) the practice of drinking strong liquors to excess.

DRY (A.) that has none, or very little moisture; also a cant word for one that acts sily, or cunningly, that is very reserved, and watches all opportunities to say or do something for his own advantage; also when wine, by reason of age, is much dephlegmated, and its watry taste considerably abated, or quite destroyed, it is said to be *dry*.

DRY (V.) to exhale, suck up, or take away the moisture that is in flowers, corn, cloaths, &c.

DRYADES (S.) among the *ancient Heathens*, the nymphs of the woods, certain imaginary deities, who they supposed lived in the woods and groves.

DU'AL (A.) something that belongs to the number two; and in *Grammar*, especially in the *Greek* tongue, it is the number two, which they consider as a medium between the singular and the plural number.

DUB (V.) to make a person a knight, or confer the honour of knighthood upon him; also to cut off a cock's comb and wattles.

DUBBING (S.) the conferring the honour of knighthood upon a person.

DUBIOUS (A.) something that is doubtful, or uncertain, that may or may not be, that is rather inclined to the negative than the affirmative side.

DU'CAL (A.) of, belonging, or pertaining to a duke.

DU'CAL (S.) in *Venice*, all letters patent, and letters wrote to foreign princes, are so called.

DU'CAT or **DU'CKET** (S.) a foreign coin, both silver and gold; the silver one is worth about 4*s.* 6*d.* sterling, and the gold one about 10*s.*

DUCATOO'N (S.) an *Italian* silver coin, worth about 4*s.* 8*d.* sterling.

DUCE (S.) that card or side of a die that has two spots on it; sometimes it means the devil, or some evil spirit; as when a person speaking angrily says, *The duce take you!* that is, may the devil or some evil spirit take you.

DUCK (S.) the name of an amphibious fowl, well known, and commonly eat in *England*, of which there are two kinds, the *wild* and the *tame*.

DUCK (V.) to plunge, or forcibly thrust a person under water, by way of punishment; also to dive voluntarily, or to put the head under water.

DU'CKING (S.) the plunging or dipping a person in the water; here in *England*, it is a punishment inflicted by the mob on a pick-pocket; at *Marseilles* and *Barbon*, vagrants are condemned to the cole, that is, to be shut up in an iron cage, fastened to the yard of a

chaloise, and ducked in the river; at *Ten-loufe*, blasphemers are punished in the same manner; sailors are also punished this way, being thrown from the top of a main-mast-yard into the sea, having sometimes a cannon-ball tied to them, to make their fall the more quick; they are sometimes punished by *dry ducking*, in which case the party is suspended by a rope, a few yards above the surface of the water, and his punishment is made known by the discharge of a cannon.

DU'CKS-MEAT (S.) a green kind of weed, growing on the surface of ditches, or other stagnant waters, it is also called water lentils.

DU'CTIL (A.) that is easy to be drawn out or extended, like gold, silver, &c. into wire, thin plates, &c.

DUCTILITY (S.) the quality or property of any metal, whereby it is easily spread or drawn out into thin plates, wire, &c.

DUCTS (S.) any passage, canal, drain, or conveyance of liquors, blood, or humours, whether they be sewers, pipes, veins, &c. in *Anatomy*, they are denominated from the particular use, as *ductus adiposi*, *ductus alimentalis*, &c.

DU'DGEON (S.) anger, disdain, grudge, quarrel, disturbance, misunderstanding, resentment.

DUE (S.) what remains unpaid of a debt; also the respect or duty that an inferior owes to a superior; also the right or property of a person.

DU'EL (S.) a battle or engagement between two persons, ordinarily fought by choice, upon account of some real or imaginary affront, in which case it is usual for one person to give or send a challenge to the other, to fight him at small sword, and sometimes at sword and pistol.

DU'ELLER or **DU'ELLIST** (S.) one that fights a duel or single combat.

DUE NESS (S.) exactness, justness, correctness.

DU'ET (S.) a *Musical* term for a song or air composed for two voices, or instruments.

DUG (S.) the teat or part of any milch creature, through which the milk is sucked or drawn out by the young, or others.

DUKE (S.) a title of dignity like that of earl; it was first given by the *Romans* to generals of armies. There are *dukes* who are *overrign* princes; as, the *duke of Florence*, the *duke of Savoy*, &c. It is now the chief dignity in those kingdoms where it is used, next to the king, and the prince, his eldest son, tho' formerly that of earl was esteemed more honourable.

DUKE-DUKE (S.) a title given to the grandee of the house of *Sylos*, in *Spain*, on account of his possessing a great number of duchies.

DU'KEDOM (S.) the dominions or territories of a duke.

DU'LCIFY (V.) to sweeten or meliorate with sugar, &c. also in *Chemistry*, to separate the salt

felt from any mixed body, which was calcined together with it.

DULCIMER (S.) a musical instrument, somewhat resembling a harpsichord, but instead of making the strings speak by the pushing down of keys, &c. they are struck with small iron or brass pins, to bring out the tones.

DULL (A.) unapprehensive, not capable of learning readily, heavy, slow, stupid; also a poem or book writ with little or no spirit, judgment, or accuracy; also dark, cloudy, or gloomy weather.

DULNESS (S.) unapprehensiveness, blockishness, incapacity; also the meanness of any poem or book that is writ without spirit, briskness, or pleasantry.

DULVERTON (S.) in *Somersetshire*, is a pretty good town, seated in a hilly-moor, whose market is weekly on Saturday, and fairs on Oct. 28, and June 29, principally for oxen and sheep; the water called *Durbrook*, a branch of the river *Ex*, runs through it, over which there is a strong stone bridge, with 5 arches; there are some lead mines in the neighbourhood of this town; it is distant from *London* 67 computed, and 84 measured miles.

DUMB (A.) one born without the use of the organs of speech, or rendered so by force or accident; also one who is fully silent, or so dazed by being charged with a misdeemeanour, that he cannot excuse or justify himself.

DUMPS (S.) melancholy, anger, resentment, sorrow, grief.

DUN (S.) a sort of brown colour, particularly spoke of horses and cows; also the act of demanding a debt, either for a person's self, or another, very importunately or clamorously.

DUN (V.) to tease, or frequently go after a person, and importunately or clamorously demand a debt, or beg a favour, either for one's self or another.

DUNCE (S.) a dull, stupid, unapprehensive person, one that learns any thing with great difficulty.

DUNCTON (S.) in *Wiltshire*, a very ancient, though small borough-town, whose market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 67 computed, and 84 measured miles.

DUNG (S.) ordure, filth, soil, or manure, so prepared, that it is proper or fit to lay or spread upon the earth, in order to render it more fertile.

DUNG (V.) to spread or lay ordure, soil, or manure upon the ground, to make it rich and fruitful.

DUNGEON (S.) a dark, dismal, and loathsome prison.

DUNMOW MAGNA (S.) in *Essex*, is a large town, and of great antiquity, situate on the top of a gravelly hill; the market is weekly on Saturday; it is governed by 12

headboroughs, out of whom one is chosen annually, who hath the chief authority, and is called a bailiff. At the monastery in this town was the slice of bacon to be fetched, by any married person that would swear before the prior, and as many other persons as thought fit to be present, kneeling upon two pointed stones, set up for that purpose, that they had not repented of being married within one year and a day after marriage; distant from *London* 31 computed, and 38 measured miles.

DUNNINGTON (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, whose market is weekly on Saturday, and is remarkable for large quantities of hemp and hempsed, that is brought here; it is distant from *London* 84 computed, and 99 measured miles.

DUNNY (A.) deaf, hard of hearing, or inclinable to deafness.

DUNSTABLE (S.) in *Bedfordshire*, seated on an hill, in a chalky ground, is well inhabited, and furnished with many good inns, for the accommodation of travellers; it consists of 4 principal streets, answering to the 4 quarters of the world; and on account of the dryness of the soil, it has 4 large ponds for publick use, which are never dry, though they are supplied only by rain-water, no springs being to be found, though they have dug 24 fathom deep in search of them; the market, which is weekly on Wednesday, is very large; the town is distant from *London* 30 computed, and 34 measured miles.

DUNSTER (S.) in *Somersetshire*, a maritime town, on the sea-shore, standing on a low ground, surrounded on all sides with hills, but that next the sea; its market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 130 computed, and 164 measured miles.

DUNWICH (S.) in *Suffolk*, is a very ancient town, and was formerly one of the *Roman* stations, and a bishop's see; but by the inundation of the sea it is now very much reduced, many of its churches and publick buildings being swallowed up by it, though it has still a weekly market on Saturday, and is a town-corporate, governed by two bailiffs, and other inferior officers, and sends two members to parliament; and has yet remaining two parish-churches; it is distant from *London* 82 computed, and 95 measured miles.

DUODECIMO (S.) a thing divided into 12 parts, as a sheet of paper into 12 leaves, from whence books are named; also the 12th part of a thing.

DUODENUM (S.) the first of the thin guts, in length about 12 fingers breadth.

DUPE (S.) one that is the dupe, fool, or slave of another, a mere ninny, or one that is incapable of acting alone.

DUPPLICATE (S.) the exact copy or counterpart of a letter, deed, &c.

DUPPLICATE RATIO or **PROPORTION** (S.) is the ratio of the squares of the two

first numbers in a series of geometrical proportionals, viz. it is that when in a series of geometrical proportionals, the first term or number is to the third in the same proportion as the square of the first number is to the square of the second, as 3, 6, 12, 24, &c. here 3, the first number, is to 12, the third number, as 9, the square of 3, is to 36, the square of 6, that is, as 1 is to 4; so likewise in the series 2, 6, 18, 54, &c. 2 is to 18 as 4, the square of 2, is to 36, the square of 6, viz. as 1 is to 9; so that if the common ratio be squared, it gives the proportion between the 1 and 3 numbers in the series, or between the squares of the 1 and 2, &c. as in the first case the common ratio is 2, whose square is 4; in the latter it is 3, whose square is 9, &c.—*Subduplex ratio*, is when the consequent is double the antecedent term, or the exponent of the ratio is $\frac{1}{2}$, thus 2, 4, 8, &c.

DUPLICATION (S.) a doubling or repeating a thing over again; so in *Rhetorick*, it is when the last word of one verse or sentence begins the next; in *Law*, it is an allegation brought in to invalidate the pleader's reply; in *Arithmetick*, it is adding a number to itself, or multiplying it by two; in either case the total or product will be the same; *Geometrically*, it is commonly understood of finding the side of a cube, which is the double of one given.

DUPPLICATE (S.) in *Anatomy*, the doubling or folding of the membranes, or other parts of the body.

DUPPLICITY (S.) one thing or quantity being double, two-fold, or twice as much as another.

DURABLE (A.) that is of a continuing or lasting nature, strong or permanent.

DURABLENESS (S.) the property of continuing a long while, that cannot or will not be quickly worn out or destroyed.

DURA MATER (S.) in *Anatomy*, a thick, strong membrane, which covers or lines the inside of the cranium, or skull, and encloses the brain, being itself lined with the pia mater.

DURANCE (S.) confinement, imprisonment, restraint.

DURATION (S.) in *Common Speech*, is the quantity of time that any thing lasts, remains, or continues; but *Physically*, it is the same with absolute time or eternity.

DURESS (S.) is when a person is detained in prison contrary to law, or when he is threatened to be maimed, murdered, beaten, or suffer other ill usage; in which case whatever contracts he shall make, are void in law, upon his pleading he was forced to do so through fear, or to free himself from his illegal imprisonment.

DURGEN (S.) a person very short, thick, and disproportioned to the common species, a dwarf, or unfixable person.

DURHAM (S.) the county is commonly call-

ed the *Bishoprick of Durham*, whose greatest extent is 35 miles in length, 30 in breadth, and about 107 in circumference; has one city of its own name, 8 market-towns, 20 parishes, of which 30 are rectories, 21 vicarages, and 29 chapelries; it has 16 rivers, 20 bridges, 21 parks, and 4 castles; is computed to have about 16,000 houses, and 97,000 inhabitants; sends four members to parliament, two for the county, and two for the city; it is a county palatine, of which the bishop has the government, having a distinct sovereignty of itself; the air is sharp and piercing, and the earth yields abundance of coals, lead-mines, &c. especially in the western parts; the other parts produce good corn, pasturage, &c.

DURHAM (S.) this city is a place of great antiquity, is a bishop's see, and sends two members to parliament; is both pleasantly and commodiously situated on a gentle ascent, and almost surrounded by the river *Wear*, over which it has two large stone bridges, by which you enter it, being walled in, and defended by a large and strong castle; it is neatly and compactly built, has six parish-churches, and a cathedral; the buildings are handsome, and the streets well ordered; it is much resorted to by gentry, which occasions a considerable trade; the market is very great weekly on Saturdays; distant from London 200 computed, and 262 measured miles.

DURSLEY (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, near the *Severn*, is a good town, chiefly inhabited by clothiers; its market is weekly on Thursday; distant from London 84 computed, and 97 measured miles.

DUSKISH or **DUSKY** (A.) thick, hazy, cloudy, dark, obscure, of so imperfect light or colour.

DUST (S.) the fine powder that the earth is reduced into when very dry; also any gum, dried herbs, &c. pulverized, &c. also a cant name for money, as, *Down with your dust*, put, pay, or lay down your money, &c.

DUST (V.) to brush or clean cloaths, rooms, beds, &c.

DUSTINESS (S.) filled or mixed with dust, as the roads in dry and windy weather.

DUSTY (A.) covered or mixed with dust.

DUTCHFIS (S.) the wife of a duke.

DUTCHY (S.) a dukedom, or territory of a duke. There are several counties and towns in *England* which are so called, because they give ticks to dukes, though it oftentimes happens that but a small part of their estate lies in the dutchy.

DUTCHY-COURT (S.) a court where all matters relating to the dutchy or county palatine of *Lancaster*, are decided, by the chancellor of that court.

DUTIFUL or **DUTEOUS** (A.) obedient, respectful, one that does what he ought to do, especially with regard to his parents, and superiors.

DUTI-

E

DUTIFULNESS (S.) the respectful and obedient behaviour of an inferior towards a superior.

DUTY (S.) the respect, obedience, work, or attendance one person ought, or is obliged to pay or do to, or for another; also a tax or imposition laid by publick authority upon any commodity, or the money merchants pay upon importing or exporting their several wares; and in *War*, 'tis the performing such particular functions as belong to a soldier.

DWARF (S.) a person, tree, &c. that is much shorter, or of lower stature, than is common or usual.

DWARFISH (A.) inclinable to be low of stature, or shorter than common.

DWELL (V.) to abide, stay, remain, live, or continue in a place, or upon a subject; in word or writing.

DWINDLE (V.) to fall away, decay, decrease, waste, or decline.

DYE (V.) to stain, tinge, or make a cloth, silk, &c. of a different colour from what it either had naturally, or before such operation passed upon it; also to expire, or go out of this present life, to yield or give up the ghost, to undergo the separation of the soul from the body, and thereby render it an unactive lump of mere matter.

DYERS WEED (S.) an herb used by the dyers, in dying or making a yellow colour, commonly called woad.

DYNASTIES (S.) the reigns of the first monarchs of *Egypt*; the *Egyptians* reckon 30 dynasties, which, they pretend, lasted 36525 years, and ended with *Nectanebo*.

DYPTICHA (S.) among the *Ancients*, was a publick register, wherein were wrote the names of the consuls and other magistrates among the heathens; and of deceased bishops, and those brethren who were living, among the christians.

DYSCRASIA (S.) an ill temperament, bad constitution, or habit of body.

DYSENTERY (S.) a bloody flux or looseness, in which the excrements are evacuated, mix'd with blood and purulent matter, or when pure blood is voided; it is generally attended with a continual fever and vehement gripings; it sometimes becomes epidemical, as in armies, and in the times of common pestilence.

DYSPEPSY (S.) a badness of digestion.

DYSPOEIA (S.) a difficulty of breathing, or asthmatical disposition.

DYSURIA (S.) a difficulty of making water, attended with heat and pain, occasioned by an ill-disposition of the organs, or from an obstruction of them by the stone, gravel, or viscous, clammy humours.

E.

E Is the fifth letter in the alphabet, and the second vowel: Grammarians generally

E A L

make three kinds of *E's*, viz. the long, as in *gear*, *beam*, &c. short, as in *best*, *tenant*, *perjon*, &c. mute, as in *tumble*, *blue*, *done*, &c. where it is not sounded at all, but only serves to lengthen the foregoing vowel or consonant. *E* is also the fifth Dominical letter in calendars; it also stands for the east point of the compass; it also denotes the tones *E la mi* on the keys of organs and harpsichords, &c. Numerically, it signifies 25, &c.

EACH (Part.) every single or particular person, thing, or article, in a company, parcel, or contract.

EAGER (A.) earnest, very desirous or willing; also lower like vinegar.

EAGERNESS (S.) great earnestness, forwardness, or desire for a thing; also the quality of tartness or lowerness in beer, ale, wine, &c.

EAGLE (S.) the swiftest, strongest, and largest among birds of prey; it has a long hooked beak, which is black at the tip, and blue in the middle, tho' sometimes it is yellow; its plumage or feathers of a chestnut brown, reddish, and white; it has a short tail, yellow, scaly legs, with thick, crooked talons; it is said to live a long while, and to die of mere age, not being able to catch its prey; its eyes are so strong, that it can look at the sun without being dazzled. It was also an ensign or standard born by many of the ancient nations; but the *Roman eagle* is the most famous, which was not represented on a cloth or flag, but was a figure in relieve of gold or silver born on the top of pikes, having a thunderbolt sometimes in its talons; in *Architecture*, it was a representation of that bird, carved by the ancients in the capitals and freezes of the columns of temples dedicated to *Jupiter*; in *Astronomy*, it is a constellation in the northern hemisphere, having its right wing contiguous to the equinoctial; it is joined with *Antinous*: These two together consist, according to *Ptolemy*, of 15, *Tycho* 17, and *Mr. Flamsteed* 70 stars.

White Eagle, an order of knighthood instituted in 1325, by *Uladislaus*, king of *Poland*, on the marriage of his son *Casimir*, with a daughter of the great duke of *Lithuania*; the knights of this order wore a gold chain on the breast, to which hung a silver eagle crowned.

Black Eagle, was an order of the same kind, instituted in 1701, by the elector of *Brandenburgh*, on his being crowned king of *Prussia*.

Eagle's Stone, in *Natural History*, (called also *Aetites*) a stone sometimes found in the nest of an eagle, very much famed for forwarding or preventing the delivery of women in labour, being applied above or below the womb.

EAGLET (S.) a young or chicken eagle, whether cock or hen.

EALDERMAN (S.) an old *Saxon* name for nobleman or earl. EAM

E A R

- EAN** or **YEAN** (V.) to lamb, or bring forth young, like a ewe-sheep.
- EAR** (S.) in *Anatomy*, the organ of hearing, or that member by which we receive and distinguish sounds; in *Musick*, it is the sensation and reflection, whereby we perceive and judge of harmony; in *Botany*, it is a long cluster of flowers or seeds produced by certain plants, as wheat, rye, lavender, &c.
- EAR** (V.) to grow into grain at the end of a stalk, as wheat, barley, &c.
- EARL** (S.) a degree of nobility next below a marquis, and above a viscount; among the *Saxons*, it was the next title to adeling or prince, and is the most ancient title of any of the reeveage.
- EA'RLDOM** (S.) the estate or dominions belonging to an earl.
- EA'RLINSS** (S.) the being soon, betimes, first, or at the beginning of a thing.
- EARL MA'RS HAL** (S.) was formerly an officer of great dignity, and had several courts under his jurisdiction, and has still some pre-eminence in the court of *Marsha'les*, where he sits as judge of all crimes committed within the verge of the court; he is also head of the college of arms, or herald's office.
- EA'RLY** (Part.) soon, betimes, at the beginning.
- EARN** (V.) to procure, obtain, or get by labour or work; also to be moved at, or to have pity or compassion upon one in misery.
- EA'RNEST** (A.) vigorous, diligent, eager, firmness, of particular concern or value.
- EA'RNEST** (S.) the pledge or token that a person leaves in money, &c. to confirm an agreement or contract.
- EA'R-RING** (S.) see *Pendant*.
- EARTH** (S.) that part of the creation that we commonly live upon, and that produces corn, fruit, trees, flowers, &c. and in the *vulgar Philosophy*, is called one of the four elements that goes to the composition of every material being; with the *Clymists*, it is the last of their five principles, and is generally understood to be the caput mortuum, or that in which no virtue, spirit, salt, &c. is left.
- EARTH** (V.) in the *Hunting Language*, is to hide or burrough in the ground, as a badger, fox, rabbit, &c. does.
- EARTHEN** (A.) made or composed of clay or earth, like potters ware, as pans, bricks, tiles, &c.
- EARTHING** (S.) with the *Gardeners*, is to cover trees, plants, &c. with earth; also the lodging or hiding of a badger, fox, &c.
- EARTHLY** or **EARTHY** (A.) of or belonging to the earth; and *Metaphorically*, it is meant of those persons, whose minds and dispositions are wholly set upon the things of this world and life, without having any regard or thought of another.
- EARTHQUAKE** (S.) a very short agitation

E A S

- or shaking of some place or part of the earth, attended with a great noise like thunder, and frequently an irruption of water, smook, fire, wind, &c. also the dividing or falling in of the earth, by which means frequently whole cities have been swallowed up, and destroyed.
- EA'R-WAX** (S.) a thick, viscid, bitter substance lying in the outer passage of the ear.
- EA'R-WIG** (S.) a very nimble insect, of a particular texture, so composed, that by its capacity of turning and twining, it is capable of getting into very difficult places, and is therefore dangerous to come near persons ears, for fear of getting into them, and thereby doing much injury.
- EASE** (S.) rest, quiet, satisfaction, pleasure, a cessation from labour, fatigue, or trouble.
- EASE** (V.) to take away trouble, pain, or difficulty; to assist, help, loose, slacken, or relieve the sick or distressed, pained or overburthened with any trouble or incumbrance.
- EA'SEL** (S.) an instrument that painters set their pictures on, for the better and more ready performance of their work.
- EA'SEMENT** (S.) assistance, comfort, support; also the permission of one neighbour to another to go through his ground, make a drain, &c.
- EA'SILY** (Part.) that may be done with very little trouble or labour; also to move or go slowly or gently.
- EA'SINESS** (S.) gentleness, affability, or sweetness of disposition, contentedness, or satisfaction; also the readiness or little trouble any thing may be done with.
- EAST** (S.) in *Astronomy*, *Geography*, &c. one of the four cardinal points of the horizon, or that wherein the prime vertical intersects that quarter of the horizon the sun rises in; the church retains the custom of turning to the east at repeating the creed or articles of the Christian faith, in remembrance of Christ's rising, or being born in the eastern part of the world.
- EA'STBORN** (S.) in *Suffolk*, seated near the sea, and noted for the birds called wheat-ears, which are caught here in great numbers; distant from *London* 52 computed, and 62 measured miles.
- EA'STER** (S.) a feast observed by the church, in commemoration of our Saviour's resurrection; it is held on the first Sunday after the full moon following the 21st of *March*, i. e. the Sunday following the first full moon after the vernal equinox. The primitive church was vastly divided about the celebrating this festival; some contending, that as the feast was past, the time ought to be fixed; the others, that as the *Jewish* passover was in commemoration of a past fact, and yet as God had appointed the time of observation to be moveable, this feast, which we observe instead of that, ought to be moveable also, and keep even time with the *Jewish* passover, &c.

EASTERN (A.) any thing that belongs to the east, whether money, people, language, &c.

EAST-GRINSTEAD (S.) in *Suffex*, is a good town, with a market weekly on Thursday; it is a corporation, governed by a bailiff and his brethren, sends two members to parliament, and hath the assizes for the county usually kept here; in this town is an hospital, built by *Robert Sackville*, earl of *Derfet*, for 31 poor people, which is endowed with 330*l.* per Annum; 25 computed, and 29 measured miles distant from *London*.

EASTLOW (S.) in *Cornwall*, is an ancient borough and port-town, but claims its present privileges by letters patents bearing date *January 8, 1587*, which calls them by the name of a mayor and burgesses, whose number is nine, one of which is always to be mayor, and to have power also to choose a recorder, &c. It returns two members to parliament, who are chose by the mayor, burgesses, and freemen; the town consists of about 200 houses, and the market is weekly on Saturday, of which the corporation has the toll; here is a poor battery kept up with four guns, a parish-church and a chapel; it is distant from *London* 185 computed, and 232 measured miles.

EASY (A.) contented, soon pleased; also any thing that may be done with little trouble or pains-taking.

EAT (V.) to swallow food in order to preserve life; and *Metaphorically*, to destroy, tyrannize over, or devour.

EATABLE (A.) any thing fit for food, or that may be eaten.

EATON-COLLEGE (S.) in *Buckinghamshire* on the *Thames*, over-against *Windsor*, is a most noble structure, and has a famous school founded by king *Henry VI.*

EAVES (S.) the edges or ends of the covering of a house or building that projects beyond the walls, to throw off the rain, &c. that falls upon it; from whence those over-busy and curious persons that stand at windows, doors, &c. to listen to, or hear what is said within doors, are called *eaves-droppers*.

EBB (S.) the going out of the tide; also the decay of trade or wasting away of any thing.

EBB (V.) to waste, decay, grow less, or go down as the tide does.

EBIONITES (S.) a sect of hereticks who rose in the very beginning of the church; they are distinguished into two kinds; the one believed, that *Jesus Christ* was born of a Virgin, and all the other parts of the Christian religion, but added the *Jewish* ceremonies to it; and the others believed him to be born after the manner of other men, and denied his divinity.

EBONY (S.) a wood brought from the *Indies*, very hard and heavy, and taking a very fine polish; it is commonly red, black, or green, of which the black is generally most esteemed, valued, or prized.

ERRIETY (S.) drunkenness, a delighting in liquor to excess.

EBULLITION (S.) any great agitation of liquid bodies, sometimes called boiling or bubbling, occasioned by setting the liquid upon the fire; with the *Chymists*, it is an effervescence, commotion or struggle arising from the mixture of acids and alkalies together.

ECCATHARTICKS (S.) purging medicines, or those that cleanse the stomach, guts, and blood, of whatever is vitious, heterogeneous, and hurtful, by throwing it into the common-sewer of the guts, and voiding it by seige.

ECCENTRICITY (S.) in *Geometry*, the distance between the centres of two circles or spheres, which have not the same centre; also the distance between the centre and focus of an ellipsis; in the *old Astronomy*, it is the distance of the centre of a planet from the centre of the earth; in the *new Astronomy*, it is the distance of the centre of the orbit of a planet from the sun.

Double Eccentricity, the distance between the two foci of an ellipsis.

ECCENTRICK (A.) in *Geometry*, is applied to two circles, which have not the same centre, and therefore are not parallel.

Eccentrick Place of a Planet, the place where it is seen from the sun.

ECCENTRICK CIRCLE (S.) in the *Ptolemaick System*, was the orbit a planet was supposed to describe round the earth.

ECCENTRICK EQUATION (S.) in the *old Astronomy*, the difference between a planet's real and apparent place.

E'CCHO or **E'CHO** (S.) the reflection of the voice or other sound from woods, rocks, or hollow places; and in *Musick*, it is the repeating some part of the strain over again in a very low or soft tone; by the *Poets*, it is feigned to be an airy nymph.

E'CCLESHALL (S.) in *Staffordshire*, a small town whose market is weekly on Friday, and chiefly for pedlary wares; distant from *London* 110 computed, and 136 measured miles.

ECCLESIASTES (S.) one of the canonical books of the *Old Testament*, generally allowed to be wrote by *Solomon*, king of *Israel*, towards the latter end of his life, after having thoroughly experienced the vanity of worldly grandeur and pleasures; and expressing a detestation of his follies, by a recantation of his erroneous practices, concludes with exhorting to fear God, and keep his commandments, that being the whole duty of man. The casuists have raised a mighty bustle, whether *Solomon* was, or could be saved; and others have scupled the owning the book to be canonical; others, that he was not the author, &c. but all these niceties, as they only serve to raise scruples in weak minds, are here omitted. The *Jews* call this book *Cohelerb*, or she who convenes the assembly, or she who speaks in public; but

But both the *Greek* and *Latin* church, *Ecclesi-*
aster, or the orator.

ECCLESIASTICAL (A.) something belong-
ing to a church, or religious affair.

ECCLESIASTICK (S.) a person set apart for
the performance of religious matters; a cler-
gyman, or priest.

ECCLESIASTICUS (S.) an apocryphal book
in the Old Testament, composed by *Jesus* the
son of *Sirach*, containing many excellent mor-
al precepts and observations.

ECCLESTON (S.) in *Lancashire*, is a market-
town; distant from *London* 154 computed,
and 192 measured miles.

ECCOPE (S.) in *Surgery*, is the cutting off
any member or part of the body.

ECHE or **EKE** (V.) to enlarge, add to, or
help out a thing, by bordering it, &c.

ECHINUS (S.) a member at the bottom of
the *Ionick*, *Corinthian*, and *Composite* capitals;
and from its circular form also called quarter-
round, and egg and anchor, from its having
those things usually carved upon it; in *Botany*,
any plant that is prickly like an hedgehog.

ECHO'METER (S.) in *Musick*, a scale serv-
ing to measure the length or duration, and
ratio of sounds.

ECHYMO'SIS (S.) a disease of the eyes,
wherein the blood being by some violent
means extravasated, lies between the cutis and
flesh, or muscles, without any signs of a wound.

ECLAIRCISSEMENT (S.) an unfolding,
explanation, shewing, or declaring.

ECLECTICK (S.) an epithet applied to those
philosophers who did not adhere to any particu-
lar, but picked out of all systems, that
which they thought best, or approved and
liked most.

ECLIPSE (S.) a privation of the sun's light
from the earth or moon, by the interposition
of some opaque body between them and the
sun, or between them and the eye; the first
kind (though by a vulgar error) is called an
eclipse of the sun, because it is the earth, and
not the sun that is deprived of light; the other
an *eclipse* of the moon. The Ancients
looked upon *eclipses*, as presages of the most
sad disasters; upon which account they ap-
plied themselves to the study called astrology.

The *Duration* of an *Eclipse*, is the time be-
tween its immersion and emersion; the im-
mersion is the time the disk of the body
eclipsed begins to be hid; the emersion is
when it begins to re-appear, or come out again.

An *Eclipse of the Sun*, is occasioned by a
diametrical interposition of the moon between
the sun and earth.

An *Eclipse of the Moon*, is occasioned by a
diametrical opposition of the earth between
the sun and moon.

Eclipses of the sun happen on'y at the
time of new moon, and *eclipses* of the moon
only at the time of full moon, and not at
every new and full moon, by reason of the
obliquity of the moon's way, with respect

to the sun; but only in those new and full
moons which happen in, or very near, the
nodes.—*Eclipses*, as to their kinds, are either
total, *partial*, or *annular*. *Total* is, when the
whole disk of the body eclipsed is deprived of
light. *Partial*, when only part is darkened.
Annular, relates only to *eclipses* of the sun,
and happens when the moon being in her
apogee, appears much less than the sun,
which is most sensible when he is in his peri-
gee; the cusp of the lunar shadow not reach-
ing the earth, she becomes in a central con-
junction with the sun; but not being able to
cover his disk, his whole limb or edge appears
like a lucid ring. Between an *eclipse* of the
sun and moon there are several remarkable
differences. 1. The moon really loses her
light, and is obscured for want of the illumina-
tion of the sun; but the sun does not
suffer any loss of light, only we are deprived
of it. 2. The moon's *eclipse* is not only real,
but universal, and appears always in the same
quantity on every part of the earth's su-
perficie, where it is visible; but the sun's
eclipse is varied, and is greater, lesser, or not
at all, according to the several parts it is be-
held from. 3. The moon always begins to
be eclipsed on the west-side of its face or body,
and the sun on the east-side.

ECLIPSE (V.) to obscure, darken, make
mean, render less valuable, &c.

ECLIP'SIS (S.) a figure in *Grammar*, where-
by a word is wanting in a sentence.

ECLIPTICK (A.) belonging to an *eclipse*.

ECLIPTICK BOUNDS (S.) a space of about
15 degrees from the nodes of the *ecliptick*,
within which if the moon be at the time of
her opposition to, or conjunction with the
sun, there may be an *eclipse*.

ECLIPTICK (S.) in *Astronomy*, a great circle
on the sphere of the world, described by the
centre of the sun in its annual progress; it is
also called the sun's orbit and sun's way, be-
cause he never deviates from it in his annual
motion from east to west; it is placed oblique-
ly to the equator, making an angle with it
of 23° 30', and cutting it into two equal
parts in the points *Aries* and *Libra*; it is
named *ecliptick*, because all *eclipses* happen in
or near the nodes or intersections of the *eclip-
tick*. The north or ascending node, is called
the *dragon's head*, the south or descending
node, the *dragon's tail*.

E'CLOGUE (S.) a pastoral, or poetical com-
position, wherein shepherds are introduced
conversing together, such as *Virgil's Bucolics*,
and *Theocritus's Idylls*, which two words signified
originally the same thing; but custom has made
a distinction between them, entitling those
pieces *eclogues*, wherein shepherds are intro-
duced speaking, and calling those *idylls*, which
are wrote in a plain, simple, natural stile,
without any shepherds in them. *Eclogue*, is
also applied to other pieces beside poetry, and
signifies *extract* or *collection*.

E D I

- ECPHONE'MA** (S.) a sudden breaking out of the voice into interjectional or imperfect expressions, through some sudden fright, or surprise of any kind, in which much more is intended than expressed.
- ECPHRA'CTICKS** (S.) medicines which have the faculty of opening the vessels, and clearing away obstructions.
- E'CSTASY** (S.) a sudden or violent breaking out of the passions, which sometimes throw the person into a swoon or trance, sometimes into violent weepings or rejoicings, &c.
- ECSTATICAL** (A.) something produced by, or belonging to an ecstasy.
- ECTHE'SIS** (S.) a confession of faith, published in 639 by the emperor *Heraclius*, which allowed of but one will in Christ.
- E'CTYPE** (S.) a copy, imitation, or counterfeit of a thing.
- ECUSSO'N** (S.) in *Heraldry*, a surcoatcheon, or little escutcheon.
- E'DDISH** (S.) the latter pasture, or that grass which comes after mowing or reaping.
- E'DDY** (S.) is when the water in any place runs back contrary to the motion of the tide, and falls into the current again.
- E'DDY WATER** (S.) with *Sailors*, the same with dead water.
- E'DEN** (S.) the garden of, or terrestrial paradise, the place where our first parents dwelt before their fall; also any place of great delight and pleasantness.
- EDGE** (S.) the extremity or outside of a thing; also the sharp side of any cutting instrument.
- EDGE** (V.) to border, or put something round or about the extremities of a thing; also to give way, or make room.
- E'DGING** (S.) a narrow sort of live; also rows of shrubs or plants placed round garden-beds, compartments, &c. instead of borders.
- E'DGWORTH** (S.) in *Midshire*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Thursday; about 10 miles from *London*.
- E'DIBLE** (A.) that is fit or proper to eat.
- E'DICT** (S.) a public ordinance, law, command, or decree.
- EDIFICATION** (S.) a building up, improvement, or instruction.
- EDIFICE** (S.) any building, or piece of workmanship in architecture.
- E'DIFY** (V.) to improve, benefit, or learn from public or private teaching, especially applied to preaching in the church, &c.
- E'DILES** (S.) in the *Roman Government*, magistrates like our mayors; there were two of them at a time: They had the superintendence and care of public and private works and buildings, baths, aqueducts, bridges, roads, &c. they also took cognizance of weights and measures, and regulated the markets for provisions; they examined comedies, before they were acted, and treated the people with games and shows at their own expense.
- EDITION** (S.) the publishing, setting forth,

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- or declaring any thing, particularly spoken of the printing or publishing books.
- E'DITOR** (S.) the publisher, declarer, or maker of a thing known, restrained commonly to him who sets forth or publishes a book, by causing it to be printed.
- E'DMUND** (S.) a name commonly used for men, and formerly several kings were of it; the word signifies a blessed or happy peace.
- E'DUCATE** (V.) to instruct, teach, or bring up; to nourish or take care of.
- EDUCATION** (S.) the bringing up, and instructing children.
- EDULCORATION** (S.) in *Pharmacy*, is the dulcifying or sweetening a medicine with sugar; in *Chymistry*, it is the freeing a body of its salts, after calcination, by frequent washings in cold water.
- E'DWARD** (S.) blessedness of nature, or happiness of disposition; a name commonly used for men, and formerly much used for the kings of *England*.
- E'DWIN** (S.) a happy or successful conqueror; likewise a man's name.
- EEL** (S.) a particular sort of fish, that delights in sandy or muddy places, whose body is very long and round, which, after the skin is stripped off, is very pleasant eating.
- E'FFABLE** (A.) that may be comprehended so in the mind, as to be expressed in words; whatever is utterable, or capable of being expressed or explained.
- EFFACE** (V.) to destroy, blot out, spoil, or take away.
- EFFE'CT** (S.) the consequence or production that follows or comes of the acting of a cause; also the end or finishing of a thing.
- EFFE'CT** (V.) to perform, do, bring to pass, or put in execution.
- EFFECTIONS** (S.) in *Geometry*, the geometric constructions of problems.
- EFFECTIVE** (A.) that performs, acts, or produces any thing.
- EFFE'CTOR** (S.) he that acts, does, or performs a thing.
- EFFECTS** (S.) the goods or moveables of a merchant, tradesman, gentleman, &c.
- EFFECTUAL** (A.) sufficient, or powerful enough to do what is wanting or necessary to produce what is required.
- EFFECTUATE** (V.) to accomplish, bring to pass, do, or perform.
- EFFE'MINACY** or **EFFE'MINATENESS** (S.) womanishness, softness, acting or behaving after the manner, or like to a woman.
- EFFE'MINATE** (A.) soft, weak, tender, nice, fantastical, and womanish.
- EFFERVE'SCENCE** or **EFFERVE'SCENCY** (S.) a violent motion, or boiling up or over, as liquors do by heat; also any struggle or ebullition of different liquors, or the violent agitation that a person is in when enraged, or in a passion of any sort.
- EFFICACIOUS** (A.) powerful, mighty, able to do a thing; also fit, proper, or useful.

EFFICACY

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- E'FFICACY** or **EFFICA'CIOUSNESS** (S.) power, ability, strength, fitness, propriety, usefulness, &c.
- EFFI'CIENCE** or **EFFI'CIENCY** (S.) the faculty, power, or ability of doing a thing.
- EFFI'CIENT** (S.) the producer, actor, or causer of a thing's being done.
- EFFIGIES** (S.) the image, likeness, or representation of a person.
- EFFLATION** (S.) a bekhing, or breaking of wind upwards.
- EFFLORE'SCENCE** or **EFFLORE'SCENCY** (S.) the blowing out like a flower; the enlarging upon a subject, or flourishing rhetorically; also the appearance of spots in a disease.
- EFFLU'VIUMS** (S.) those small particles of matter that fly from off all odorifick bodies, and cessation that sensation called smelling; also those particles that go off from the bodies of animals thru' the pores of the skin.
- E'FFLUX** (S.) a running or flowing out of, or from, particularly spoke of the action of a spring.
- E'FFORT** (S.) an earnest endeavour, struggle, or attempt to do any thing.
- EFFRONTRY** (S.) impudence, boldness, audaciousness, fanciness.
- EFFU'LGENCE** (S.) a shining forth, or out, in a strong or extraordinary manner.
- EFFU'SION** (S.) a pouring out, or spilling; the Ancients, in their sacrifices, made *effusions* of wine and other liquors, which they called libations.
- EFT** (S.) a small venomous water animal, resembling a lizard in shape, but much less in size, with a very smooth skin.
- EFTSOONS** (Part.) frequently, immediately afterwards.
- E. G.** two letters very frequently put for the two Latin words *exempli gratia*, or for example, used by way of illustration of any thing that has been affirmed before.
- E'CBERT** (S.) a man's name, signifying inclined to, or a lover of justice.
- EGESTION** (S.) a discharging, or evacuating of the excrements by sieve; also the passage of the food out of the stomach, after digestion, through the pylorus, into the other proper vessels.
- EGG** (S.) the seed of all animal creatures, that is generally hatched or enlivened by the female; but in common it means particularly those productions of female fowls that are eaten by the human species, such as hens, ducks, geese, &c.
- EGG** (V.) to stir up, set on, excite, or provoke a person to do something.
- E'GLANTINE** (S.) sweet-briss.
- EGRE'GIOUS** (A.) remarkable, choke, notorious, excellent, rare.
- E'GREMOND** (S.) a borough-town in Cumberland, at a small distance from the sea, has a good market weekly on Saturday; distant from London 222 computed, and 287-measured miles,

E L A

- E'GHAM** (S.) in Surrey, a fair large town upon the western road; distant from London 16 computed, and 20 measured miles.
- E'GRESS** or **EGRE'SSION** (S.) a going forth, or out of a place.
- EGYPTIAN** (S.) an inhabitant or native of the country called *Egypt*; also a pretended fortune-teller, or strolker about the countries.
- EGYPTIAN** (A.) something that grows or comes out of the country called *Egypt*.
- EJACULA'TION** (S.) a short, sudden, and fervent prayer, upon some extraordinary occasion; also a casting forth or emitting.
- EJA'CLATORY VESSELS** (S.) those vessels through which the seed of an animal is emitted in the act of generation.
- EJ'E'CT** (V.) to cast, throw out, or discharge; also to turn a person out of a possession, by a legal procedure.
- EJECTMENT** (S.) in Law, the turning a person out of possession by a regular process.
- EIGHT, EIGHTEEN, EIGHTY, &c.** (S.) the cardinal or positive numbers, expressing so many single or whole things, or parts of things.
- EIGHTH, &c.** (A.) the ordinal number that shews at what distance or number of places or stations a thing is from the beginning of a series.
- E'IRENARCHY** (S.) the governing by civil laws, or in a peacable way; also the office or power of a justice of peace.
- EITHER** (Part.) this or that, the one or the other.
- E'LA** (S.) the highest note in the common scale of music.
- ELA'BORATE** (A.) difficult, laborious, requiring much pains and care.
- ELABORA'TION** (S.) the careful and diligent working any thing with the hands or head.
- ELA'BORATORY** (S.) a place to work in, particularly spoken of a chymist's work-house, where his furnaces, stills, &c. are built.
- ELAPSE** (V.) to slide, move, glide, or pass away in an easy gentle manner.
- ELA'PSED** (A.) past, gone, slipped away, that cannot be recalled.
- ELASTICITY** (S.) the springy property in bodies, whereby they restore themselves to their natural size and figure, which by some external cause had been disturbed or altered.
- ELA'STICK** or **ELA'STICAL** (A.) an epithet applied to those bodies, which, when removed out of their natural situation or form, endeavour to restore themselves to their first condition, by means of a certain springiness, with which they are endowed.
- ELA'TE** (V.) to lift up, exalt, over-value, or make proud.
- ELA'TED** (A.) lifted or puffed up, proud, haughty, or over-valuing one's self.
- ELA'TION** (S.) a being puffed or lifted up, haughtiness, pride.

E'LBOW

ELBOW (S.) the middle part of the arm, where the bending or joint is.

ELBOW-SHAKER (S.) a gamester, one that practises dice-playing.

ELDERS (S.) among the *Yews*, were the most considerable persons for age, experience, and wisdom, who constituted the council of the people; among the *primitive Christians*, those of the first rank in the church were called *elders*. It is a name still retained by the *Presbyterians*, among whom they are persons, who, together with the ministers, inspect matters of religion and discipline, take care of the poor, provide bread, wine, &c. for the sacrament, collect money to defray the expenses of the congregation, &c.

ELDERSHIP (S.) age, or the right that comes to a person for being older by birth, or longer standing in an office than another; also the office or power of an elder.

ELDEST (S.) the most aged, the first-born child, &c.

ELEANOR (S.) a woman's name, signifying fruitful.

ELECAMPANE (S.) the herb horse-heal, much recommended in cases of colds, &c.

ELECT (S.) chosen or appointed; and according to some schemes of divinity, those persons pre-ordained to salvation, without any regard to their obeying or disobeying the commands or laws of God, from all eternity, are called the *elect*.

ELECT (V.) to separate, choose, or appoint a person or thing to or for a certain office or purpose.

ELECTION (S.) the choosing, appointing, or separating a person or thing to some particular purpose.

ELECTIVE (A.) those officers or things that are to be executed or done by persons chosen or appointed for that purpose.

ELECTOR (S.) a person who has a right to elect or choose a person into an office; it is also applied, by way of eminence, to the princes of *Germany*, in whom lies the right of electing an emperor; they are all sovereign princes in their own dominions, and are eight in number.

ELECTORAL (A.) belonging or appertaining to a prince called an elector.

ELECTORATE (S.) the dignity, government, or territory of an elector or prince of the *German* empire.

ELECTRESS (S.) the wife of an elector, or prince of the empire of *Germany*.

ELECTRICAL (A.) a word applied to those bodies which attract or draw other lighter bodies to themselves.

ELECTRICITY (S.) that force or property in some bodies, whereby they attract or draw other little bodies to themselves; it differs from magnetism in this, that the latter only relates to the attracting of iron; whereas the former takes in most kinds of bodies.

ELECTUARY (S.) such medicinal composi-

tions as are made to the confidence of a con-
fession.

ELEEMOSYNARY (A.) belonging to alms, or victuals, wine, &c. that a person eats or drinks at the charge of another.

ELEGANCE or **ELEGANCY** (S.) politeness, neatness, or curiousest of language, dress, work, &c.

ELEGANT (A.) fine, neat, curious, delicate, eloquent.

ELEGIACK (A.) mournful, sorrowful, of or belonging to an elegy.

ELEGIACK VERSES (S.) in *Latin Poetry*, verses that are alternately hexameters and pentameters.

ELEGY (S.) a mournful or sorrowful poem made upon the death of some friend or favourite.

ELEMENTARY (A.) that belongs to the beginning or seeds of things, or introductions to arts or sciences.

ELEMENTS (S.) the first principles or ingredients whereof bodies are composed, and into which they may be again resolved; they are conceived to be simple and homogeneous; the chymists divide *elements* into earth, which they call caput mortuum, water, which they call phlegm, salt, sulphur, and mercury; also the rudiments, beginnings, or principles of arts and sciences.

EMERY (S.) a transparent resin, by some called a gum, of a whitish colour intermixed with yellow, which makes it resemble wax, a pretty brisk bitter, though not disagreeable taste, and a smell somewhat like fennel.

ENCHUS (S.) the argument, heads, or contents of a treatise; in *Logic*, it signifies a sophism or fallacious argument, which appears like a just one.

ELEPHANT (S.) the largest of all four-footed beasts; he is very strong, docile, cunning, faithful, nimble, and so sagacious, that he is reported to do many things that might be supposed to be far beyond the capacity of a brute; he is so gentle and mild, that the weakest and most tame animals may play before him without danger, and he never fights any thing, unless provoked: He will kill a horse with one blow of his trunk, which is a long cartilaginous tube, hanging between his teeth, with which he feeds himself; he has two large teeth, one standing out on each side his trunk, of which the ivory so much used and valued is made, especially for toys; he does not eat flesh, but lives on grass or herbs.

ELEPHANTIASIS (S.) a kind of leprosy, which causes the arms and legs to swell much, and grow very hard, and the skin become very rough and wrinkled.

ELEPHANTINE (A.) relating or belonging to an elephant.

ELEPHANTINE BOOKS (S.) among the *old Romans*, were certain books of ivory, wherein the proceedings of the senate, such as edicts, decrees, &c. were recorded.

ELK

- ELEVATE** (V.) to lift up, to raise or make cheerful, to advance.
- ELEVATED** (A.) raised, advanced, made brisk or cheerful; and sometimes spoke of a person that has drank a little too freely.
- ELEVATION** (S.) a raising or lifting up, height or altitude; in *Astronomy*, the elevation of the pole at any place, is the altitude thereof above the horizon, and is always equal to the latitude of the place; or, it is an arch of the meridian intercepted between the pole and the horizon, and the difference between this and a quadrant is the elevation of the equator. In *Architecture*, elevation signifies the scenography, or perspective view of a building; it is also used for the orthography, or plan of the front of a building, by workmen vulgarly called the *upright* of the building; in the *Romish Religion*, it signifies the raising or lifting up the host at mass, that the people may adore it, the priest who does it, having first consecrated, and paid his adoration to it himself.
- Elevation of a Star*, is an arch of the vertical circle intercepted between it and the horizon.
- Elevation of the Equator*, is an arch of the meridian (less than a quadrant) intercepted between the equator and the horizon of a place.
- Angle of Elevation*, in *Mechanicks*, is the angle the line of direction of a projectile makes with the horizon.
- Elevation of a Piece of Ordnance*, in *Gunbery*, is the angle which the chase or axis of its bore makes with the horizon.
- ELEVATOR** (S.) a person or thing that raises or lifts up another; also the name of several muscles which lift up the part they are fixed to.
- ELF** (S.) a spright, hobgoblin, or fairy; an imaginary being that the ignorance, superstition and design of former times created, and which the vulgar still retain some opinion of, to frighten children with.
- ELHAM** or **HE'LLHAM** (S.) in *Kent*, whose market is weekly on Monday; distant from London 8 computed, and 62 measured miles.
- ELIGIBLE** (A.) proper or fit to be chose, done, or performed.
- ELISION** (S.) a striking off or dashing out; so in *Grammar*, it means the cutting off a vowel at the end of a verse, &c.
- ELIXATION** (S.) in *Pharmacy*, a gentle boiling any thing in a liquor, in order to extract its virtue, or diminish its strength.
- ELIXIR** (S.) in *Pharmacy*, a medicine made by the infusion of several ingredients in a proper, strong, or spirituous liquor or menstruum.
- ELK** (S.) a wild beast found in *Switzerland*, *Sweden*, and *Prussia*, but most commonly in *Canada* and *North America*; it is about the size, and nearly the shape of a mule, but its snout is bigger; it has a short tail and cloven feet,

ELU

- and has a large horn called a *ramage*, that weighs three or four hundred weight, for the sake of which, and its skin, it is frequently hunted and killed.
- ELL** (S.) a measure of length that in *England* is one yard and a quarter, or three feet nine inches; in *France*, one yard and a half; and in *Holland*, three quarters of a yard *English*.
- ELLESME'RE** (S.) in *Shropshire*, situate on the side of a large meer or water, whose market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from London 127 computed, and 144 measured miles.
- ELLIP'SIS** (S.) one of the conick sections, vulgarly, tho' falsely, call'd an oval; also a figure in *Rhetorick* and in *Grammar*, whereby something is left out, and must be understood to be exprest or supplied.
- ELLIPTICAL** (A.) of or belonging to an ellipsis, in an oval or egg-like form.
- ELLIPTICAL COMPASSES** (S.) a mathematical instrument which describes an ellipsis with one sweep, and with as much ease as a common pair of compasses does a circle.
- ELLIPTICAL CONOID** (S.) a solid commonly called a spheroid.
- ELM** (S.) a well-known timber-tree that grows very large, the planks whereof are much used in mining, &c.
- ELOCUTION** (S.) utterance, or delivery in speaking, and generally means a free, ready, and rhetorical manner of declaiming upon any subject.
- E'LOGY** (S.) a confirmation of a person's good character, an oration commonly in praise of a person, usually pronounced at the funeral or commemoration of some great man that is dead.
- ELONGATE** (V.) to remove or carry a great way off.
- ELONGATION** (S.) the receding or digressing of a planet from the sun, with respect to an eye placed upon the earth.
- ELO'PE** (V.) to go away privately, to withdraw clandestinely, like an adulteress, who leaves her husband and family illegally, and lives with another man.
- ELOPEMENT** (S.) a private or clandestine withdrawing one's self from the settled or ordinary habitation of a person, particularly that of a woman's leaving her husband and family, for which the law punishes her with loss of dower and maintenance from her husband.
- E'LOQUENCE** or **E'LOQUENTNESS** (S.) the natural gift or acquired art of speaking pertinently or gracefully to a publick audience.
- ELSE** (Part.) contrarily, otherwise, before, already.
- ELUCIDATE** (V.) to enlighten, make clear, plain, apparent, or easy to be understood.
- ELUCIDATION** (S.) the clearing up difficulties, the commenting upon or explaining obscure passages in an author, or the demonstrating difficult problems.

ELUCUBRATION (S.) the studying, writing, or composing in the night-time, or by candle-light.

ELUDE (V.) to divert, put aside, ward off, or avoid any impending dangers that threaten a person.

ELVES (S.) imaginary beings with which women frighten froward children, under the dreadful names of fairies, raw-head and bloody-bones, &c.

ELUSIVE or **ELUSORY** (A.) that tends to or helps forward the waving, avoiding, putting off, or shifting a thing.

ELY (S.) in *Cambridgeshire*, is a large town, but neither populous nor beautiful; its market is weekly on Saturday; it is sometimes called a city, and is a bishop's see, but is unhealthy, although it stands upon a rising ground, occasioned by the fens; it is surrounded by the *Ouse*, and other streams, so that it is commonly called the Isle of *Ely*: Its principal glory is its cathedral; it had formerly the privileges of a county palatine, but they are now taken away; distant from *London* 57 computed, and 69 measured miles.

ELYSIAN FIELDS (S.) in the *Heathen Mythology*, a place imagined to be stored with woods, groves, rivers, and other delightful scenes, whither the souls of the good were supposed to go after this life.

EMACERATION (S.) wasting, pining, decaying; also soaking, steeping, or softening flesh, fish, &c.

EMACIATE or **EMACERATE** (V.) to decay, waste, or make lean.

EMACULATE (V.) to purge, purify, cleanse, beautify, or take out spots.

EMANATION (S.) a flowing, darting, proceeding or issuing out of or from a thing.

EMANATIVE (A.) that flows, issues, or proceeds from another.

EMANCIPATE (V.) among the *Romans*, was to free a son from the jurisdiction of his father.

EMANCIPATION (S.) among the *old Romans*, was the setting a son free, or exempting him from subjection to his father, whereby he became his own master, and whatever effects he thenceforth should obtain, were his sole property, whereas before his father had a title to them.

EMASCULATE (V.) to weaken or destroy the strength of any male creature, whether it be by gelding, too free use, &c.

EMASCULATION (S.) a gelding or castrating.

EMAUX DE L'ESCU (S.) in *Heraldry*, the metal and colour of an escutcheon.

EMBALE (V.) to enclose or make up goods into packs or parcels called bales.

EMBALM (V.) to preserve a dead body from corruption, by perfuming and anointing it with odiferous spices, drugs, oils, &c.

EMBARCADERE (S.) a term used in *America*, signifying a place which serves as a port

to some considerable place farther within land.

EMBARGO (S.) a prohibition given by princes to merchant-ships, whereby they are forbidden to enter into, or go out of certain ports, at least for a certain time.

EMBARCK (V.) to go aboard a ship in order to go a voyage; also to enter one's self into any undertaking or design, to become a partner with others.

EMBARCKING or **EMBARKATION** (S.) the going a ship-board to prosecute a voyage; the entering upon or commencing a party in a project, design, &c.

EMBARRAS (V.) to perplex, trouble, or render any affair obscure or difficult.

EMBARRASMENT (S.) a clog, hindrance, perplexity, incumbrance, &c.

EMBA'SSADOR (S.) the publick minister of a king or republick sent from one court to negotiate state business at another.

EMBASSAGE or **EMBASSY** (S.) the commission, power, authority, errand, or business of an ambassador.

EMBATTL (V.) to put in array, or in order for battle; spoken of an escutcheon, it is when the out-line of an ordinary resembles the battlement of walls.

EMBATTTLED (A.) in *Heraldry*, is when the edge of an ordinary looks like the battlements of a castle.

EMBE'LLISH (V.) to adorn, beautify, ornament, or set off.

EMBE'LLISHMENT (S.) an ornament, setting off, or beautifying.

EMBER-DAYS or **WEEKS** (S.) Wednesday, Friday and Saturday after *Quadragesima Sunday*, *Whitontide*, *H'lywood-day* in *September*, and *St. Lucy's-day* in *December*; it is on the Sundays after these days, that the canon law appoints the solemn ordination of priests and deacons, though the bishops may, if they please, perform that office on any other Sunday or holiday.

EMBERS (S.) wood or coals half-burnt, sometimes called cinders.

EMBEZZLE or **EMBEZZLE** (V.) to waste, spoil, destroy, or steal private'y.

EMBLEM (S.) an hieroglyphical device to represent some history or moral instruction by.

EMBLEMATICAL or **EMBLEMATICK** (A.) after the form or manner of an emblem or riddle, in a hidden manner of expression.

EMBLEMENTS (S.) strictly speaking, signify the profits of lands sown, though it is sometimes used for those growing naturally, as grass, &c.

EMBOLISM (S.) in *Chronology*, was an intercalation used by the *Greeks* to make the lunar year, which was but 354 days, equal to the solar, which was 365 days.

EMBOLUS (S.) the piston or sucker of a pump or syringe.

EMBOSSE (V.) to beautify with embroidery, or work raised above the cloth or garment, either

either in silk, silver, &c. in *Hunting*, it is chasing a deer into a thicket.

EMBOSSING (S.) the art of making figures in relieve, whether it be by casting in metal, or by embroidering or carving upon cloth, wood, stone, &c. so that the device may be protuberant from the plane upon which it is performed.

EMBOVEL (V.) to cut up and take out the bowels or inwards of any creature whatever.

EMBRA'CE (V.) to encircle or enclose one person in the arms of another, and is commonly supposed to be an act that expresses the highest degree of love and affection, and sometimes a sure mark of treachery.

EMBRESSURE (S.) in *Architecture*, is the widening for a gap, or opening for a door or window on the inside of the wall, that the door or casement may have the greater play, and that the light may come in the better; in *Fortification*, it is a hole or aperture thro' which a cannon is pointed.

EMBROCA'TION (S.) a soaking or steeping in some liquid matter; in *Pharmacy*, it is a sort of gentle fomentation, in which the warm liquor distils very slowly, drop by drop, upon the part of the body to be fomented; or it is the applying of cloths dipt in oil, vinegar, &c. to alluvage an affected part.

EMBROIDER (V.) to adorn silk or cloth with figures, or devices wrought with a needle in gold, silver, &c.

EMBROIDERER (S.) one who works devices with a needle upon silk or cloth.

EMBROIDERY (S.) the work of an embroiderer.

EMBROIL (V.) to kindle the coals of dissension, to set people at variance, to excite quarrels, confusion, and disorder.

EMBRYO (S.) the fetus in the womb as soon as it receives the visible form of a child; also any thing that is in projection, but not brought to perfection, is said to be in *embryo*.

EMBRYOTOMY (S.) the dissecting of a fetus or child brought forth before its due time.

EMBRYULCUS (S.) an instrument used by men-midwives to extract the bones of an embryo or dead child out of the womb.

EMENDALIS (S.) a term used in the accounts of the *Inner-Temple*, for what they have in stock or bank.

EMENDATION (S.) correcting an error, or adding something to a piece of work to make it more perfect or compleat than it was before.

EMENDATOR (S.) a corrector or amender of any piece of work.

EMERALD (S.) a precious transparent stone of a green colour; in *Herakly*, it is used instead of vert or green in the blazoning the coats of noblemen.

EMERGE (V.) a body is said to *emerge*, when being forcibly thrust under or plunged into a fluid, it rises again above the surface thereof; it is also applied to either of the luminaries

coming out of an eclipse, and appearing visibly again.

EMERGENCE (S.) a sudden, unexpected turn of affairs, the condition that any thing is in to require something extraordinary to be done.

EMERGENT YEAR (S.) in *Chronology*, the epochs from whence a computation of time is dated.

EMERSION (S.) the rising of a body above the surface of a fluid heavier than itself, into which it had been forcibly plunged; and this is always done with a velocity equal to the excess of the weight of the fluid, above that of an equal bulk of the solid; in *Astronomy*, it is when the sun or moon begins to re-appear after an eclipse.

EMERY (S.) a metalline stone found in most or all mines, that yield metal, and particularly in gold, silver, and copper ones; it is distinguished into three sorts, *viz.* *Spanish*, *red*, and *common*; the first is found in the gold mines in the *Spanish West-Indies*, the second in copper mines, and the last in iron mines, and is that which is generally used; it is of a brownish colour, inclining to a red, and is so very hard, that it is very difficult to reduce it to a powder; its use is, that being mixed with oil, it cleans and polishes any iron-ware, marble, &c. curiously.

EMETICK (S.) any medicine that excites or causes vomiting.

EMETICK POWDER (S.) or *Powder of Algarab*, a precipitate, or butter of antimony dulcified by frequent lotions.

EMETICK TARTAR (S.) cream of tartar pulverized and mixed with one fourth of crocus metallorum.

EMETICK WINE (S.) white wine, wherein is infused some crocus metallorum, or glass of antimony.

EMINENCE or **EMINENCY** (S.) a title of honour given to cardinals, as being more honourable than excellency; this title was conferred upon them by a decree of pope *Urban VIII.* which bears date the 10th of *January* 1638; the grand master of *Malta* is addressed to by this title. Also any rising ground or place considerably above the surface of the common earth, as a watch-tower, battlement, &c. is so called.

EMINENT (A.) famous for some extraordinary qualifications of nature or art.

EMIR (S.) among the *Turks*, a title given to the descendants or relations of *Mahomet*; they are in great esteem, and it is they only, who have the privilege of wearing the green turban; it is sometimes added to other words, and then signifies a principal officer.

EMISSARY (S.) one sent out as a spy to give intelligence of what passes in another country, city, house, &c.

EMISSION (S.) a sending forth, and particularly spoken of odoriferous bodies, that shoot or send out their pleasing and disagreeable particles,

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- ticles, that excite pleasure or pain in the olfactory nerves of the patient.
- EMIT** (V.) to cast or send forth rays or flames, &c. as the sun *emits* rays of light, and a rose steams of an agreeable flavour.
- E'MMET** (S.) an ant or pismire.
- EMOLLENT** (A.) any thing that softens or makes a thing or person pliant, soft, loose, or easy, whether it be a medicine, argument, or present.
- EMOLUMENT** (S.) benefit, advantage, profit, &c.
- EMOTION** (S.) a violent struggle in the mind, a stirring or endeavouring to go forth.
- EMPALEMENT** or **IMPALEMENT** (S.) an exquisite cruel torment used by the old *Romans*, the modern *Turks*, and others, which consists in forcing or driving a stick or pike up the fundament through the body of the party punished.
- EMPANNEL** (V.) to write down the names of such persons as are called upon the jury, in a roll or list, which is called the panel.
- EMPARLANCE** (S.) a motion, desire, request, or petition in a court of record, for a day of respite, or putting the cause off to another time for trial.
- EMPA'SMA** (S.) in *Plyfick*, is the sprinkling or strewing of a perfumed dust or powder upon or over the body, to correct the ill scent thereof, and to prevent its too violently sweating.
- EMPA'STING** (S.) a term in *Painting*, signifying the laying on of the colours very thick or strongly, without breaking off the edges, and mixing them one into another.
- E'MPEROR** (S.) was the common name of the *Roman* generals, but more particularly the name of that general who, upon winning some extraordinary battle, was first saluted by the soldiers by that name, which was afterwards conferred upon him by the senate; but in process of time it became the title of him who was an absolute monarch, and as such, is still used by the *Persians* and other eastern nations; in *Europe*, it is commonly meant of the chief or principal magistrate of *Germany*, and is commonly supposed to give him the precedence of all other sovereigns, and that they have the right of conferring the regal dignity, and advancing dukedoms, &c. into kingdoms, as was done by *Leopold* by *Prussia*, &c. but *Anciently*, both the kings of *France* and *England* were called *emperors*.
- E'MPHASIS** (S.) an earnest and strong pressing what one desires to be done, by speaking or pronouncing some particular words or sentences with a peculiar tone of the voice, to make it be taken the more notice of.
- EMPHATICAL** or **EMPHATICK** (A.) that is spoke or wrote in an extraordinary manner; full of energy, power, or significance.
- EMPHYSE'MA** (S.) a windy swelling, or bloating of the whole outer habit of the

EMU

- body, like as if it was blown or puffed up with a pair of bellows, &c.
- E'MPIRE** (S.) any large extent of country under the jurisdiction of one person: History mentions four famous empires, viz. the *Assyrian*, *Persian*, *Grecian*, and *Roman*, which last, some pretend, does still exist in the empire of *Germany*, but with the same reason that the other three may be said to exist; vulgarly speaking, the word generally in *Europe* means *Germany*, which in the year 800 was, on *Christmas-day*, advanced to this dignity by pope *Leo III.* who then put the crown upon the head of *Charlemagne*, by the name of emperor.
- EMPIRICAL** (A.) like to, after the manner of, or belonging to a quack.
- E'MPIRICK** (S.) one who pretends to skill in physick by mere practice, without a regular education and study fit for the purpose; a mountebank or quack.
- EMPLASTER** (S.) the common name to any medicine that is made up of proper ingredients, fit to be applied to wounds, sores, ulcers, &c. and spread upon leather, paper, &c. and commonly of a clammy or sticky nature, by which means it may easily fasten upon the skin, keep off the external air, and infuse the virtues of the composition into the part aggrieved.
- EMPLEAD** (V.) to argue or plead at the bar, as lawyers do.
- EMPLOY** (V.) to set a person about doing something; also to make use of a thing.
- EMPLOY** or **EMPLOYMENT** (S.) the trade, business, or occupation that a person ordinarily spends his time in, either for pleasure, or profit.
- EMPORIUM** (S.) a great city or market-town, and by way of eminence spoken of the chief city of a kingdom, as *London* is called the great *emporium* of *England*.
- E'MPRESS** or **E'MPERESS** (S.) the wife of an emperor, or a woman that governs an empire.
- EMPTY** (A.) hollow, void, unfilled; also vain-glorious, foolish, weak, silly, unskilful.
- EMPTY** (V.) to draw or take one thing out of another; to leave nothing in a vessel, house, purse, &c.
- EMPY'REAL** (A.) belonging, or appertaining to the highest heaven, or imaginary residence of blessed souls.
- EMPY'REUM** (S.) the highest heaven, or place where the blessed enjoy the beatific vision; which some of the fathers imagined to be created, before the heaven or firmament, visible to us, was created, and that God resides there locally.
- E'MULATE** (V.) to endeavour, or strive to excel, by an earnest desire of becoming superior to the perfections of another.
- EMULATION** (S.) a noble and praise-worthy striving to do something better than others.

EMULAT'OR (S.) one that endeavours to surpass or excel another; also one that envies another's excellence.

EMULGE (V.) to press or get out by stroking moderately, as women do that milk kine, goats, &c.

EMULOUS (A.) desirous, or endeavouring to surpass, excel, or go beyond; also envious, or ill-natured.

EMULOUSNESS (S.) the act or desire of exceeding, surpassing, going beyond, or excelling.

EMULSION (S.) a physical drink, made of the pulp or kernels of oleaginous seeds infused in a proper distilled liquor; or light decoctions, which being strained, are sweetened with sugar, &c.

EMUNCTORY (S.) a cleanser, or separator of the humours and excrements of the body, which would otherwise prove prejudicial; it sometimes means also a cavity adjoining to the part that separates, wherein the excrementitious humour is collected and preserved for evacuation. The kidneys, urinary bladder, and millary glands of the skin are *emunctories*.

ENAB'LE (V.) to render a person capable of doing a thing, either by assistance, or instruction.

ENACT (V.) to make a publick law, order, or decree.

ENALLAGE (S.) a *Grammatical* figure, that upon some occasions changes one mood or case for another.

ENALU'RON (S.) in *Heraldry*, is a bordure charged with any bearing, as martlets, &c.

ENAM'EL (V.) to paint, colour, or japan things with glass, and other metalline materials for divers purposes, as the imitation of precious stones, &c.

ENAM'EL (S.) a composition for inlaying gold, silver, copper, &c. made of various sorts of metalline substances.

ENAMOUR (V.) to make a person in love with something.

ENAMOURED (A.) conquered, charmed, very much in love with a person or thing.

ENARRATION (S.) a relating a story, or reciting what passed, either immediately, or some considerable time before.

ENCA'MP (V.) to cast up, form, or put an army into a regular and orderly camp, or field of battle, either to engage another army, or to besiege a town, &c.

ENCANTHIS (S.) a swelling of the caruncula lachrymalis, in the great canthus, or corner of the eye.

ENCE'NIA (S.) a feast celebrated by the Jews on the 25th of the ninth month, in commemoration of the cleansing or purifying the temple by the *Maccabees*, which had been polluted by *Antiochus Epiphanes*.

ENCE'PHALI (S.) in *Medicine*, worms generated in the head; of which there are four kinds, viz. *encephali*, properly so called, or those found in the brain; *narinarii*, or those

which trouble the nose; *auriculares*, which affect the ears; *dentales*, which are found in the teeth.

ENCEPPE' (A.) in *Heraldry*, girt round the middle with a chain.

ENCHANT (V.) to bewitch, or so blind the eyes of a person's reason, that he does things not only contradictory to reason, but also hurtful to the doer.

ENCHANTMENT (S.) magick, sorcery, witchcraft, any kind of acting upon another, and captivating the senses.

ENCHASE (V.) to set precious stones, pictures, &c. in gold, silver, &c.

ENCHASING, INCHASING, or CHASING (S.) the fine, beautiful, ornamenting toys, &c. such as snuff-boxes, watch-cases, &c. with all sorts of flowers, birds, figures, knots, compartments, &c. in relief.

ENCHIRIDION (S.) a small, portable book, in which are a collection of valuable notes, or a book to make memorandums in, as opportunity offers.

ENCIRCLE (V.) to enclose, surround, or put within a circle.

ENCLAVE (V.) in *Heraldry*, to join, or let one part into another, particularly in a square form.

ENCLOSE (V.) to shut up, or in; to surround on all sides.

ENCLOSURE (S.) any place hedged in, or about which a ditch, wall, or bank is dug, built, or thrown up.

ENCOMIAST (S.) a composer, writer, or pronouncer of encomiums.

ENCOMIUM (S.) a speech, oration, or copy of verses in the praise of some person or thing.

ENCOMPASS (V.) to surround or contain within a certain space.

ENCOUNTER (V.) to meet, fight, struggle, or contend with another.

ENCOUNTER (S.) a battle, skirmish, dispute, or struggle.

ENCOURAGE (V.) to excite, stir up, animate, reward, or defend.

ENCOURAGEMENT (S.) a reward, protection, or incitement.

ENCREASE (V.) to grow more in number, or larger in size.

ENCROACH (V.) to invade the property of another unjustly.

ENCROACHMENT (S.) the actual and unlawful raising a man's rent, or illegally coming upon his premises, and stealing a part thereof, by digging a ditch, throwing up a bank, removing a land-mark, &c.

ENCUMBER (V.) to trouble, perplex, or hinder.

ENCUMBRANCE (S.) any thing that is troublesome, a clog, weight, hindrance, or embarrassment.

ENCYCLOPEDIA (S.) a collection, circle, or chain of all the arts and sciences; the

fame with *Cyclopædia*, the name, or title, of *Chambers's* universal dictionary.

END (S.) the extremity, conclusion, or finishing of a thing; also the aim, mark, or design intended.

END (V.) to accomplish, finish, or perform what was desired or intended.

ENDA'MAGE (V.) to hurt, prejudice, maim, spoil, or damage.

ENDEA'R (V.) to make one's self beloved by, or valuable to another.

ENDEA'RMENT (S.) something that renders a person or thing valuable to, or beloved by another.

ENDEAVOUR (V.) to strive, or try to do, or accomplish a thing.

ENDEAVOUR (S.) the act of attempting, striving, or trying to do a thing.

ENDE'CAGON (S.) a *Geometrical* figure, consisting of eleven sides and angles.

ENDI'C'TMENT (S.) see *Indictment*.

ENDITE (V.) to compose, or dictate the matter or substance of a letter.

ENDIVE (S.) a pleasant-scented herb.

ENDLESS (A.) that has no bounds, limits, or terminations; that continues, or abides for ever.

ENDORSE (V.) to write upon the back of bills of exchange, deeds, instruments, &c. something proper to the purport thereof; as the receipt of money, an assignment to another, &c.

ENDORSE (S.) in *Heraldry*, is an ordinary containing the eighth part of a pale.

ENDORSED (A.) wrote upon the back-side, or that on which the conditions, articles, &c. are wrote; in *Heraldry*, it is the bearing creatures back to back.

ENDOW (V.) to give a dower to a person; also to set apart any lands, rents, &c. for the maintenance or support of any thing; as a school, alms-house, church, &c.

ENDOWMENT (S.) the giving a dowry to a woman; also the bestowing or assigning any rents or other profits for the maintenance and support of any college, school, vicarage, &c. also the faculties of the mind, or capacity to do, or learn any thing.

ENDUE (V.) to qualify, supply, or furnish with properties or capacities of performing particular or general acts.

ENDURE (V.) to suffer, undergo, sustain, bear, or go through.

ENÆ'MON (S.) a styptic, or medicine which stanches or prevents the blood's running out at an orifice, by closing the passages, or rendering the blood less fluid, or retarding its motion.

ENEMA (S.) in *Pharmacy*, a clyster.

ENEMY (S.) one that is against the benefit or advantage of another; an adversary or opponent, one that does or strives to hurt another.

ENERGETICAL (A.) an epithet applied to a discourse or speech, wherein the expressions

are full and strong, and the images lively and natural; in *Philosophy*, those particles which by their great degree of activity produce operations manifestly different, according to their various circumstances or motions, are called *energetical* particles.

ENERGY (S.) force, virtue, efficacy; in *Rhetoric*, it means strong reasoning, and earnest pressing for a thing.

ENERGUMENUS (S.) a term in *Divinity*, for one possessed with the devil.

ENERVATE (V.) to weaken or deprive of strength, by rendering the nerves and sinews of the body too weak to perform their proper offices, either by voluptuous and riotous living, or otherwise.

ENERVATION (S.) a weakening, spoiling, or taking away the strength of the nerves and sinews, so as to render them unfit for their proper office.

ENFEEBLE (V.) to render weak, helpless, or insufficient.

ENFIELD (S.) in *Middlesex*; the ground hereabouts was formerly very fenny; but of late years it has been so drained, that it is now good meadow-ground; the market is weekly on Saturday; this town was famous for a large number of tanners living in it; distant from London 10 computed, and 12 measured miles.

ENFILE'DE (S.) a series or continuation of things disposed in the same line, or all in a row; it is also applied in *military Affairs*, to trenches, or other lines so disposed, that they may be sowed or swept away by the cannon in a straight line.

ENFORCE (V.) to strengthen, support, and invigorate; also to compel or constrain.

ENFRANCHISE (V.) to incorporate a man into, or make him free of any society or body politic.

ENFRANCHISEMENT (S.) the making or incorporating a man a member of some body politic: This is a more general word in our law, than manumission, as being more properly applied to a villain, or mean person; and therefore every manumission is an *enfranchisement*, but every *enfranchisement* is not a manumission.

ENGAGE (V.) to bespeak or influence a person; to promise the doing of something; also to set to work, or employ a person; also to fight; also to become security for another.

ENGAGEMENT (S.) sometimes means a battle, and sometimes an obligation to perform something.

ENGENDER (V.) to beget or breed, commonly spoken of those animals that are not of the human species.

ENGINE (S.) a mechanical instrument used to effect any thing, composed of wheels, screws, &c. but particularly those instruments kept in every parish, for the throwing large quantities of water upon houses, &c. that

are on fire, in order to extinguish it; also an artifice, device, or contrivance.

ENGINEER (S.) one well skilled in making or using engines; and particularly in War, a person whose business it is to attack or defend towns, castles, or fortresses, and make fire-works, for execution or pleasure.

ENGLAND (S.) the best and largest part of the island called *Great Britain*; which being divided into three principal parts, viz. *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*, is the most southern, and is a very populous, rich, flourishing kingdom of itself, parted from *Scotland* by the rivers *Tweed* and *Solway*, and from part of *Wales* by the river *Dee*. With relation to foreign countries, it is bounded eastward by the *German ocean*, which separates it from the *Low Countries*; southward by the channel, which divides it from *France*; and westward by the *Irish sea*, or *St. George's Channel*, which parts it from *Ireland*; being in length, from north to south, viz. from *Berwick upon Tweed* to *Portsmouth* in *Hampshire*, 320 miles; and in breadth, from *Dover* to the *Land's End*, from east to west, 230 miles; and as to the globe, lies between 50 and 57 degrees of north latitude; the longest day in the most northern parts is upwards of 17 hours. It took its name from an ancient people called *Angles*, inhabitants of *Jutland* in *Denmark*, who joining with their neighbours the *Saxons*, conquered *Britain*. This name was given it by a special proclamation of *Egbert*, the first sole monarch of *England* since the heptarchy. In the reign of *Alfred*, about 800 years ago, it was first divided into shires or counties, which are now 40 in number, viz. 18 maritime, and 22 inland, most of which take their name from their respective chief towns. For the publick administration of justice, by itinerant judges, *England* is divided into six circuits, each containing a certain number of counties, where-in the judges, appointed by the king, take a progress twice a year. For the church government, *England* is divided into 23 dioceses, or bishopricks, each into a certain number of parishes. The country is generally flat and open, not over-grown with wild and unwholesome forests, nor over-topped with dreadful high mountains; no country is freer from hurtful and ravenous beasts, venomous serpents, and noisome flies and vermin; watered with the *Thames*, *Midway*, *Severn*, *Ouse*, *Trent*, *Humber*, *Tees*, *Tine* and *Tweed*; the air, for the most part, gross and impregnated with the saltness of the sea, from whence arises the greatest inconveniencies the place is subject to. The weather is changeable and irregular; but for the most part cloudy and rainy, especially in the fall, and winter. For food, no country is more plentiful, either of corn or pasture, for man or beast, nor of great and small cattle, both for meat and labour, and the sea and rivers

yield a great abundance of excellent fish; the liquor is generally beer or ale, both strong and small, of which they have the best in *Europe*, great quantities whereof are exported for its excellency; for cloaths, the best of all woollen manufactures, vast quantities whereof are exported all over the world; the timber, especially for shipping, much the best in the world; its vegetable and mineral productions are not only sufficient for its own use, but it exports more lead than all *Europe* besides. Its inhabitants are originally compounded of *Saxons*, *Danes*, *Normans*, *Britons* and *Romans*; and as the country is temperate and moist, so they have naturally a clear complexion; their stature comely, their countenance graceful; but for tallness and strength, the western people commonly exceed; the women generally handsomer than in other places; their temper or disposition neither too fiery and volatile, nor too cold and phlegmatick, by which reason they are capable of all sorts of learning, fit for counsel, and ready for execution, as their warlike exploits with all the neighbouring nations, their fine, numerous and celebrated scholars, and their rare and excellent mechanick performances and inventions abundantly shew. The established religion is much the same with the foreign protestant churches, as to doctrine, but different as to church discipline; although there are a multitude of different persuasions, which, by the indulgence of the state, are tolerated. The government is by king, lords, and commons; and as the commons cannot pass any law without the lords concurrence, so neither of them, nor both of them, can do it without the royal assent. The executive power is lodged solely in the king, whose power, tho' not absolute, is yet very great: For of himself he can make treaties and leagues, peace and war, with foreign states, and press men, if occasion be: He has the choice and nomination of all officers and commanders; the principal direction and command of his forces, and the disposal of all magazines, ammunition, castles, ports, forts, havens, and ships of war; the militia is wholly at his command; and though he cannot legally raise money upon his subjects without a parliament; yet he has the sole disposal of the publick money; all counsellors and officers of the state, judges, bishops, and other high dignities in the church are in his nomination; it is in his power to convene, adjourn, prorogue, and dissolve parliaments; he can increase the number of the house of peers, by creating more barons, or summoning by writ whom he pleases; so may he also increase the commons, by bestowing privileges, to send burgesses, upon those towns that do not now: It is the king appoints the metal, weight, purity, and value of the coin; and by his proclamation may make any foreign coin be lawful money of *England*. He is both the

foundation

fountain of justice and mercy, and can pardon malefactors, except in the case of appeals: He is also the fountain of honour, all titles, both great and small, flowing from him; and is supreme as well over ecclesiasticks as laicks: At his coronation he is anointed with oil, and has the dalmatica, and other priestly vestments put upon him: He calls provincial and national synods: All estates fall to him that want either heirs, or are forfeited, and so do the lands of aliens dying without issue, &c. All persons, at their first address, kneel to him, and he is at all times served upon the knee. His revenue is very large, supposed near three millions *per annum*; his eldest son bears the title of prince of Wales, ever since king Edward IV's eldest son, and he is so only by creation; whereas by birth he is earl of Chester and Flint, and duke of Cornwall; and in respect of Scotland, he is duke of Roxburgh and Seneschal of that kingdom. The younger sons depend altogether upon the king's favour, both for titles of honour and revenues, only they are by birthright counsellors of state. All subjects ought to be uncovered in the presence of the king's children, and to kneel when they are admitted to kiss their hands. At table their royal highnesses are always served upon the knee, except in the king's presence. Next to the royal family, is the lord high steward, admiral, constable, chancellor, and treasurer, president of the privy council, privy seal, great chamberlain, and earl marshal, which two last only are hereditary: High steward and high constable, being offices of too great a trust to be continued, are only set up at the king's coronation, except upon the trial of a peer, or peers, for any capital crime; when the king makes a high steward for that time, who bears a white staff in his hand, which he openly breaks when the business is over, and so ends his office. The offices of high admiral, chancellor, treasurer, and privy seal, are sometimes managed by several lords commissioners. The nobility of England is divided into five degrees, *viz.* dukes, marquisses, earls, viscounts, and barons, who are all peers, bear the title of lords, and have always enjoyed great privileges. All dukes, marquisses and earls, have their respective titles from the shire, or part of a shire, town, city, castle, park, or village, except the earl marshal, which is an officary title, and the earl Rivers, so called, by the name of his family. Barons are so denominated for the most part, either from their chief seat, or a castle belonging to the family. The lords chancellor, treasurer, president of the council, and privy seal, precede all dukes that are not princes of the blood. By the courtesy of England, the sons of dukes and marquisses are called lords, and their daughters ladies; but the sons of viscounts and barons are not

called lords, nor their daughters ladies. Next to the nobility, there is a middle rank between them and the common people, called the gentry, which are very numerous, but the law makes no such distinction; the gentry consists of knights, esquires, and gentlemen. All others that get their living in a mechanic way, as yeomen, merchants, artificers, tradesmen, mariners, &c. make up the common people; among the Clergy, the bishop of Durham is a count palatine, and earl of *Sedberg*; the archbishop of Canterbury is the first peer of the realm, and counted next to the royal family; and both he, and the archbishop of York, have the title, like a duke, of his *grace*; the dignified clergy are either deans, archdeacons, or prebendaries. In every cathedral or collegiate church, there is a dean; the inferior clergy are the parish-priests and deacons; the first, vulgarly called parsons, are either rectors or vicars, in all 9655; the vicars properly officiate in those livings called impropriations, of which there are 3845; those who officiate for rectors, &c. that do not reside in their livings, are called curates. A woman, by the law of England, after she is married, can call nothing her own; nor can the wife make any contract without her husband's consent; nor set, sell, give away, or alienate any thing; it is petty treason for a wife to kill her husband, for which her sentence is to be burnt alive; all women, of what extraction soever, if they marry noblemen, are counted noble; but if a noble woman marries a commoner, she adds no honour to him, though he become master of all her fortune. If a woman marry that is with child, the child is deemed the husband's, and is his heir at law; and if a married woman have a child in her husband's absence, though he has been from her several years, it is deemed the husband's. A wife guilty of adultery by the strongest presumptions cannot be divorced by any positive law, otherwise than a *mensa et thoro*, or living asunder, without a liberty of re-marrying whilst either party is alive. The wife having no jointure settled before marriage, may challenge, after her husband's death, the third part of his yearly rents of lands, during her life, and within the city of London, a third part of all his moveables for ever. If a man's wife wrongs another by her tongue or trespass, the husband must answer for her fault, and make satisfaction, as a father does for a wrong done by his child; and when a man and his wife commit felony together, the law supposes she was forced thereto, and she is therefore generally discharged. By the courtesy of England, a knight's wife is called a lady, which honour she retains with the surname of her husband to her death, tho' she should afterwards marry an inferior person; the same it is with noble-women, who afterwards marry commoners; and those who

are noble by birth or creation, retain their nobility by law, and not by courtesy, though they afterwards marry to husbands of a lower degree than themselves. As to children, where there is an estate of an inheritance, the eldest son commonly inherits the real, and the younger children the personal estate; but if there be no son, the lands, as well as the goods, are equally divided among the daughters. As to servants, they generally live much better than in most other countries, having larger wages, more ease, and less subjection, than elsewhere; the apprentices, or those who are bound to manufacturers, &c. for seven years, to learn the whole mystery of the profession, have commonly the worst of it. The law allows a master or a mistress to correct an unruly or stubborn servant, and if the servant resists, he thereby incurs a severe penalty; but if he kills his master or mistress, it is petty treason by law. As to the courts of judicature, the parliament, or great council of the nation, deserves the precedence, which consists of the three estates of the realm, and is divided into two houses, the one called the upper house, or house of peers, and the other the lower house, or house of commons; the house of lords is the supreme court of judicature in the land, from whence there lies no appeal; the house of commons consists of 513 knights, citizens, and burgesses of *England* and *Wales*, chose by the people by virtue of the king's writ; it consists generally of the flower of the gentry, some of them noblemen's sons, privy-counsellors, courtiers, men learned in the law, officers and commanders, merchants, &c. most of them possessed of large fortunes, with the advantage of a liberal and genteel education: By these two houses, with the king's assent, old laws are repealed, and new ones made, grievances redressed, and subsidies granted to the king, as they in their wisdom think fit. In each house a speaker is chosen in the nature of a president, before whom the mace is carried, when he goes in and out, and laid down before him, while he sits in the house: In the house of lords, the lord chancellor, or keeper of the great seal, is commonly speaker. For the quicker dispatch of business, each house chuse their committees, by whom the matter is examined into, digested, and the result thereof reported by their chairman to the house, to which the house agrees, either in whole, or in part; if not, it is commonly re-committed: When a bill is passed in either of the houses, it is sent to the other for their concurrence; and when both houses are agreed, it lies in the king's breast to make it a law by his royal assent. When the parliament is adjourned, all things debated in both houses remain in *statu quo*, and at the next meeting may be brought to an issue; but when it is prorogued, all bills passed in either house,

without the royal assent, must at the next assembly begin anew, before they can be brought to perfection: When dissolved, there is no parliament till the king issues out new writs. The second court is the king's privy council, consisting of noblemen and others of several capacities; the choice and number are at the king's pleasure, and of course the archbishop of *Canterbury* and the bishop of *London* for church affairs, and the two principal secretaries of state for state affairs. The courts of justice are four, the Chancery, the King's-Bench, the Common-Pleas, and the Exchequer, which are held at *Westminster* at four several times of the year, called terms; viz. *Easter-term*, which always begins the 17th day after *Easter*, and lasts 27 days; *Trinity-term* begins the 5th day after Trinity Sunday, and lasts 20 days; *Michaelmas-term* begins *October* 23, and lasts 37 days; and *Hilary-term* begins *January* 23, and lasteth 21 days. The Chancery is also called the court of equity, because it moderateth the severity of the letter of the statute law. For a more particular account, see the *New State of England*.

ENGLISH (A.) something growing, or born in, or belonging to *England*.

ENGRAFF or GRAFF (V.) to perform the operation of engraving.

ENGRAFFING (S.) in *Gardening*, the inserting or fixing a cyon or slip cut off from one tree, on the stock of another, in order to correct and improve its fruit.

Engraffing for the Small-Pox; see Inoculation.

ENGRAI'L (V.) to make the edges of a thing ragged, or with circular indentions, like the teeth of a large saw.

ENGRAI'LED (A.) in *Heraldry*, is when the edges of a thing appear ragged, being full of circular breaches or notches, the convex side whereof is uppermost.

ENGRA'VE (V.) to cut any figure upon the surface of silver, copper, &c.

ENGRA'VING (S.) the art of representing any thing upon the surface of metal, by cutting strokes thereon, to express the shape and shadow thereof.

ENGRO'SS (V.) to transcribe any writing fair after the rough copy is approved; also to buy up, or get the whole of a commodity into one or few people's hands, in order to advance the price.

ENGUI'CHE (A.) in *Heraldry*, is when a chief has two lines drawn from the middle of the upper edge to the sides, the depth of half the chief.

ENGYSCOPE (S.) an instrument so made and contrived, that those creatures or beings that, by reason of their exceeding smallness, are imperceptible to the natural eye, may, by the help thereof, be plain'y and easily seen and known; the same with *mirrors*.

ENHANCE (V.) to raise or encrease the price or value of a thing.

ENHANCEMENT (S.) the raising or encreasing the price or value of a thing.

ENIGMA (S.) a dark, obscure, or difficult question, speech, or proposition, commonly called a riddle.

ENIGMATICK or **ENIGMATICAL** (A.) dark, obscure, hard, difficult, disguised; of or pertaining to a riddle.

ENIGMATIST (S.) a framer, maker, or inventor of riddles.

ENJOIN (V.) to command, order, or charge to do something.

ENJOY (V.) to possess, make use of, or receive the benefit and advantage of a thing.

ENJOYMENT (S.) possession, pleasure, satisfaction.

ENLARGE (V.) to encrease, extend, make bigger; also to set a person at liberty that was a prisoner.

ENLARGEMENT (S.) the making a thing bigger or more extensive; also the setting prisoners at liberty.

ENLIGHTEN (V.) to give or encrease light; to make a thing clear, to take away objections, or remove difficulties; to inform or convince a person of something he was before dubious or ignorant of.

ENLIVEN (V.) to make brisk, to stir up, to quicken, invigorate, or put in motion.

ENMANCHE (A.) see *Enguiche*.

ENMITY (S.) hatred, malice, evil will, grudge, variance.

ENNEADECAETERIS (S.) in *Chronology*, a cycle or period of nineteen solar years.

ENNEAGON (S.) in *Geometry*, a figure that hath nine sides, and as many angles.

ENNEATICAL (A.) a word signifying the ninth in order.

ENNOBLE (V.) to raise to a degree of honour that a person had not before, to make famous or renowned.

ENODATION (S.) the answering riddles, the untying, unravelling, or taking away knots or obstructions, whether real or figurative.

ENORMITY (S.) the heinousness, notorioussness, or the greatness of a crime or misdemeanor.

ENORMOUS (A.) irregular, out of rule, order, or square; also heinous, or very bad.

ENOUGH (Part.) as much as is sufficient to do a thing.

ENQUIRE (V.) to search, ask, or look after, or examine into a thing.

ENRAGE (V.) to make angry, to vex, tease, or make mad.

ENRICH (V.) to make a person rich by adding great wealth to his former estate; also to beautify, or adorn by carving, painting, or other ornaments.

ENRICHMENT (S.) the having great wealth, beauty, or ornament, added to what a person or thing had before.

ENROL (V.) to enter or write down upon a list or roll.

ENROLMENT (S.) the being writ or entered down in a book, roll, or list; a particular peculiar to apprentices, who may easily set aside their indentures, and leave their masters, if they are not enrolled within the first year of their servitude; but not without very great difficulty if they are.

ENS or **BEING** (S.) in *Metaphysics*, any thing that the mind apprehends, and of which it can affirm, deny, prove, or disprove; in a more restrained Sense, it signifies something to which there are real attributes belonging, or that which has a reality not only out of the intellect, but in itself.

Ens Rationis, something which exists only in imagination.

ENSAMPLE (S.) a copy, pattern, or example to work or do after.

ENSHRINE (V.) to put and preserve in a coffer, &c. as a holy relict or sacred thing, much practised in *Romish* countries by pretending saints and sacred relicts.

ENSIGN (S.) in a company of foot soldiers, that officer that bears or carries the colours; in *Heraldry*, it is an escutcheon, in which the trophies of honour of a particular family are painted.

INSTAL or **INSTAL** (V.) to create, make, or admit a person a member or knight of the order of the garter.

INSTALMENT (S.) the act or ceremony of making or creating knights of the garter.

ENSUE (V.) to follow as a consequence from what is already done, or gone before.

ENTABLATURE (S.) also called *Trabeation*; in *Architecture*, that part of an order, which is over the capital of a column, containing the architrave, freeze and cornice; also the last row of stones on the top of the wall of a building, whereon the timbers and covering rest.

ENTAIL (V.) to leave an estate to a person, and his or her heirs.

ENTAIL (S.) in *Law*, signifies fee-tail, or an inheritance limited to certain conditions, which the possessor cannot alter.

ENTANGLE (V.) to render an affair difficult by perplexing and mixing it with many difficulties.

ENTE'NDMENT (S.) the true and real meaning of a word in the place where it is used, which according to different relations and circumstances may have sometimes a quite different signification.

ENTER (V.) to come or go into a place; also to note or write down in a book or list; also to signify to the officers of the customs, excise, &c. the quantity of goods to be imported, exported, or set to sale at home; in *Sea Affairs*, it is to board a ship by violence, in order to make a prize of her.

ENTERCOURSE (S.) a dealing together, a communicating, or conversing by word, or writing.

ENTEROCELE (S.) the falling down of the intestines, commonly called a rupture, occasioned sometimes by the extension of the lower parts of the peritonæum, which contain the intestines, and sometimes by violent strains by lifting great weights, coughs, or crying, which subject children much to this misfortune.

ENTEROLOGY (S.) a discourse, dissertation, or treatise of the inward, bowels, or entrails of any creature.

ENTEROMPHALUS (S.) that sort of rupture where the entrails burst out at the navel.

ENTERPLEDE (V.) in *Law*, to discuss or try a point incidentally falling out, before the principal cause can be determined.

ENTERPRIZE (S.) an undertaking of an affair, business, or concern; an attempt, or design.

ENTERPRIZE (V.) to set or go about any affair or business; to undertake the doing or perfecting of a thing.

ENTERR (V.) to bury a dead corpse, and commonly means with the pomp and solemnities of the particular country where we live, in a church, church-yard, or some consecrated or appointed place for that purpose, with certain religious ceremonies.

ENTERRMENT or **INTERRMENT** (S.) the act of burying, or laying a dead corpse in the ground; by the *Church Law*, the excommunicated are not to be entered in consecrated ground; the Ancients burnt their dead, as do the *Indians* at this day; burning ceased among the *Romans* in the empire of the *Antonines*.

ENTERTA'IN (V.) to treat or use persons with civility and respect, by furnishing them with all the necessaries and conveniences of life; also to please or amuse them by singing, playing upon musical instruments, telling diverting stories, acting plays, &c.

ENTERTAINING (A.) pleasing, diverting, agreeable.

ENTERTAINMENT (S.) the usage or reception a person meets with, either from his friends or enemies; also any diversion, as a play, concert of music, &c.

ENTHEMA (S.) a styptick, or medicine to stop bleeding.

ENTHEMATA (S.) grafts stuck into the clefts of trees.

ENTHRA'L (V.) to bring into slavery or bondage; to captivate, subjugate, or bring under the command of another.

ENTHRO'NE (V.) to establish, or set upon a throne.

ENTHUSIASM (S.) a prophetick or pætick rage, spirit, or fury, which transports the mind, enflames and raises the imagination, and makes it think and express things extraordinary and surprising; but the word is generally applied to those persons who pretend to have divine revelation, to support some monstrous, ridiculous, or absurd notions in religi-

ous matters, and thereby takes away both reason and revelation, and substitutes in the room thereof the groundless fancies, and obstinate result of self-willedness, by using extravagant gestures and words, pretending to things not only improbable, but also impossible.

ENTHUSIAST (S.) commonly means a person possessed with the notion of being divinely inspired when he is not, and upon that account commits a great number of irregularities both in words and actions.

ENTHUSIASTICAL or **ENTHUSIASTICK** (A.) wild, irregular, something belonging to, or acted by the spirit of enthusiasm, delusion, or madness.

ENTHYME (S.) in *Logic*, is an argument consisting only of two propositions, an antecedent and a consequent deduced from it, and is the most simple and elegant of all argumentations, being what the mind, in arguing closely, commonly makes without at all attending to the form thereof.

ENTICE (V.) to persuade, or cunningly draw a person in to do something contrary to his inclination; and commonly meant in a bad sense.

ENTICEMENT (S.) a lure or bait to draw a person in to do something, and commonly to commit some unwarrantable act.

ENTIRE (A.) complete, whole, perfect.

ENTI'TATIVELY (Part.) an abstraction or retrenchment of all the circumstances from a thing under consideration, or when a thing is considered nakedly and precisely according to what it is in itself, without any thing extrinsick. So *Peter*, when considered *entitatively*, is a thing, substance, body, &c. without regarding his being a man, a lord, a husband, learned, &c.

ENTITY (S.) a being, considered physically, or rather the actual essence, or existence of a thinking or rational being.

ENTO'MB (V.) to bury, or shut up a person or thing in the grave, or obscurity.

ENTOYER or **INTOYRE** (S.) in *Heraldry*, is a bordure charged intirely with things without life.

ENTRAILS (S.) the intestines or guts of an animal, and sometimes it is used more generally for the viscera, or all the parts contained in the bodies of animals.

ENTRANCE (S.) the door or passage to a house, room, castle, city, &c. also the first beginning of any art, science, or other matter.

ENTRA'P (V.) to catch in a snare or gin, to come over silyly, or catch hold of a word craftily.

ENTRE'A'T (V.) to desire, beg, beseech, or earnestly solicit for a favour; also to handle or discourse upon a matter.

ENTREATY (S.) an earnest solicitation; a begging, praying, or beseeching.

ENTRING (S.) the beginning, or setting about a thing; in *War*, the boarding a ship,

or forming a town; in *Trade*, the giving an account of a ship's cargo to the officers of the customs; also to write down under some proper head, the particulars of any commodity.

ENTRIES (S.) with *Hunters*, are those places or thickets through which deer are found likely to have passed, by which means their bigness or size is guessed at, and then the hounds or beagles are put to them for the view.

ENTRUSION or INTRUSION (S.) is a violent or rude thrusting one's self into company, without the leave or consent of the persons present; and in *Law*, it is an illegal entrance into lands or tenements void of a possessor, by a person who has no right to them.

ENTRY (S.) a long, narrow passage to a house, room, &c. also the pompous procession of an ambassador, prince, &c. upon some publick occasion; in *Law*, it is the taking possession of lands or tenements.

ENTWINE (V.) to surround, to cling, grow, or twist about a thing or place.

ENVELOPE (V.) to wrap up, hide, fold, or make a thing obscure, dark, unknown, or unseen.

ENVELOPE (S.) in *Fortification*, is a mount of earth raised in the ditch of a place, and sometimes beyond it, being either in the form of a simple parapet, or of a small rampart, bordered with a parapet; they are sometimes called sillons, contreguards, conserves, lunettes, &c.

ENVENOM (V.) to poison, infect, corrupt, or spoil a thing.

ENVIOUS (A.) spiteful, malicious, one that grudges or repines at the prosperity or happiness of another.

ENVIOUSNESS (S.) hatred, spite, malice, vexation at the success or happiness of others.

ENVIRON (V.) to encompass, surround, grow, or stand about a person, place, or thing; and especially applied to an army that besieges a town.

ENUMERATE (V.) to repeat, number, or reckon up particularly, singly, or one by one.

ENUMERATION (S.) reckoning, numbering, or casting up; also repeating the particulars of a thing.

ENUNCIATION (S.) a pronouncing or naming, without applying.

ENVOY (S.) a person deputed, or sent purposely to negotiate some particular affair with a foreign prince or state, but not deemed so honourable as an ambassador; those sent from *England*, *France*, &c. to *Genoa*, the princes of *Germany*, and other petty princes and states, do not go in quality of ambassadors, but *envoys*, and are commonly persons of lower rank; likewise when the message from one great prince or king to another is not extraordinary important, it is frequently done under the character of *envoy*; there are two sorts,

the one ordinary, the other extraordinary; both kinds enjoy the protection of the law of nations, and all the privileges of ambassadors, only the same ceremonies are not performed to them; when they are appointed to continue any considerable time, they are called residents.

ENURE (V.) to accustom or use one's self to do something.

ENURNY (S.) in *Heraldry*, is the bordure of a coat of arms charged with any kind of beasts.

ENVY (S.) a malicious uneasiness at the prosperity of other people.

ENVY (V.) to grudge, repine, or be uneasy at the success of another.

ENWRAP (V.) to fold up, enclose, or wrap up in any thing.

EO'LIPILE (S.) an hydraulick instrument, consisting of a hollow, metalline ball, with a slender neck or pipe, arising from, or coming out of it; the ball being filled with water, and exposed to the fire, produces a strong blast of wind through the neck or pipe; for which reason *Des Cartes*, and some others, use it to account for the natural cause and generation of winds; if the neck is not made to screw off and on, it may be filled thus; heat the ball red hot, and throw it into a vessel of water, and it will fill itself about two thirds, which is used as above.

E'PACT (S.) a *Chronological Term*, signifying the number of 11 days, which the solar year contains more than the lunar; from hence it follows, that the moon being new the first of *January*, the must of consequence be 11 days old upon the last of *December* following; at the end of the next year, adding these 11 days, the moon will be 22 days before the sun, and at the end of the third year 33 days; then by taking off 30 days, for an intercalary month, there remains 3 for the *epact*; so the next year it will be 14, &c. But we must observe, that in the bissextile, or leap year, the *epact* contains 12 days; so that from 3 you go to 15, to 26, &c. Now to know the day of the moon, the number of the current *epact* must be taken, the number of the months past since *March* inclusive, and the number of the present day of the month; these three being added together, if the sum is less than 30, that is the day of the moon; but if they exceed 30, the excess is the moon's age; this rule is not quite unexceptionable, but may serve sufficiently near for common uses.

E'PAGOGÉ (S.) a bringing in, or importing from another country; also examining or discoursing by cross questions.

EPANORTHOSIS (S.) a rhetorical figure, by which the orator revokes and corrects something alledged before, as too weak, and supplies it with something stronger, and more consumable to the passion he is agitated by.

EPAULE (S.) in *Fortification*, is the shoulder

of the bastion, or the angle made by the face and flank.

EPAULMENT (S.) a side work hastily thrown up to cover the men or the cannon; it is sometimes used for a demy bastion, consisting of a face and flank, placed at the point of a horn or crown-work, &c.

EPENTHESIS (S.) in *Grammar*, the doubling or adding of a letter in a word, as *religio* for *religio*.

E'PHA, E'PHAH, or E'PHI (S.) an *Hebrew* measure of capacity; of which there were two sorts, the common one, and that of the sanctuary; the first held 60 pounds of water, or liquor of the same weight, at 16 ounces to the pound, which makes eight congi, three mds or bushels, and three fars; this is the same measure with the *ampora Romana*, *metreta*, *pes cubicus*, or *quadrantal*, which is about 144 *English* gallons; though it is commonly supposed abundantly less, few making it more than 7 gallons. The *epba* of the sanctuary was one third larger, so that three common *epbas* were two of the sanctuary; which reconciles the seeming difference about *Solomon's* brazen sea; 2 *Chron.* iv. 5. it is said to contain 3000 *epbas*, and 1 *Kings* vii. 26. it is said to hold but 2000.

EPHEMERIS or EPHEMERIDES (S.) in *Astronomy*, tables which shew the planets places every day at noon; it is by the help of these tables that eclipses are calculated, the conjunction and aspects of the planets found out, and horoscopes or schemes of the heavens constructed, &c.

E'PHETA or E'PHETÆ (S.) certain magistrates among the ancient *Athenians*, instituted by king *Demophon*, to look into and judge of casual murders; there were 50 *Athenians* and as many *Argives* to discharge this trust, who were not admitted till they were full 50 years old, and of unspotted reputation in their life and manners.

EPHIALTES (S.) in *Physick*, a disease commonly called the night-mare, affecting persons asleep; it is occasioned by the stomach's being filled with food difficult of digestion, which prevents the parties fetching breath freely; young persons are much more subject to it than old; also the name of a fictitious giant, the supposed son of *Neptune*, who grew a finger's breadth every month, and who trusting to his great stature and strength, with his brother *Oculus*, made war against the gods, and was thrown down into hell by *Jupiter*.

E'PHOD (S.) a kind of girdle, worn by the *Jewish* priests, which was brought from behind the neck over the two shoulders, and so hanging down before, was put across upon the stomach, and so carried round the waist twice, as a girdle to the tunick, having its extremities brought before, hanging as low as the ground: There were two sorts of *ephods*, one of plain linen, for the common priests,

and another embroidered, for the high priest, which was composed of gold, blue, purple, crimson, and twisted cotton: Upon that part which came upon his two shoulders were two large precious stones, upon each of which were engraven the name of six tribes: Where it crossed his breast, was a square ornament set with twelve precious stones, each of which had engraven on it the name of one tribe. It is sometimes taken for the pectoral, and for the *Urim* and *Thummim*; and although it was an ornament peculiar to the priests, yet it was sometimes given to laymen: *David* wore it in the ceremony of removing the ark from the house of *Obed-Edom* to *Jerusalem*, &c. The *Levites*, though their business was to attend the temple, yet they were generally habited as common laymen, and only upon solemn occasions, after the building of the temple, they wore *ephods*.

E'PHORI (S.) certain *Lacedæmonian* magistrates set up by *Therompus*, king of *Sparta*, to be a curb upon the regal power; for they were a sort of check upon the kings; some authors say there were nine of them chose at a time, though it is certain, there never were above five of them together; their business related to the care of religion; they presided in the publick festivals and shews; they gave sentence upon thrones, all other magistrats being inferior to them; even the kings of *Sparta* were obliged to obey their summons, and appear at the bar, when they were charged with male-administration; they kept the publick treasure, made war and peace, and were so absolute, that *Aristotle* makes their government equal to the prerogatives of a monarchy.

EPIBATERIUM (S.) among the ancient *Greeks*, a speech or copy of verses rehearsed by a person of condition to his friends and acquaintance, at his return home after a long absence, wherein he gave solemn thanks to the gods for his safe return.

EPICARPIUM (S.) in *Physick*, is a medicine like to a plaister or cataplasma, compounded of sharp and penetrating ingredients, as hellebore, garlick, &c. which are bound round the wrists of persons at the beginnings of fevers, agues, &c. both to prevent the ill effects thereof, and to remove or cure them.

EPICED'NIUM (S.) among the *Greeks* and *Latins*, was a poem rehearsed during the performance of the funeral rites of a person of distinction.

EPICENE (A.) a *Grammatical* term, signifying common to both sexes, or that the person or thing called by that word or name, is sometimes male, sometimes female; as, *child*, means either a boy or girl, *parent*, a father or mother, &c.

EPICERASTICKS (S.) in *Physick*, medicines which by their temperate moisture soften or blunt acrimonious humours, and allay pain.

E'PICK (A.) an epithet applied to a poem, the

subject of which is a signal action of some great hero, such as *Homer's Iliad and Odyssey*, *Virgil's Æneid*, *Milton's Paradise Lost*, &c. This term is never applied but to compositions, the subject whereof is lofty, instructive, and serious; for which reason, comedies cannot be called *epic poems*, because their actions are more diverting than important; it is also called *Epos*.

EPICUR'ISIS (S.) a tempering, mingling, or mixing together; also in *Physick*, it is making or mixing judgment upon a disease.

EPICURE (S.) a person that minds little but the gratification of his senses, inclined to riot, and all manner of voluptuousness, especially in eating and drinking.

EPICUREANS (S.) an ancient sect of philosophers, who adhered to the opinion of *Epicurus*; they have in all ages been very much cried out against, for the badness of their morals; but several authors, both ancient and modern, have endeavoured to vindicate them from this aspersions, by shewing, that they who kept close to the doctrine of their master, did not place their summum bonum, or greatest happiness, in any sensual or brutish pleasures, but in the pure pleasures of the mind, which result from the practice of virtue. There was indeed a set of men, who pretended to be of this sect, and interpreting this philosopher in a gross sense, made their happiness consist in the gratification of the sensual appetite; but these were called the sophists of this sect.

EPICUR'ISM (S.) the doctrine or system of philosophy maintained by *Epicurus*, who placed his summum bonum in the enjoyments of the pleasures of this life, which some interpreted in a sensual, and others in an intellectual sense.

EPICUR'IZE (V.) to live or indulge one's self in all manner of sensualities.

EPICY'CLE (S.) in the ancient *Astronomy*, a little circle invented to solve the stations and retrogradations of the planets, whose centre is in the circumference of another greater one, which is the eccentric of a planet; in this eccentric the centre of the *epicycle* moves, carrying with it the planet fixed in its circumference, the centre of the planet all the way moving regularly along the circumference of the *epicycle*; when downwards, according to the order of the signs, and contrary when upwards. The great circle is called the deferent of the *epicycle*; but experience shews all these inventions as vain as they are useless, and that the earth's motion not only solves the apparent phenomenon, but also agrees with calculation, which the others did not.

EPICYCLOID (S.) a geometrical curve generated by the revolution of a point of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

EPIDE'MIA (S.) feasts of *Apollo* at *Delphos*

and *Miletus*, and of *Diana* at *Argos*; where those cities were imagined to be present on those days among the people, and on the last day hymns were sung to bid them adieu, and set them forwards on their journey; and as in their theology they were not allowed to be omnipresent, time was allowed them to go from place to place to receive the vows of their adherers.

EPIDE'MICK or EPIDE'MICAL (A.) in *Physick*, is sometimes used for a contagious or catching disease, communicable from one to another, such as the plague, pox, &c. but it is more particularly meant of a general or spreading disorder, by means of a contagious and infectious corruption of the air, whereby people are universally affected without communicating with others.

EPIDERMIS (S.) the cuticle or scarf-skin; it has neither veins, arteries, nor nerves, whence it is insensible.

EPIDESIS (S.) the stopping of blood by closing the lips of, and binding up a wound.

EPIDESMUS (S.) a swathe, roller, bandage, &c. for a wound or sore.

EPIGA'STRION (S.) the fore-part of the abdomen, or lower belly.

EPIGENEMA (S.) a surplus, or something added over and above what immediately belongs to a thing; in *Physick*, it is taken for a symptom of a disease.

EPIGLOTTIS (S.) the fifth cartilage or gristle of the larynx, the cover of the flap of the windpipe, a thin, moveable cartilage, in form of a leaf of ivy, or little tongue.

EPIGRAM (S.) a short or little poem, ending with a conceit or point of wit; which when long, grows flat, and seldom thrives above two or three couplets; the meaning of the word is an inscription, being first put upon trophies, statues, or pictures; but afterwards were taken in a more lax sense, for a short and smart poetical performance, as well laudatory as satirical; it is looked upon as the lowest part of poetry, because its subtilty and fineness rather turns upon the words than the thoughts, and so may be deemed but a sort of punning; others include all short, lively performances under this name.

EPIGRAMMATIST (S.) a writer, maker, or inventor of epigrams.

EPIGRAPHE (S.) an inscription or title carved or wrote up in a statue, &c.

EPILEPSY (S.) is either a convulsion of the whole body, or some of its parts, attended with a deprivation of senses and understanding, returning from time to time in fits or paroxysms; the patient falling instantly and suddenly down, then grinds his teeth, foams at the mouth, and frequently shakes his head, arms, legs, &c. and oftentimes attended with an involuntary flux of urine, &c.

EPILEPTICAL or EPILEPTICK (A.) a person troubled with, or medicines good for, the epilepsy.

EPILOGUE (S.) the last or finishing part of a discourse, treatise, &c. wherein is made a recapitulation of the principal heads or matters delivered before.

EPINICION (S.) among the *Greeks*, was a feast or publick rejoicing for a victory obtained, or a triumphal song or poem.

EPIPHANY (S.) the feast of the adoration of the three kings, of the baptism of Jesus Christ, and his miracle at the marriage of *Cana*; which the church observes upon the 6th of *January*, and was anciently intended also as a solemnization of the birth of Christ; the *Heathens* using this word to signify the appearance of their gods upon earth, from whence the Christians borrowed it.

EPIPHONE'MA (S.) a figure in *Rhetorick*, signifying a sententious kind of exclamation, frequently added after a narrative or rehearsal of any thing remarkable, containing a lively and close reflexion on the subject there spoken of.

EPIPHORA (S.) in *Medicine*, a disease of the eyes, consisting of an unusual defluxion of rheum, attended sometimes with heat, redness, and twitching.

EPIPHYSIS (S.) in *Anatomy*, a bone growing to another.

EPIPOCE'LE (S.) a kind of hernia or rupture, occasioned by the falling down of the caul into the scrotum or cod.

EPIPO'ICK (A.) an epithet applied to those veins and arteries, which are distributed thro' the caul.

EPIPO'ON (S.) in *Anatomy*, a fatty membrane, which covers the intestines, vulgarly named the caul.

EPISCOPACIDE (S.) the murdering a bishop by any of his clergy.

EPISCOPACY or **EPISCOPAL GOVERNMENT** (S.) that form of church discipline wherein bishops are the heads and governors, as in the church of *England*, &c.

EPISCOPAL (A.) something relating to a bishop, or bishoprick.

EPISCOPAL GOVERNMENT (S.) is the governing a diocese by one person, who presides over a clergy or church, and exercises a jurisdiction in religious matters.

EPISCOPAL PARTY, or **EPISCOPALI'ANS** (S.) a name given to those who kept to the doctrine of the church of *England*, and the government of the church by bishops, as it was before the reformation; they retain the greatest part of the canon law, the decretals of the popes, the liturgy, &c. more strictly than the Catholics themselves in many places do; but in matters of faith they are much the same with the *Calvinists*.

EPISCOPATE (S.) the office, power, or jurisdiction of a bishop.

EPI'SODE (S.) a digression, or a separate, incident story, or action, which an historian or poet inserts, and connects with his principal action, that the work may be furnished

with the greater variety; also the second part of the ancient tragedy.

EPISPASTICKS (S.) those cauterizing medicines that draw blisters, or collect the humours together in an extraordinary manner into one place.

EPISTEMO'NARCH (S.) an officer in the *Greek* church, who was appointed to inspect every thing relating to faith.

EPISTLE (S.) a letter, or short treatise upon any subject directed to one or more persons; this term is seldom used now, except for letters wrote in verse, or dedications or prefaces to books; letters wrote in the modern language are not filed *epistles*; but those wrote in the ancient are; in the common-prayer book, one portion of scripture used in the communion service, is called the *epistle*, because it is commonly taken out of that part of the New Testament called the *epistles*, though not always.

EPISTOLARY (A.) after the mode, or in the form of a letter.

EPISTYLE (S.) in the ancient *Architecture*, was what is now called architrave.

E'PITAPH (S.) at first signified certain verses sung at funerals in honour of the dead, and repeated every anniversary; but at present it means an inscription upon the monument of a deceased person.

EPITHALAM'UM (S.) a nuptial song, or a poetical composition, or poem, made fit for, or upon the marriage between two persons of distinction.

EPITHEME (S.) in *Pharmacy*, a liquid fermentation of a spirituous kind, applied externally to the heart or liver, to strengthen and comfort them, or to correct some disorder in or near them.

E'PITHET (S.) a noun adjective joined to a substantive, to express its quality; it also signifies a surname, or honorary title.

EPITHY'ME (S.) a medicinal plant brought from *Candia* and *Venice*; it soon perishes, unless it meet with some other plant to nourish it; those which grow on thyme and flax are the most common; its seed is very small, and its stalk full of long fibres like hairs.

EPI'TOME (S.) an abridgment or reduction of a large book into a small one, by retrenching the superfluous matter, and retaining that only which immediately concerns the subject in hand; the heads or principal part of any thing.

EPI'TOMIZE (V.) to abridge or reduce a large book into a small compass.

EPITRO'PE (S.) a figure in *Rhetorick*, whereby an orator grants something, which he may justly deny, the more easily to be granted something, which he requires.

EPITRO'PUS (S.) a person chose by those *Greek* Christians who live under the dominions of the *Turks*, to act as an arbitrator and determiner of their differences, thereby preventing the matters being carried before a *Turkish* magistrate.

EPLOYE

EMPLOYEE (A.) in *Heraldry*, signifies display'd, shewn abroad, &c.

EPOCH or EPOCHA (S.) in *Chronology*, an æra, or point of time from whence years are numbered or accounted; that us'd throughout *Europe*, commences at the nativity of Christ; but in *England*, it commences at the incarnation, or annunciation of the Virgin *Mary*, which is nine months before it, commonly called *Lady-Day*, or the 25th day of *March*, at which time the year with us begins; the *Turks*, &c. begin theirs from the flight of *Mahomet* from *Mecca* to *Medina*, the 16th of *July*, 622 of the Christian *Epocha*, or 5335 of the *Juban* period; there are abundance of different *epocha's* used both by the Ancients and Moderns, for which see the writers of *Chronology*.

EPODE (S.) in the *Lyric Poetry* of the *Greeks*, was the third part or end of an ode.

EPOPEA (S.) in *Poetry*, the history or fable which makes the subject of an epic poem.

EPPING or EPPING STREET (S.) in *Essex*, has two considerable markets weekly, on Thursday for cattle, and on Friday for provisions; distant from *London* 15 computed, and 17 measured miles.

EPOM (S.) in *Surrey*, about 15 miles from *London*, which though but a village, has, by the great concourse of gentry and rich tradesmen who have country seats and lodgings in and near it all the summer, a market every day, which is plentifully supplied with all manner of necessaries; it has a fo two fairs annually, viz. in *Easter* holy-days, and the 4th of *July*; it is exceedingly pleasant, and reckoned very healthful to drink the purging-waters, that were found out here in 1618, though it is not in quite so much reputation as formerly.

EPULOTICKS (S.) in *Physick*, dry, astringent medicines, which cicatrize or close up flesh separated by a wound or ulcer.

EQUALITY (S.) evenness, steadiness, regularity, justness, proportion, &c.

EQUABLE (A.) even, alike, equal, of the same proportion.

EQUABLE MOTION (S.) in *Physicks*, is when a body always moves with the same velocity, having its motion neither accelerated nor retarded.

EQUABLENESS (S.) a capacity of being made equal; also justness, exactness, or truth.

EQUABLY (Part.) evenly, equally.

EQUAL (A.) one as much as another, even, just, right, &c. a term of relation between two or more things, of the same magnitude, quantity, or quality; and when considered mathematically, the quantities may indifferently be substituted the one for the other, without varying the value; for it is a fixed axiom, that any two things that are equal to, or as much as the same third, are equal to, or as much as one another; and if to or from equal things you add or subtract equal things,

or multiply or divide by equal things, the sums, remains, products and quotients of the one to the other will be equal.

EQUAL (S.) a person of the same rank or dignity with another, or one as well qualified for the performance of any thing, either mechanically or literally, as another.

EQUAL ANGLES (S.) are those whose sides have the same inclination to one another, or that are measured by equal parts of their circles.

EQUAL ARITHMETICAL RATIOS (S.) are those wherein the difference of the two less terms is equal to the difference of the two greater; in *Opticks*, things that are said to be seen under equal angles, are called equal. Equal parts of the same interval or magnitude, if unequally distant from the eye, appear unequal. Equal objects, and at equal distances, only one placed directly, and the other obliquely, appear unequal, that placed directly appearing the bigger.

EQUAL CIRCLE (S.) is one that is drawn with the same or an equal radius, or two or more circles, whose diameters are of the same length, are called equal circles.

EQUAL FIGURES (S.) are those whose areas are equal, whether the figures are similar or not. The segments of spheres or circles are of equal concavity or convexity, when they have the same ratio or proportion to the diameter of the spheres or circles whereof they are parts.

EQUAL GEOMETRICAL RATIOS (S.) are those whose less terms are similar aliquot, or aliquant parts of the greater, &c.

EQUAL HYPERBOLA'S (S.) are those whose ordinates to their intermediate axes are equal to each other, taken at equal distances from their vertices.

EQUAL SOLIDS (S.) are those which contain each as much as the other, or whose solidities are equal, whether their external form be the same or different.

EQUALITY or EQUALNESS (S.) the likeness, sameness, or agreeableness of a thing; in *Astronomy*, the circle of equality, according to *Ptolemy*, was that which was invented to account for the eccentricity of the planets, and make their places to be more easily calculated.

EQUALIZE (V.) to reduce persons or things of different orders, or values, to the same, or an equivalent value, or order.

EQUANIMITY (S.) a steady and regular disposition of mind, to bear and go through all accidents of life with the same evenness of mind and contentment.

EQUANT (S.) a circle in the old *Astronomy*, imagined to be in the plane of the deferent, to regulate and adjust the planets motions.

EQUATION (S.) an equality, or making one thing equal to another, and is commonly applied to algebraical operations, in which it may be considered as the ratio of equality between

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tween two quantities differently denominate: or expressed, as four crowns are equal to one pound sterling, &c. It is a term also used in *Astronomy* and sometimes means the difference between the time marked out by the sun's apparent motion, and the time that is measured by its real or middle motion, according to which clocks and watches are supposed to be regulated; because time, absolutely considered, always moves regularly and equably, and therefore those instruments that are to express it, should do so likewise, which fundials cannot possibly do, because the sun goes unequally eastwards with respect to the equator.

EQUATOR (S.) a term much used in astronomy and geography, and means a great immoveable circle of the sphere, equally distant from the two poles of the world, or having the same poles with the world; and is so called, because when the sun is in it, the days and nights are equal; in *Maps, Charts, and Planispheres*, it is called the equinoctial line; and by *Seamen*, emphatically, the line; it divides the globe or sphere into two hemispheres, the one called northern, and the other southern; by the passages or transits of arches of the equator over the meridian, its equal or mean time is estimated, which gives frequent occasion to convert degrees of the equator into time, and the contrary.

EQUERIES (S.) are particularly used among us for officers of the king's stables; who when his majesty goes abroad, ride in the leading coach, are in waiting one at a time monthly, and have a table with the gentlemen ushers during that time; formerly they used to ride on horseback by the coach side when the king travelled: There are six of them, with salaries of 300*l. per Annum* each; there are also two called by the distinct appellation of *equeries* of the crown stable, as being employed in managing and breaking the saddle-horses, and preparing them for the king's riding; one of them is, or always should be, in close waiting at court; and when his majesty rides, holds the stirrup, whilst the master of the horse, or one of their *equeries*, in his absence, assists in mounting him; their salary is 25*l. per annum* each.

EQUERRY or ECU'RY (S.) is sometimes taken for, or understood of the stabling or place for horses, together with lodgings for the grooms, &c. and is commonly meant of those of kings, princes, &c. and sometimes it is taken for the principal officer, or he that has the care and charge of the king's horses; who in *England* is called master of the horse; and in *France*, the grand ecuyer, or absolutely *unseur le grand*.

EQUESTRIAN (A.) something relating to a knight, or man on horseback. So, an *equestrian* statue, is a statue representing a person mounted on a horse.

EQUI (S.) a people bordering upon *Rome*, and

at first its enemies, till *Quintus Cincinnatus* brought them under the yoke; they were frequently punished for their rebellion by *Publius Tubertus*, and by *Fabius* totally subdued, after he had taken 40 of their cities in a little time, for which he had the name *Maximus* conferred on him, and then they became allies to the *Romans*.

EQUI'ANGULAR (A.) in *Geometry*, relates to those figures, all the angles whereof are equal.

EQUICRU'RAL (A.) in *Geometry*, relates to a triangle, usually called an isosceles triangle, or one which has two sides of the same, or an equal length.

EQUIDIFFERENT (A.) in *Arithmetick*, is when there is the same difference between the other terms of a series, that there is between the first and second.

EQUIDISTANT (A.) in *Geometry*, is applied to things, all the parts of which are at the same, or an equal distance from one another.

EQUILA'TERAL (A.) in *Geometry*, is a figure whose sides are all equal.

EQUILA'TERAL HYPERBOLA (S.) one, the conjugate axes of which are equal.

EQUILIBRIUM (S.) a term in *Mechanicks*, implying that two or more bodies, when compared together, are exactly equal in weight.

EQUIMULTIPLE (A.) in *Arithmetick* and *Geometry*, is a magnitude or quantity multiplied by the same or an equal number, or quantity, with some other number or quantity.

EQUINOCTIAL (S.) in *Astronomy*, a great immoveable circle of the sphere, under which the equator moves in its diurnal motion: Whenever the sun is in his progress through the ecliptic comes to this circle, the day and night are equal all over the globe, which is done twice a year, once in the first point of *Aries*, which is called the vernal equinox, the other time in the first point of *Libra*, which is called the autumnal equinox; these interseptions of the ecliptic and equinoctial are called *equinoctial* points.

EQUINOCTIAL CULURE (S.) that which passes through the equinoctial points.

EQUINOCTIAL DIAL (S.) a dial, the plain whereof is parallel to the equinoctial.

EQUINOX (S.) in *Astronomy*, the time when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points, at which time the days and nights are exactly equal, and which is twice in the year in all oblique spheres.

The Autumnal Equinox, is about the 23th of September, and is so called upon account of the season of the year.

The Vernal Equinox, is about the 20th of March, so called, as being the spring-time of the year.

EQUIP (V.) to store or furnish a person, place, or thing, with proper conveniences and necessaries, to go a journey, or to do or perform an act or acts.

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EQUIPAGE (S.) all sorts of furniture, conveniences for a journey, voyage, &c. but it is frequently understood of the attendance and grandeur that princes and noblemen appear in public with; also the trinkets or toys added to a lady's watch, to hang by her side, is so called.

EQUIPOISE (V.) to balance or counter-weigh a thing, by putting something of an equal weight against it.

EQUIPOLLENCE or **EQUIPOLLENTNESS** (S.) a Logical term, importing that several propositions have the same meaning, or express only the same idea.

EQUIPOLLENT (A.) of the same power, force, efficacy, or virtue with something else.

EQUIPONDERANCY (S.) an equal weighing or pitting between different things.

EQUIPONDERATE (V.) is when one thing is a balance for, or of the same weight, force, or value of another.

EQUIPONDEROUS (A.) equally heavy, or of the same weight.

EQUIPONDEROUSNESS (S.) the being of the same, or an equal weight.

EQUITABLE (A.) just, reasonable, fair, upright, without hypocrisy or guile.

EQUITY (S.) is that virtue, by which we render to every one his just due, according to the several circumstances a person may be under in relation to the laws of society; it is sometimes confounded with justice, which rather seems to reward or punish, according to some stated rule or law, than according to the varying circumstances of an action, for which reason we have the court of Chancery or *Equity* to moderate the severity of the letter of the law, and to regard the controversy according to the rule of *equity* and conscience, rather than according to strict legal justice.

EQUIVALENCE (S.) the agreement in nature, quality, or circumstances, between several things proposed.

EQUIVALENT (S.) any thing that is exchanged or given for another, supposed to be of the same value, though of a different sort or kind.

EQUIVOCAL (A.) such words or propositions where the sense is not determinate, that which is doubtful, or may be turned or understood more ways than one; also such words as are of the same sound, but have quite different meanings, as a bull, a beast so called, and a bull, a blundering mistake, nonfensical expression, &c.

EQUIVOCALLY (Part.) dubiously, ambiguously, spoken with a mental reservation on purpose to deceive the hearer.

EQUIVOCATE (V.) to shuffle; to say one thing and mean another; to speak dubiously, so that the hearer shall not be able positively to determine whether he understands the speaker or not.

EQUIVOCATION (S.) a shuffling, delusive

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expression, or speaking so dubiously, that no thing can be certainly concluded, what was the intent of the speaker.

EQUULEUS (S.) a punishment used by the Ancients, and still retained in garrisons, as a part of military discipline, and is what is now called riding the wooden horse; which is done by setting the offender upon a wooden instrument with a sharp ridge in the middle, widening much in its descent, and tying weights to his legs; there is also a constellation under this name in the northern hemisphere, consisting by *Ptolemy's* and *Tycho's* catalogue of 4 stars, and by *Mr. Flamsteed's* of 10 stars.

ERA (S.) the same with *epocha*, a word introduced by the *Spanish* chronologists, to express the beginning of some extraordinary change, as of reigns, &c. The most noted are that of *Nabonassar*, generally fixed on Feb. 26, in the 3967th year of the *Julian* period, in the first year of the 8th Olympiad, and 6th of *Rome*; that of the *Greek Seleucidae*, fixed in the 443d of *Rome*, 312 years before Christ, when *Seleucus Nicator* settled in *Syria*, 12 years after the death of *Alexander the Great*; the Christian, which is placed by different authors in the 448, 49, 50, 51, 52, and 53 of *Rome*.

ERADICATE (V.) to pluck up by the roots; to take away the very seeds or foundation of a disease, building, &c.

ERADICATION (S.) a plucking up by the roots; a total and absolute destruction or removal of persons or things.

ERADICATIVES (S.) in *Physick*, are very searching and strong medicines, that pierce, as it were, into the very inmost recesses of a disease, and bring it away.

ERASED (A.) blotted or scraped out, pulled down or plowed up, totally defaced, demolished or removed away; in *Heraldry*, it is any creature represented with its head, limbs, &c. torn or rent off by violence.

ERASEMENT (S.) a scratching or blotting out any words not agreed to in a deed, so that they cannot possibly be seen or read.

ERASTIANS (S.) the disciples or followers of *Erasmus*, a physician of *Baden* in *Switzerland*, a person of great reputation in his profession, who, among other principles, maintained that the church had not the power of discipline and excommunication, but the civil magistrate only.

ERATO (S.) one of the nine muses that presides over love poems; she is generally represented like a young maiden of a gay humour, crowned with myrtle and roses, holding a harp in the right hand, and a bow in the other, with a little winged Cupid placed by her, armed with his bow and arrows.

ERE (Part.) before that, rather than, &c.

EREBUS (S.) called by the poets the god of hell, born of *Chaos* and *Tenebra*; it is likewise the name of one of the infernal rivers.

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ERE'CT (A.) any thing upright, or standing straight, or perpendicularly.

ERE'CT (V.) to build, raise, or set upright, straight, or perpendicularly.

ERE'CT FLOWERS (S.) with the *Florists*, are such as grow upright without hanging their heads, as tulips.

ERE'CTION (S.) the act of lifting up, building, raising, or making a thing to stand upright.

E'REMITE (S.) the same with hermit, or a person that retires, as it were, out of the world, to live in a desert, lonefome, uninhabited place, with an intention to contemplate upon, and worship God the more fervently and uninterruptedly.

EREMI'TICAL (A.) something belonging to a hermit, or the living in a lonefome desert, or in a solitary manner.

EREWHILE (Part.) lately, not long since; a small time ago, or a little while past.

E'RG (Part.) an illation, or consequence, drawn from certain premises laid down; and in *English*, is exprest by the particle *therefore*, or for that reason.

ERI'DANUS (S.) a constellation in the southern hemisphere, represented on the globe by a river, consisting in *Ptolemy's* catalogue of 30 stars, in *Tycho's* of 19, and in *Mr. Flamsteed's* of 68.

ERI'NGO (S.) a plant, commonly known by the name of sea-holly.

ERI'SMA (S.) in *Architecture*, is a shore, buttress, or prop, put against a weak or decay'd place of a wall, to prevent its falling.

E'RMINE (S.) in *Heraldry*, a white field or furr powdered with black spots, supposed to represent the skin of an animal of that name, which some say is a water-rat, others a mustela, or sort of weasel, and others an *Armenian* mouse. There is really no skin of an animal that naturally corresponds with the herald's *ermine*; for the animal so called, is milk white, and so far from spots, that it is reported, that he will rather die, or be taken, than fully its whiteness; white skins have been used for many ages, to line the robes of kings, magistrates, &c. the *Furriers*, to add to their beauty, sewed bits of the black tails of those, or other creatures, upon the white skins.

ERO'DE (V.) to gnaw off, eat out, away, about, or into.

ERO'SION (S.) the act of sharp, acid fluids, or humours, gnawing and tearing off parts from the flesh, metals, &c.

ERR (V.) to mistake, wander, or go out of the right way.

ERRABLE (A.) that is liable to mistake, to go or do any thing wrong.

ERRAND (S.) a message, or business that a person is sent about from one place to another.

ERRANT (A.) wandering, straying, or going out of the way; in *Law*, the same with *itinerant*, spoken of those judges that go the

circuits; of bailiffs at large; also of a set of knights, which in old romances are represented riding up and down to relieve distressed ladies, encounter giants, and other mad, unaccountable feats at arms; it also means very, true, positive, &c. as an *errant* knave, is a very knave.

ERRATA (S.) certain faults or omissions in a piece of work, particularly spoken of such as are made at the printing-press, and escape being corrected.

ERRA'TICAL or **ERRA'TICK** (A.) that wanders, goes out of the way, path, or rule it ought to follow; the planets are called *erratick* stars, because each of them have a peculiar motion, and the fixed stars stand still.

ERRHINES (S.) medicines that purge the head, by bring put up the nostrils.

ERRO'NEOUS (A.) false, mistaken; liable or subject to oversight.

ERKONEOUSNESS (S.) falsity, wrongness, mistake.

E'RROR or **E'RROR** (S.) a mistake, a false opinion, or oversight; any thing said or done wrong; in *Law*, it is a fault of pleading or in the process, for which a writ, called a writ of *error*, is often granted, to rectify a false judgment, and redress the party in the injury he may sustain by such a procedure.

ERST (Part.) an old word much used by the poets, signifying the time long since past, formerly, or anciently.

ERUBE'SCENCE or **ERUBE'SCENCY** (S.) a blushing for shame, or an uneasy consciousness for, or at doing something that ought not to be done.

ERUBE'SCENT (A.) blushing, becoming red, or showing some signs of shame or uneasiness by the alteration of the countenance.

ERU'CT (V.) to belch or break wind upwards, by reason or upon account of the stomach's being overcharged, or foul.

ERUCTA'TION (S.) a breaking, bursting, or belching forth.

ERUDITION (S.) learning or knowledge, especially in such parts of literature, as more immediately promote virtue and useful knowledge.

ERUNCA'TION (S.) a clearing or freeing by pulling up, or taking away the weeds, or other obstructions that are in the way.

ERUPTION (S.) a violent coming, issuing, or breaking forth.

ERYSIPELAS (S.) the physical name for the disease commonly called the *St. Anthony's fire*.

ESCALA'DE (S.) a sudden, furious attacking a town or citadel, by getting over the wall, by means of ladders, without the formality of a siege, and the regular defensive fortifications to preserve and cover the army.

ESCA'LOP SHELLS (S.) a bearing very often found in coat armour.

ESCA'MBIO (S.) was formerly a permission

given a person to make over a bill of exchange to one beyond sea.

ESCAPE (S.) the getting away from an enemy; the avoiding of justice; the running from danger, or being preserved in some extraordinary manner.

ESCA'RTÉL (A.) in *Heraldry*, quartered, or quarterly.

ESCHA'R or ESCA'R (S.) in *Surgery*, a scab or scuit made on the flesh by an hot iron. some sharp, corroding humour, or a caustick medicine.

ESCHARO'TICKS (S.) medicines, which being applied externally, produce an eschar; they are also called causticks.

ESCHE'AT (S.) in *Law*, any thing that falls to a landlord, either by forfeiture, a tenant's dying without heirs, or leaving him under age, or unmarried; it also signifies a lawful inheritance descending to an heir, but then it is distinguished by the addition of *refta*; it also signifies the circuit or place within which the king or other lord hath *escheats* of his tenants.

ESCHE'ATOR (S.) was formerly an officer who took care of the king's escheats in a county, and certified them into the exchequer and chancery.

ESCHEVIN' or ECHEVIN' (S.) in the *French and Dutch Governments*, is a magistrate chosen by the inhabitants of a city to take care that good order and conveniency is kept in it, and to look after publick buildings; in *Holland*, they judge of civil affairs at first hand; criminal affairs also come under their cognizance; and if the criminal confess himself guilty, they can see sentence executed without any farther process, and even without appeal.

ESCHE'W (V.) to avoid, shun, leave, forsake, or go out of the way.

ESCHRA'KITES (S.) a sect of philosophers among the *Mahometans*, who believe that man's greatest happiness consists in the contemplation of God, and despise *Mahomet's* gross conceptions of paradise; they studiously avoid vice, love musick, and always appear good-humoured; the principal preachers in the royal mosques profess this opinion.

ESCLATTE' (A.) in *Heraldry*, relates to something, whose parts are separated with violence.

ESCORT (V.) to convoy, protect, defend, or see a person safe over or through a dangerous place or passage; especially in *War*, when a detachment is made to protect some noted person, or convoy ammunition, &c.

ESCO'RT (S.) a company of armed men, or ships of war, attending some noted person, or valuable things, in order to defend and preserve them from robbers, enemies, or pirates.

ESCOUA'DE (S.) the third part of a company of foot soldiers.

ESCRIP'T or ESCRIT (S.) a transcript or copy of something written out.

ESCRITO'IR or SCRUTO'IR (S.) a cabinet, or curious piece of joiner's work, originally designed to keep writings, &c. that they may readily be gone to upon all occasions.

ESCRO'L (S.) in *Heraldry*, a roll of parchment or paper, having a motto inscribed upon it.

ESCU' (S.) the *French* crown, which is equal to 60 sols, or three livres, in value about 4 s. 6 d. sterling, or *English* money.

ESCUAGE (S.) a tenure, whereby a tenant holds certain lands of the lord, upon condition of following him to the wars, at the tenant's own charge.

ESCULENTS (S.) such plants or roots as are eatable; as carrots, parsnips, cabbage, &c.

ESCU'RIAL (S.) a stately place, in which is a monastery of the order of *St. Jerom*, built by *Philip II.* king of *Spain*, in a small village of that name, situated in the kingdom of *Toledo*, about six leagues from *Madrid*; there is a very fine church belonging to it. *Philip IV.* added to it a very beautiful chapel, in which the kings and queens of *Spain*, who have issue, are interred.

ESCU'TCHEON (S.) in *Heraldry*, is a shield, or the coat or field whereon the arms are born; he that hath married an heiress may bear an *escutcheon* over his own, whereon the wife's arms are drawn, which is called an *escutcheon of pretence*.

ESPALIE'R (S.) in *France*, signifies a wall tree; but with us it means rows of trees planted round the out-side of a garden, or any part thereof, to preserve tender plants or young trees, or for the bounding a walk, which office they are found to do better than stone or brick wall.

ESPE'CIAL (A.) chief, particular, singular, of much note or esteem.

ESPE'CIALLY (Part.) something done or said in an extraordinary, particular, or observable manner.

ESPIA'L (S.) in *War*, is a watch or guard, especially one placed upon a high place, to see all that passes to or from the place.

ESPLANA'DE (S.) in *Fortification*, a declivity or slope of earth beginning at the top of the counterescarp, and insensibly losing itself in the level of the campaign, serving as a parapet to the counterescarp or covered way.

ESPLEE'S (S.) in *Law*, is the profitable produce that the ground yields, as pasture, hay, corn, &c.

ESPOU'SALS (S.) the betrothing or contracting in marriage, or the ceremony used in the actual completion in the church or elsewhere.

ESPOUSE (V.) to betroth or contract a marriage; to wed; also to interest one's self in an affair, to adhere to an opinion, cause, or party.

ESPY' (V.) to perceive, see, or discover at a distance; to watch, observe, or overlook.

ESQUIRE (S.) a title of nobility or honour,

next

next below a knight, and above a gentleman. Several opinions are about the original of this title, but the general received one is, that he was the immediate attendant upon a knight that went to the wars, and that he was his armour-bearer, somewhat of which still remains among the orders of knighthood, each member having their *esquire*; but it is now commonly given to the younger sons of noblemen, and to the eldest sons of those younger sons, the eldest sons of knights, and their eldest sons successively; the *esquires* of the king's body, and such as the king creates, by putting about their necks a collar of S S, and bestowing upon them a pair of silver spurs; also divers others in the superior publick offices are reputed *esquires*, or equal to them, as sheriffs of counties, sergeants at law, justices of the peace, mayors of towns, counsellors at law, bachelors of divinity, law, physick, &c. though none of them are really so: Lastly, the chiefs of some ancient families are likewise *esquires* by prescription.

ESSA'RT (V.) to grub up, or extirpate bushes, trees, roots, stumps, or the like, in order to prepare the land for tillage.

ESSAY (S.) a trial, endeavour, or attempt towards doing a thing; also a short treatise or written piece upon a particular subject; also the proof or trial made of the purity of gold or silver for coining, &c. and with the *Hunters*, it is the breast or brisket of a deer.

ESSAY (V.) to try, endeavour, or strive to do a thing.

E'SSE (S.) in the *School Philosophy*, means the real or actual existence or being of a thing.

ESSENCE (S.) that which constitutes or determines the nature of a thing, without which it cannot be what it is; in *Chymistry*, it is the purest and most subtle part of a body, extracted from it by fire; also perfumes, &c. go by this name.

ESSE'NES (S.) a famous sect among the *Jews*, whose opinions, in many particulars, agreed with the *Pythagoreans*: One sort of them professed a community of goods, and shunned all pleasures, even marriage, and all carnal copulation with women; they wore white garments, forbade oaths, drank nothing but water, used inanimate sacrifices, had their elders in particular respect, and were above all others so strict in the observation of the sabbath, that they prepared their meat on the eve, would not remove a vessel out of its place, nor even ease or supply nature, unless very much pressed. Another sort of them allowed marriage, for the sake of procreation, after they had staid three years, to try whether the woman was healthy, and fit to bear children; but never lay with their wives after conception, to shew that it was more out of a desire to benefit the commonwealth, than to satisfy their lust. They were also divided into *Practicks* and *Theoricks*; the first lived in cities, the other in solitary places; they spent

their time in handicrafts, and these only in meditation; there were also some Christians went by this name, from whence it is supposed the several sorts of monks took their rise.

ESSENTIAL (A.) whatever is absolutely necessary to constitute a thing, and without which it cannot be what it appears to be, or is called.

ESSENTIALS (S.) the foundation or material parts of a doctrine, building, agreement, &c.

E'SSEX (S.) the county so called, is large and populous, so surrounded by waters, that it forms a peninsula; its extent from east to west is 40 miles, and from north to south about 35 miles; the whole circumference being about 146 miles; containing 18 whole hundreds, and two half hundreds, in which are 22 market-towns, 415 parishes, 46 parks, one forest, one castle, about 35,000 houses, and 208,800 souls: It sends 8 members to parliament; is bordered and crossed by several rivers, over which are 28 bridges; the waters of these rivers yield great variety and quantity of fine fish, particularly oysters; the soil is fine meadow, pasture, and corn lands, besides a large quantity of wood-land, commonly called *Epping Forest*; the produce is corn, hay, &c. butter, saffron, the finest in the world, cheese, gunpowder, and woollen manufactures in great abundance.

ES'OL'N (S.) in *Law*, an excuse for him who is summoned to appear and answer to a real action, or to perform suit to a court baron, and is the same with the civilians *excusatio*; there are five causes of *essoin*, viz. when the party is beyond the sea, when on an expedition to the *Holy Land*, when thro' infirmity of body he cannot come, when he is sick in bed, and when he is in the king's service.

ESTA'BLISH (V.) to confirm, appoint, settle, or do whatever is necessary to make a thing safe, sure, certain, and durable.

ESTA'BLISHMENT (S.) the settling or putting things upon certain conditions; also the known and regular laws of a kingdom, or people, containing the essentials or foundation of that government.

ESTA'CHE (S.) a bridge or bank of stone or timber.

ESTATE (S.) in *Law*, is a title a man hath in lands or tenements. *Estate* is either *simple* or *conditional*: *Simple*, called also *fee simple*, is where a man, by deed indented, enfeoffs another in fee, reserving to himself, and his heirs, a yearly rent, with condition, if the rent is unpaid, to re-enter: *Conditional*, is such as hath a condition annexed to it, though it be not specified in writing, as if a man grant to another, by his deed, the office of park-keeper for life, this is upon condition in law, viz. if he shall so long well and truly keep the park. It means also the state, empire, kingdom, provinces, or extent of lands under any one's government or

dominion; also the several ranks or classes of a people, which here in *England* are three, viz. king, lords, and commons, who have the power of redressing all grievances, and doing all acts of power, obligatory, or binding to the people; also the possessions or goods of any private person; also the state or condition any thing is in.

ESTEE'M (S.) the value, respect, reputation, or worth of a person or thing.

ESTEE'M (V.) to have a love, regard, value, or respect for any person or thing.

ESTERLING (S.) the same with *sterling*, in respect to men, money, &c. also the name of a bird.

ESTETE' (A.) in *Heraldry*, is a beast represented as if his head had been torn or rent off from the body by violence, so that it appears ragged.

ESTHER (S.) a received canonical book of the Old Testament, supposed to be written by a Jew named *Mordecai*, who was uncle to queen *Ester*, the wife of *Ahasuerus* king of *Persia*, called by some *Darius*, the son of *Hystaspes*; it gives an historical account of what happened to the Jews during the life of that queen, in which it is observable, there is not the word *God* once mentioned, although a very great deliverance was wrought for the Jews, by means of *Ester*.

ESTHIO'MENOS (S.) a growing or spreading gangrenous inflammation, that consumes the parts, and disposes them to a mortification.

ESTIMABLE (A.) that is worthy or deserving of esteem, respect, or love; also any thing whose charge may be computed, or the value known or found out.

ESTIMATE or **ESTIMATION** (S.) a fixed or determined value or rate of the worth or expence of a thing.

ESTIMATE (V.) to value, compute, appraise, or make known the worth or common charge of a thing.

ESTIMATOR (S.) an appraiser, valuer, or computer of the worth, charge, or expence of any thing.

ESTIVAL (A.) the summer weather, or something belonging to the summer.

ESTIVAL or **SUMMER SOLSTICE** (S.) is when the sun enters the tropick of *Cancer*, which is about the 11th of *June*, when it makes the longest day and shortest night.

ESTO'PPEL (S.) in *Law*, is when a man is hindered from saying any thing against his own act or deed, though it be truth.

ESTOVERS (S.) in *Law*, is a certain portion allowed a felon out of his effects for his maintenance during his imprisonment; also a certain allowance of wood to be taken out of another's woods.

ESTRA'DE (S.) a publick road or highway; also a small rising in the floor of a chamber, encompassed with a rail or alcove for the placing a bed in; in *Turky*, they are frequently only covered with a carpet, to receive visitors of quality in.

Battre L'Estrade, a military term, signifying the sending out scouts to observe the enemy's motions.

ESTR'ANGE (V.) to alienate or draw away a person's love or affections towards any thing.

ESTRAY' (S.) any tame beast found in any lordship, and not owned by any body; in which case it is to be cry'd publicly in the next market; and if it be not claimed by any body within a year and a day, it is forfeited to the lord of the soil where it was found.

ESTRE'AT (S.) in *Law*, a true copy or duplicate of an original writing, viz. mercenments or penalties set down in the rolls of a court, to be levied by the bailiff or other officer, for offences committed.

ESTREPEMENT (S.) in *Law*, the impoverishing land by continual plowing and sowing without due rest and manuring; also a spoil made by the tenant for life upon lands or woods, to the prejudice of him in reversion.

ESTUARY (S.) a ditch, mote, or trench, where the tide overflows at high-water.

ES'ULA (S.) the bark of a small reddish-root, which produces narrow green leaves, yielding a milky juice, growing chiefly in *France*; it is used in medicinal compositions for the dropsy, being first infused in vinegar, after which an extract is drawn from it.

ESURINE (A.) is applied to salts which are of a fretting or corroding nature.

ETAPPE (S.) in *War*, the quantity of provisions or forage allowed an army in their march through a province or kingdom.

ETAPPIER (S.) one who contracts with a country for furnishing troops in their march with necessaries.

ETCHING (S.) the art of etching in the figures of men, beasts, birds, &c. upon copper-plates, and especially buildings, or draughts of architecture, with aqua-fortis, or some other corrosive menstruum; which is done after this manner: The plate being first planished, and curiously polished, it is heated commonly with the flame of burnt paper, and then spread over with a certain composition called the *ground*; of which there are great varieties, some approving of one sort, and some of another; this done, it is smoked or blacked with a candle or link; the plate being thus prepared, the draught or picture is rubbed on the back-side with red lead, vermilion, chalk, &c. according to the fancy of the artist; which side is rubbed over, is laid upon the ground as above, and by going over the out-lines of the draught or picture, with a tracing-needle, it leaves the sketch upon the ground in red or white, &c. according to what the paper was rubbed with; then with proper needles, the said out-lines are gone over again, and the whole hatched according to art; by hand, if the draught consists of figures; or ruled, if it consists of straight lines, such

such as most plans, elevations, or sections of architecture are; this done, the whole is surrounded with a wall of wax; and the plate being set upon a level place, single aqua-fortis is poured on in such quantities as the strength of the liquor, and nature of the work requires; if the liquor is too strong, it is weakened with good, sharp vinegar, &c. in this, the experience and judgment of the artist are much required, as well as in how long the liquor shall stand on, some works requiring to be bit stronger, and others lighter; this done, the plate being warmed, and the ground being wiped off, a proof is taken from the rolling-press, and such places as are defective are mended by graving; and so the whole is finished.

ETERNAL (A.) that never had a beginning, nor shall, or can have an end.

ETERNITY (S.) infinite duration, as well past as to come.

ETERNIZE (V.) to make or cause to have an infinite duration to come, such as we are assured the souls of men shall have after this life.

ETHEREAL (A.) airy, light, fine, of or belonging to the ether, or pure air above our atmosphere, and sometimes applied to the atmosphere itself; with the *Chymists*, an exceeding fine oil, or spirit, that very readily and easily takes fire, is called *etereal oil*.

ETHICKS (S.) the same with *moral philosophy*, or the science that lays down rules for the conduct and oeconomy of life, that teaches the regulations of the passions, and instructs men to be happy by practising all the social virtues.

ETHMOIDALS (S.) the future or seam that surrounds the bone called ethmoides, which is in the inner part of the nose, full of large pores or small holes like a sieve.

ETHMOIDES (S.) a bone in the middle of the os frontis, or bone of the forehead, and at the top of the root of the nose.

ETHNARCH (S.) a governor or ruler of a nation or province, the same with *tetrarch*.

ETHNARCHY (S.) the art of ruling or government.

ETHNO'PHRONES (S.) a sect of hereticks of the 7th century, who professed Christianity, but added thereto all the extravagancies of the *Pagans*.

ETHNOLOGY (S.) a discourse or treatise upon manners; in *Rhetoric*, a description of the genius, inclination, temper, manners, &c. of a person; it is also called *portrait* or *picture*.

ETHOPOEIA (S.) a *Rhetorical figure*, of the same meaning with *etiology*.

ETYMOLOGICAL (A.) relating to the meaning of words, by searching into their original derivation and signification.

ETYMOLOGIST (S.) a person that declares the meaning of words, by searching out the true or supposed original of them.

ETYMOLOGIZE (V.) to give the true or supposed foundation or original of words, from whence the present meaning or use of them are shewn.

ETYMOLOGY (S.) is that part of *Grammar* that is busied about fixing the meaning of words, by searching into, or after their original or derivation.

ETYMON (S.) the original from whence a word is derived.

EVA'CUANTS (S.) medicines, which carry off bad or superfluous humours by secretion.

EVA'CUATE (V.) to empty, pour out, or discharge.

EVACUA'TION (S.) the emptying, discharging, or pouring one thing out of another; and in *Physick*, it is the lessening the animal fluids, sometimes by catharticks, sometimes by phlebotomy, and sometimes by other means.

EVA'DE (V.) to put or shift off, by going from the subject in discourse, or getting personally out of the way of doing or suffering something.

EVANESCENT (A.) disappearing, or going out of sight; perishing, or coming to nothing.

EVANGE'LICAL (A.) pertaining to the gospels or evangelists, or something in the stile or manner of the gospel.

EVANGELISTS (S.) the inspired authors of the gospel; this name was also given in the *primitive Church*, to those who preached the gospel up and down, without belonging to any particular place.

EVANGELIZE (V.) to preach the gospel; to bring good news, tidings, or accounts of something agreeable and advantageous to the hearers.

EVA'NID (A.) weak, fading, soon blown or wore off, or away, particularly applied to colours that are not durable.

EVA'PORATE (V.) to waste, or lessen any liquid or humid body by quantities going off, or separating from it, by steams or vapours breathing or going out of it; and when done *chymically*, is performed by proper heats, till the remaining part is reduced to such a strength or confidence as is required.

EVAPORATION (S.) the breathing or throwing forth steams or vapours from a body; and in *Physick*, it is the sweating through the pores of the skin; in *Philosophy*, it is the exhaling the humidity or moisture in a body, or turning it wholly into vapour or fumes.

EVA'SION (S.) a put-off, excuse, trick, or endeavour to get out of the way.

EVA'SIVE (A.) that is not plain and free; but endeavouring to put a thing aside by excuses, put-offs, or deceitful promises, doubtful expressions, and double entendres.

EUCHARIST (S.) a Christian sacrament instituted by our blessed Saviour at his last supper. The bishops and priests have only an authority

authority to consecrate the elements, according to the present church discipline; in the primitive times the *deacons* used to give this sacrament to the congregation. The *Catechumens* and penitents were not allowed to be present at the consecration of the *eucharist*. Till the 12th century, the faithful communicated in both kinds, both in the *Greek* and *Latin* churches; about which time the *Latin* or *Roman* church refused the cup to the laity, but the *Greek* church continued the ancient custom; formerly both the eastern and western church consecrated with leavened bread, which usage is still continued in the *Greek* church; but the *Latin* church use unleavened bread.

EUCCHARISTICAL (A.) any thing belonging to the sacrament of the lord's supper, whether it be the bread, wine, prayers, &c.

EUCHITES or **EUCHETES** (S.) a sect among the ancient hereticks that prayed continually, affirming that the whole of religion consisted therein, founding their opinion upon the words of St. Paul, 1 *Thess.* v. 17. *Pray without ceasing.*

EUCRASY (S.) a good and wholesome temper of the body.

EUDÆMON (S.) a good genius or spirit; and in *Astrology*, is the fourth house in a figure of the heavens, pretended to be the indication of success, prosperity, &c.

EUDOXIANS (S.) hereticks, in the 4th century, who maintained that the Son was created out of nothing; that he had a distinct and different will from the Father, &c.

EVE (S.) the proper name of a woman, especially the first, or wife of *Adam*; also a contraction of even or evening; also the name of the day preceding any of the church festivals, which is generally appointed for a fast.

EVECTION (S.) a lifting up, carrying out, praising or extolling; in *Astronomy*, it is the liberation of the moon, or the inequality of her motion, which occasions her at, or near her quarters, not to be in that line which passes through the centre of the earth to the sun, which she is at her conjunction, opposition, or syzygies.

EVEN (A.) such numbers as may be parted into two equal parts, without leaving any remainder; also any thing that is flat, level, plain, strait, or smooth; also close or parallel to a thing. When one *even* number is measured or divided by another *even* number, and the quotient is also an *even* number, such number is said to be evenly *even*; but when the quotient is an odd number, then it is said to be evenly odd.

EVEN (Part.) like, or in such a manner; in so, indeed, in truth, &c.

EVEN or **EVENING** (S.) the close of the day, or that part of it that is light after sun-set.

EVENNESS (S.) plainness, smoothness, free from roughness, or irregularity.

EVENT (S.) the success, result, or issue that proceeds or comes from any action.

EVENTIDE (S.) the same with evening.

EVENTILATE (V.) to value, rate, prize, or estimate an inheritance or estate.

EVENTILATION (S.) a purging, winnowing, cleansing, examining, or lifting into the bottom of a business or question in debate; also to appraise or value an estate.

EVENTUAL (A.) actually being so, or coming to pass in a particular manner.

EVER (Part.) that has no end, eternal, that continues always.

EVER GREENS or **PERENNIALS** (S.) such plants as bear leaves, and remain green all the year round.

EVERLASTING (A.) that has no end, that continues eternally.

EVERSHOT (S.) is a small market-town in *Dorsetshire*; distant from *London* 106 computed, and 124 measured miles.

EVERT (V.) to turn topsyturvy; to overthrow; to invert, or put into a quite contrary position.

EVES (S.) see *Eaves*.

EVE'SHAM or **E'SAM** (S.) in *Worcestershire*, is a very ancient town, and esteemed the second in the county; situate on a gentle ascent from the river *Avon*, over which it hath a stately bridge of seven arches; it is a borough that enjoys many privileges, some by prescription only; it has had several charters, but its last was granted by king *James I.* by which the chief government was vested in one magistrate, called a mayor, and under him 7 aldermen, 12 capital burgesses, a recorder and chamberlain, who are all of them of the common-council, and 4 of them justices of the peace; there are also 24 other burgesses, called assistants; the market is weekly on Monday; there are three parish-churches in it; its principal manufacture is stockings; near this town is a vale for feeding sheep, esteemed the most fertile in the kingdom, called the *Vale of E'sam*; the town sends two members to parliament, and is 73 computed, and 96 measured miles distant from *London*.

EVESTIGATE (V.) to search or find out a thing by steps or degrees; to solve or answer problems or difficult questions, by drawing conclusions from something that is already known, &c.

EVICT (V.) to convince, confute, or silence by strength of argument.

EVICTIO (S.) the making a thing plain, clear or intelligible, either by argument or law.

EVIDENCE (S.) the proof that any thing carries with it of the truth or falsehood of a matter; in *Law*, it is the testimony of persons, deeds or writings to some fact in dispute.

EVIDENT (A.) plain, clear, visible, that has all the difficulties taken away, and no doubts left unanswered.

EVIDENTNESS (S.) plainness, undeniableness, that cannot be gainst.

EVIL (S.) sin, hurt, misery, harm, injury, and in a particular manner applied to a dis-temper that breaks out in sores, particularly about the glands of the neck and throat, emphatically called the king's *evil*, and which tradition affirms the kings of *England* have the power of healing. The cure is performed in a solemn manner, having a particular office appointed for it in the liturgy of the church of *England*; which see.

EVIL or **YEO'VIL** (S.) in *Somersetshire*, a large market-town, much frequented, especially since the decline of *Hereford*; it stands on the great western road; it carries on some part of the clothing trade; but it is chiefly noted for making gloves, &c. the market is weekly on Friday, which is considerable for corn; it is distant from *London* 104 computed, and 124 measured miles.

EVILNESS (S.) badness, finfulness, heinousness.

EV'NCE (V.) to demonstrate, make plain, convince by argument, vanquish, or overcome; and in *Law*, to convict and recover legally.

EVIRATION (S.) a gelding, unmanning, weakening, or making effeminate.

EV'ITABLE (A.) that may be avoided, shunned, departed from, or prevented.

EULOGY (S.) a praising, commending, or speaking well of a person; in the *Greek Church*, the name of the sacramental bread broke into small pieces, which was distributed to those who were unequalled to communicate; it was also a custom for the bishops and priests to send of it to each other to keep up a friendly correspondence; also the name of those presents that were made either out of respect or obligation.

EUNOMIANS (S.) embracers of the opinions of *Eumoni*, bishop of *Cyzicum* in the 4th century, who maintained that the Father was of a different nature from the Son, and that he knew God as well as God knew himself; that the Son did not substantially unite himself to the human nature, but only baptized virtually in his operations, &c. he baptized those that had been baptized in the name of the trinity, and taught that faith without good works was sufficient for salvation, &c.

EUNUCH (S.) a man deprived of his genitals, a practice much in vogue among the *Turks*, who employ such persons in the seraglio to look after the grand seignior's palace, and particularly the women.

EVOLUTION (S.) in *Algebra*, is the extracting roots out of any power given; in *martial Discipline*, it is the doubling the ranks or files, the wheeling, or other motions of a company, troop, &c. and in *common Affairs*, the unfolding, unrolling, &c. of wares, cloaths, &c.

EUPATHY (S.) a submissiveness or easiness in, or under suffering.

EUPHEMISM (S.) a good reputation, name,

or character; a praising or honourable setting forth the praise of a person; in *Rhetoric*, it is a figure by which a word of a foul or harsh sound or signification is changed into one less offensive.

EUPHONY (S.) an agreeable, pleasing, graceful, or smooth sound of words, in a sentence, speech, or oration; also harmony, or music.

EUPHORIA (S.) the good effects or operations of a medicine, by which the patient is eased, amended, or cured.

EUPHRATES (S.) one of the largest and most famous rivers in the world, which rising out of the mountain *Ararat* in *Armenia*, keeps on its course at first from east to west; but then having left *Erzerum*, turns to the south, separates *Natalia* from *Armenia*, and *Mesopotamia* from *Syria* and *Arabia*. After washing the walls of many cities, and having swelled itself with a vast number of rivers, below *Selucia*, and near to *Ctesiphon*, falls into the *Tigris*, and so both together discharge themselves into the *Persian* gulph; it has several considerable branches, whereof some have forced their way into a new channel, the old ones being lost and dammed up by time; the lakes also to the west, which were designed to receive the waters in times of great inundations, are filled up by the mud and sand brought down by the river. However, that branch that runs to *Cusa*, never comes to the sea, but is lost in the sands of *Arabia*, and has turned the fruitful plains of *Babylon* into a morass, altogether unpassable and uninhabitable. *Ptolemy* and *Strabo* affirm that it overflows yearly as the *Nile* does, and much about the same time; which inundation has the same effect as to the fertility of *Mesopotamia*, as the *Nile* has upon *Egypt*; the waters of it run very slowly, and are navigable till it joins the *Tigris*.

EURIPIDES (S.) a famous tragick poet, born at *Salamine*; he flourished in the reign of *Archelaus*, king of *Macedon*, who had him in great honour, after he left *Athens*, because the comick poets were preferred before him; he wrote 75 tragedies, but was victor only in five; there are now but 19 only in the whole; some called him the woman-bater; he was torn to pieces by dogs, and his bones were buried by the command of *Archelaus* at *Pella*.

EURIPUS (S.) an arm of the sea between *Actaia* and the *Negropent*, so narrow just over-against the capital city of the island, that people cross it over a draw-bridge, and a stone-bridge of five arches, between which stands a tower built by the *Venetians*; in other parts it is much broader, and the tide more regular and constant; in the narrow parts, the tides are regular the first 8 days of the moon, the 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 days of the full, and the three last days of the last quarter regular. But the 9, 10, 11,

11, 13 of the second quarter, and the 11, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 of the last quarter, the tides are irregular; during which time it ebbs and flows 11, 12, 13 and 14 times in 24 hours; and in the regular days it flows like other seas; there are also two particular differences between the tides of *Euripus*, and the ocean; first, that the water, for the most part, never rises above a foot high, and that very rarely too; whereas in many parts of the ocean it rises 24 cubits; secondly, in the ocean the water falls, when it ebbs, into the sea, and rises when it rolls towards the shore; but the *Euripus* rises when the water ebbs towards the islands of the *Archipelagus*, where the sea is broadest, and rises when the water ebbs toward *Theffaly* into the canal; at high water the waters stand still for an hour and half.

EURO'CLYDON (S.) a violent, tempestuous wind, that generally happens about the beginning of winter, and from its dangerousness called the seaman's plague.

EUROPE (S.) one of the four parts into which the world is divided, and contains those countries commonly called *Cristendom*, or where they are inhabited by Christians, extending itself from the 34th to the 72d degree of north latitude, and from the 9th to the 94th degree of longitude.

EUROPEAN (A.) something belonging to, or after the manners and customs of the people of *Europe*.

EUROPEAN (S.) an inhabitant of that part of the world called *Europe*.

EURYDICE (S.) the daughter of *Amyntas*, third king of *Macedon*; the married *Arideus*, king *Philip's* natural son; so envious of *Olympias's* grandeur, that she took the field to destroy her; but being defeated, and taken prisoner, *Olympias* sent her a sword, a long silk lace, and a cup of poison, to make choice of her death; upon which *Eurydice*, nothing terrified with those dismal presents, after she had pray'd the gods that *Olympias* might one day be reduced to the last extremity, took the lace and strangled herself.

EURYTHMY (S.) a genteel carriage, and beautiful proportion of body; in *Architecture*, it is the general harmony and proportion of all the parts of a building; and in *Physick*, it is the regular disposition of the pulse.

EUTERPE (S.) one of the nine muses, to whom the invention of the mathematicks, and playing upon the pipe is attributed; the Ancients represented her crowned with a garland of flowers, holding in each hand sundry wind musical instruments.

EUTHANASY (S.) an easy, quiet, serene departing out of this life, or dying.

EUTHYMY (S.) contentment, tranquillity, and satisfaction of mind.

EUTROPHY (S.) a just, due, and regular nourishment of the body.

EUTY'CHIANS (S.) hereticks of the 5th

century, who followed the opinions of *Eutyches*, a *Constantinopolitan* monk, who contending against *Nestorius*, fell into a new heresy, affirming Christ to be one thing, and the Word another: He denied the flesh of Christ to be like ours, affirming his body to be celestial, which passed through the Virgin as through a channel; that there were two natures in Christ before the hypostatical union; but after it but one, compounded of both; and thence concluded, that the divinity of Christ both suffered and died, &c. Being condemned in a synod at *Constantinople*, convened by *Flavianus* the bishop, he appealed to the emperor, and by the assistance of *Disculus* bishop of *Alexandria*, he obtained a synod, called the assembly of thieves and robbers, wherein his opinions were approved; but they were again condemned by the second oecumenical council, held at *Chalcedon* in 451.

EWE (S.) the female sheep.

EWEL (S.) in *Surrey*, is called a market-town; but no fix'd day for it to be found in any writing extant; about 12 miles distant from *London*.

EWER (S.) a large silver vessel, to contain water for the king's table.

EW'RY (S.) an office in the king's household, where they take care of the linen for the king's own table, lay the cloth, and serve up water in silver *ewers* after dinner.

EXA'CT (A.) punctual, true, just, nice, curious, observant.

EXA'CT (V.) to cheat or impose upon a person, by making use of his ignorance, to demand of him more than is just or reasonable; also to use violence or force in collecting taxes, &c.

EXA'CTION (S.) an unjust, rigorous, and unreasonable demand; in *Law*, it is an officer's taking or demanding such fees as are not appointed or allowed by the court.

EXA'CTNESS or **EXA'CTITUDE** (S.) carefulness, a diligent and strict performing one's duty, promise, and obligation, to the greatest nicety; also the making a garment, &c. very curiously, or fit for the person or thing it was designed for.

EXA'CTOR (S.) a tax-gatherer; an unjust, rigid, and unreasonable demander or collector.

EXACUATION (S.) the making a thing sharp-pointed.

EXA'GGERATE (V.) to enlarge upon a subject, by multiplying words, needlessly to enhance, enlarge, and make a great stir about a small matter; to aggravate and make things much worse than they really are, or ought to be.

EXAGGERATION (S.) enlarging, amplifying, aggravating, heaping up, or amassing together.

EXA'GITATE (V.) to disturb, disquiet, stir up, or trouble.

EXAGITATION (S.) a troubling, disquieting, vexing, or tormenting.

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EXALT (V.) to raise or lift up by promotion, praise, or commendation; in *Chymistry*, to purify or refine a metal, and thereby render it useful and valuable.

EXALTATION (S.) the raising or promoting a person to a higher dignity than he had before, or the praising and extolling him for some real or imaginary excellencies; also the rectifying or purifying metals, minerals, liquors, &c. and thereby rendering them more useful and valuable, than when in their natural state.

EXALTEDNESS (S.) a being lifted or puffed up in the mind; also promoted to great dignity or honour.

EXAMEN or EXAMINATION (S.) a searching into, or trial of the qualifications of persons that present themselves for the discharge of some employ; also the trial of the truth, fitness, or propriety of any thing.

EXAMINE (V.) to enquire after, to search into the truth, fitness, or propriety of any matter or thing.

EXAMINERS (S.) persons appointed to search into the truth or falsehood of any thing; also two officers appointed by the court of Chancery to examine upon oath the witnesses produced on both sides of a cause, upon such interrogatories, as the parties to a suit do exhibit for the purpose; there is also an office in the Excise, called the *examiner's* office, whose business it is to re-examine accounts brought in, &c.

EXAMPLE (S.) a copy, pattern, model, or precedent, by or after which something is to be made or done.

EXANIMATE (V.) to murder, kill, or deprive of life; to amaze, surprize, dismay, frighten, put in fear, astonish, or confound; to swoon, or lose all sensation for a time.

EXANNUAL ROLL (S.) a roll or list of fines which could not be levied, in which desperate debts were formerly entered, in order to be read annually to the sheriff, to see what of them could be got in.

EXANTHEMATA (S.) wheals or pustles that break out in the skin of the head.

EXARCH (S.) in *ancient Times*, was what we now call primate of a diocese; it was also a dignity of the empire; the emperor's general in the west, and his vicar residing at *Ravenna*, were so called; the first *exarch* was under *Justin* the Young, in 567; the last was *Eutychius*, defeated by *Asclepius*, king of the *Lombards*, in 751. Now *exarch*, in the *Greek Church*, is a visitor deputed into provinces by the patriarch, to see whether the bishops do their duties, and whether the rest of the clergy observe the canons of the church.

EXARCHATE or EXARCHY (S.) the office, employ, dignity, power, or jurisdiction of an *exarch*.

EXARTHREMA (S.) a disjoining or putting out of its proper place,

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EXARTICULATION (S.) in *Surgery*, the dislocating, disjoining, or putting a bone out of its proper place, socket, or joint.

EXASPERATE (V.) to enrage, make angry, stir up to wrath, provoke, vex, or incense.

EXASPERATION (S.) enraging, provoking, vexing, or making angry.

EXAUCTORATE (V.) to put out of place, discharge from an office, or take away the power of acting or doing as before.

EXAUGURATION (S.) a prophaning, un-ballowing, or defecrating.

EXCANDESCENCY (S.) fury, rage, passion, great heat or anger; and in *Physick*, such a disposition to violent passions of the mind, as brings diseases up in the body.

EXCARNATE (V.) to grow lean naturally, or make use of and practise the giving or taking such medicines, that will produce such an effect.

EXCARNIFICATION (S.) a separating, parting, cutting, or pulling the flesh from the bones.

EXCAVATE (V.) to scoop, dig out or make hollow.

EXCEED (V.) to go beyond what was allowed, to do better or finer than another.

EXCEEDING (A.) extraordinary, beyond compare, extravagant, immoderate.

EXCEL (V.) to surpass, go beyond, or out-do others in any art or science; to be famous or expert in any respect whatever, whether good or bad.

EXCELLENCE or EXCELLENCY (S.) the degree or perfection a person has in any art or science; also a title of honour given to ambassadors, governors of castles, &c.

EXCELLENT (A.) highly valuable, rare; choice, good, in an eminent degree.

EXCELSITY (S.) highness, haughtiness, proudness.

EXCENTRICK or EXCENTRICAL (A.) that moves upon a different centre to some other thing, as circles that are drawn upon different centres.

EXCEPT (Part.) unless.

EXCEPT (V.) to object to or against a person or thing; to find fault with; to take out of a number of others; to differ from the common or general rule.

EXCEPTION (S.) something taken from or out of a number of other things, and differing in some particular, as those words in the *Latin* grammar, that vary from the general rule; in *Law*, it is a stop, bar, or censure to an action.

EXCEPTIONABLE (A.) that is or may be found fault with or objected to.

EXCEPT (A.) broke off, chosen, culled, or picked out of a large parcel.

EXCESS (S.) superfluity, more than enough; also any sort of riot or debauchery; in *Astronomie* or *Geometry*, it is the difference between any two unequal given numbers or

quantities, or that which is left after the lesser is taken from or out of the greater.

EXCESSIVE (A.) that goes beyond any due measure or moderate bounds, either of heat, cold, value, labour, &c.

EXCESSIVENESS (S.) extravagance, unreasonableness, unboundedness, without restraint.

EXCHANGE (V.) to give one thing or commodity for another.

EXCHANGE (S.) a permutation, or giving one thing for another, which really and indeed includes all merchandize, traffick, bargain, and sales whatever; sometimes it is restrained to the difference or premium paid by merchants to one another, for bills drawn in one country to be paid in another; and sometimes the place where merchants meet back to back to negotiate their business, &c. is so called.

EXCHEQUER (S.) a law-court, erected by William the Conqueror, and formed by the model of that in Normandy, set up by Rolle; it had its name from the parti-coloured cloth which covered the board. The authority of this court was so great, that no man might contradict a sentence pronounced here. In this court, not only the affairs concerning all the great baronies in England, and all such estates as held in capite, were transacted, but many rights and privileges were debated, and many points determined, which arose from incident questions; the business of the Exchequer consisting not only in accounts, but in trial of causes; for until the 28th of Edward I. the Common Pleas were usually held in this court; it being then enacted, *That no Common Plea should be henceforth held in the Exchequer, contrary to the Tenor of Magna Charta.* From the time of the conquest down to that time, the great barons of the realm, both ecclesiastical and secular, were generally the only judges of this court, the chief justiciary being president: But afterwards, instead of these ecclesiastical and secular barons, canonists, and other inferior lay persons, learned in the laws, were admitted to the board, who thereupon had the name of barons, because they succeeded to, or sat in the places of those who had those real dignities.

EXCHEQUER (V.) to cite or call a person by a writ out of the Exchequer court, to come and answer, &c.

EXCISEABLE (A.) any thing that is subject to or may be charged with the duty of excise.

EXCISE (S.) a duty or imposition charged on beer, ale, cyder, vinegar, soap, &c. This duty was first granted to king Charles II. in 1660, during the life of that prince, in England and Wales, and has been continued and augmented by several parliaments since, and extended to Scotland. This is one of the greatest branches of the revenue, and was formerly farmed out, but now it is managed

by seven commissioners for the king, who sit at the general excise-office in the Old Jury, London, and receive the whole product of the excise upon malt, beer, ale, &c. collected all over England, and pay it into the Exchequer; their salary is 800*l.* per Annum each, and they are obliged by oath to take no fee or reward, but from the king only. From these commissioners there lies an appeal to five others, called commissioners of appeal; the number of clerks, collectors, &c. are very numerous, and the charge of their salaries above 300,000*l.* per Annum.

EXCISION (S.) in Surgery, a cutting off any part or member; and in Church Affairs, especially among the Jews, the Cutting off from his People, a punishment mentioned in scripture, and frequently inflicted by God Almighty, for crimes of an extraordinary guilt; the Jews pretend to reckon up 36, which when presumptuously committed, are to be thus punished; the rabbins reckon three sorts of excision; one, which destroys only the body; another, only the soul; and a third, both soul and body, and seems to be very much like annihilation, which they explain thus; the first was an untimely death; the second by Lev. xviii. 29. where it is said, *Even the Souls that commit them, shall be cut off from among the People;* the third by the expression, *The Soul shall be utterly cut off, his Iniquity shall be upon him;* thus these heretical Jews make the soul mortal or immortal, according to the degrees of misbehaviour of the people.

EXCITATION or EXCITEMENT (S.) a provoking, stirring up, or prompting a person to do or suffer something.

EXCITE (V.) to egg, stir up, provoke, push forward, quicken, or encourage.

EXCLAIM (V.) to roar, or cry out aloud, to find fault with, to speak against or rail at.

EXCLAMATION (S.) a crying or roaring out, a finding fault with or railing against.

EXCLAMATORY (A.) those sort of speeches or orations, that contain exclamations, railings, or accusations.

EXCLUDE (V.) to cut off, shut out, or take away from.

EXCLUSION (S.) a cutting off, thrusting out or away; a debarring, hindering, or taking from.

EXCLUSIVE (A.) that has the power, or is capable of hindering, cutting off, or taking away; also something done without taking notice of, or calling for the assistance of another.

EXCITATE (V.) to invent or discover by examining, ruminating, or close thinking upon the nature or relation of things.

EXCOMMUNICATE (V.) to shut out, or exclude from the use or privilege of something that a person had the liberty of, or enjoyed before; but is commonly restrained to church membership.

EXCOMMUNICA'TION (S.) a church censure, or shutting out from communion; with the *Jews* there were three degrees of it; the first called *Niddai*, that is, separation or distance, called in the New Testament, *John ix. 22. Casting out of the Synagogue*; the person thus excommunicated, was obliged to stand off from company the space of four cubits, and neither in eating, sleeping, bathing, &c. to come nearer any person for 30 days, unless he had submitted to penance, but was allowed to be present at their religious ceremonies, and might instruct or be instructed; it was also lawful for him to hire servants, or to go to service. If he continued impenitent, and did not give the synagogue satisfaction, his separation was doubled or trebled, and sometimes continued to his death, in which case, his male children were not admitted to circumcision, till he gave proofs of his repentance; and if he died impenitent, they hung a stone upon his herse, to shew he deserved to be stoned, and therefore no-body made any mourning for him, or accompanied his corpse; neither was he buried in the grave of his ancestors, but thrown into a place by himself. The second kind they call *Cherem*, which, *1 Cor. v. 5.* is called the *delivering to Satan*; this was publicly denounced in the face of the whole church, with the addition of the curses mentioned in *Moses's law*: When these curses were publicly denounced, they had candles burning, which were put out at the end of the imprecations, to intimate, that the person under this censure was to have no share in the light of the regions above: This was executed upon the incestuous *Corinthian*, and also upon *Hymeneus* and *Alexander*. In the *Christian Church*, those thus excommunicated, used to be confined up to the possession of evil spirits, to be afflicted with terrible diseases. The third and most formidable kind is, in the New Testament, called *Maranatha*, or subject to Divine vengeance; others will have it signify, *This is Death*, to intimate, that the condemned person was delivered over to death in the severest sense; to which some think *St. John* alludes, when he says, *There is a Sin unto Death*. The *Sadducees* had a sort of excommunication among them, that comprehended all the three kinds, called *Tetragrammaton*, which they pronounced in the following manner: At a full congregation in the temple, 300 priests, having each of them a trumpet, and the books of the law lying by them, they used to begin the solemn imprecation by sounding their trumpets; then the *Levites* sung, and excommunicated the *Samaritans* in their musick, with all the three degrees of excommunication, cursing them by the mysterious name of *Yehovah*, by the decalogue, and with all the curses of the inferior and superior courts of judicature, charging all the *Jews* not so much as to

eat with them, and declaring, that no *Samaritan* should be admitted a proselyte, nor have any share in the resurrection of the just. The heathens had also their excommunications, and those under that censure were forbid being at the sacrifices; and afterwards they were delivered over to evil *Gems* with imprecations, and as this was looked upon as the severest punishment, it was only inflicted upon incorrigible criminals; it descended from the *Greeks* to the *Romans*, though very seldom used; it was also the severest punishment among the ancient *Gauls*. The primitive Christians practised two kinds; the *Medicinal*, which excluded those under sentence for a time, or till they were likely to die; and the *Mortal*, pronounced upon heretics or impenitents. It was a general rule, that a person sentenced by provincial or diocesan authority, was not to be received into any church; and from a good and wholesome law turned into priestcraft and profit, sometimes one patriarch, bishop or council undoing what another had done, surely to carry on some sordid design, without the least regard to the innocent and the guilty, or without any other intention than to gain power over the party or people against whom it was thundered. History furnishes so many instances of this, under the papal usurpation, that it would be endless to enumerate them. Sometimes, when the pope and king quarrelled, a whole nation (and particularly our own several times) has been laid under an interdict and excommunication, which is contrary to the ancient discipline, which very rarely drew the spiritual sword, and never but upon spiritual occasions, the principal effect being to exclude the excommunicate the society of the faithful, depriving him of the benefits of divine service, and the sacraments, &c. This censure not extending to any civil forfeiture, whatever belongs to him, as a man, a citizen, a father, a husband, or a king, by the law of nature, of nations, or the constitutions of his country, remains untouched. However, religion so influenced law, that in the empire, if the excommunicated did not procure absolution within a time limited, they were liable to imprisonment and forfeiture; and in *England*, if it was not within forty days, the excommunication was returned into the Exchequer, and a writ *de excommunicato capiendo* awarded; but God be thanked, since the reformation, and particularly since the revolution, very few instances of this arbitrary power have been executed.

EXCORIATE (V.) to pull, strip, or flay off the skin from any animal.

EXCORIATION (S.) the flaying the skin from off an animal; and in *Physick*, signifies the tearing, rubbing, or fretting off the skin; or the internal disease, commonly called the gripes, occasioned by gnawing or fretting hu-

meurs, or acids acting upon the bowels; also the barking or peeling off the outward rind of trees.

EXCREMENT (S.) the dregs, or waste part of a thing, and commonly means the ordure, mucus, or other discharges of animals.

EXCREMENTITIOUS (A.) like to, or of the nature of excrements.

EXCRESCENCE or EXCRESCENCY (S.) a superfluous or waste part that grows out of another, as warts, tumours, &c.

EXCRETION (S.) a voiding, separating, or putting forth of the excrements, or excrementitious humours.

EXCRETORY DUCTS (S.) small ducts or vessels, making part of the composition or structure of the glands.

EXCRUCIATE (V.) to torment, afflict, or grieve, by painful wracks, blows, &c.

EXCRUCIATION (S.) tormenting, wracking, afflicting, grieving, punishing.

EXCULPATE (V.) to engrave, or carve; also to make innocent, by justifying or clearing an accused person.

EXCURSION (S.) the invasion or inroads of one bordering country upon, or into another, as of *England* into *Scotland*, &c. also the leaving the matter or subject that a person is speaking to, or writing upon, to bring in something else, that may at a distance illustrate the present subject.

EXCUSABLE (A.) pardonable, that may be forgiven, or justified, when the truth comes to be known.

EXCUSABLENESS (S.) the reason why an act or deed should be pardoned, excused, or borne with.

EXCUSE (S.) an endeavour to palliate or justify something done, usually applied to criminal matters.

EXCUSE (V.) to plead for, or in behalf of a person or action, either by lessening or palliating a fault committed, or justifying the fact, by shewing the reasonableness or necessity thereof; also to forgive, or wink at something done.

EXCUSION (S.) a shaking off; also a diligent and careful examination, or thorough inquiry into a thing.

EXECRABLE (A.) hateful, detestable, abominable, very wicked, odious, or impious, that ought to be shunned or avoided.

EXECRABLENESS (S.) impiety, abominableness, or the reason why a person or thing should be accused, hated, or avoided.

EXECRATE (V.) to curse, abjure, excommunicate, express great hatred or dislike to, to wish harm or evil to.

EXECRATION (S.) a solemn cursing or denouncing judgment against a person; also any desire or wish that evil may come to, or upon a person.

EXECUTE (V.) to accomplish, do, or perform any thing; also to punish a person under the sentence of the law with death.

EXECUTION (S.) the acting, doing, or discharging a duty, office, or business; also to put a person to death by public authority; in *Law*, it is the last performance of an act, or of a fine, judgment, &c. and this is sometimes final, which turns the defendant's goods into money, or extendeth his lands, and delivers them to the plaintiff, &c. and in *military Affairs*, it is the pillaging or plundering a country by the enemy's army, or else buying it off with a large sum of money.

EXECUTIONER (S.) any one that performs, executes, or does what he is appointed to do; but particularly restrained to him who is appointed to hang, burn, whip, &c. such offenders against the state, as are legally condemned to such punishments.

EXECUTIVE or EXECUTORY (A.) that has the power of doing a thing, by virtue of a proper authority.

EXECUTOR (S.) a doer, or performer; and in *Law*, means that person, who by the will and testament of a deceased person, is empowered to act, and do whatever is necessary to fulfil the same.

EXEGESIS (S.) an explanation, declaring or shewing in an easy method that which seemed difficult or hard to be performed; so in *Algebra*, *exegesis numerum vel linearis*, is the numerical or geometrical solution of the question proposed; so in *Rhetoric*, what the orator delivered obscurely, he makes intelligible by proper explanations and applications.

EXEGETICAL (A.) any thing that is explanatory, or that is used to make a thing plain and easy to be done, or understood.

EXEMPLAR (S.) a copy or pattern fit for another person to follow, and thereby avoid or eschew the evil or inconvenience that may otherwise be run into; also the idea of a thing that a painter, carver, &c. has of his work before he goes about it; a plan or model to imitate or copy after.

EXEMPLARY (S.) worthy, or deserving of imitation; a proper or fit person to copy after, &c.

EXEMPLIFICATION (S.) a plain and visible demonstration of a thing by examples, or shewing the thing done; in *Law*, it is the duplicate or copy of a record, letters patent, &c. sealed with the great seal, which are as effectual to be shewn and pleaded as the originals themselves; and nothing but what is recorded is in this sense to be exemplified.

EXEMPLIFY (V.) to prove, confirm, or make good by example; also to copy out a deed or writing in a large fair character.

EXEMPT (V.) to free from an incumbrance, tax, duty, &c. to privilege.

EXEMPT (S.) in *military Affairs*, means a life-guard man freed or excused from doing his duty; in *France*, it is an officer in the guards, who commands in the absence of the captain.

EXEMPTION (S.) a privilege, freedom, or immunity.

immunity, whereby a person is not required to do suit and service to a court, &c. which otherwise he would be; a privilege given by the pope to the clergy, and sometimes to the laity, to free them from the jurisdiction of their respective ordinaries; for in the primitive ages of Christianity, the churches were governed by a sort of aristocracy, the priests having a considerable share in the government with the bishops; but to prevent the increase of divisions, it was found necessary, that the bishop only should have the super-intendency; the neighbouring bishops, whose churches lay under one province, likewise governed themselves by synods, and chose the bishop of the capital to be their head; and so by custom he gained a superiority over the rest; this custom was established by a canon in the first council of *Nice*, which appointed particular honours and privileges to the bishop of *Jerusalem*; but in the *Latin* church, many great monasteries being built, which were governed by men of great birth, learning and merit, the bishop's authority began to be questioned, which occasioned many warm disputes; the abbots throwing themselves under the protection of *St. Peter*, obtained many grants from the pope, in prejudice to the bishops authority, till at last the monasteries were exempted; in imitation of these, the chapters also of cathedrals, consisting for the most part of regulars, got the same; by these means, the pope's authority was mightily increased every where, and from custom and indulgence at first, laid claim to absolute authority, taking advantages of the disagreement of those who ought to have made humility and true religion their practice, as well as their pretence.

E'X'EQ'UIES (S.) the funeral rites performed at the burial of the dead, according to the custom of the country where we are.

E'X'ERCISE (V.) to practise or do a thing often; to employ one's self frequently in the same thing; to stir, play, ride, &c. for the sake of health; in *War*, it is an officer's teaching the men to be skilful in the practice of every part of discipline, in order to be capable to offend the enemy, or defend themselves the more easily; also to try a person's patience by ill usage, or great trouble and affliction.

E'X'ERCISES (S.) such tasks or performances that scholars do, to come at the knowledge of an art or science.

E'X'ERCITATION (S.) a discourse, essay, comment, or criticism upon any subject; in *Physick*, a strong exercise or motion, upon account of one's health, such as riding, &c.

E'X'ERT (V.) to do one's utmost; to strive or endeavour to accomplish a thing with one's whole might, skill, or power.

E'X'ERTION (S.) a putting out one's whole power, strength, or skill; to do or perform something.

E'X'ETER or **E'X'ON** (S.) in *Devonshire*, is

both now, and has been for ages, a very large, rich, and populous city, seated on the river *Ex*, which is lately made so navigable up to the very walls, as to admit large ships to take in their lading; it was formerly very strong, being defended by a great castle, strong and high walls, and outworks, which are all now gone to ruin; the pleasantness of its situation, and convenience for trade, occasions a great resort both of gentry, merchants, and mechanicks; and particularly for that branch of the woollen trade, called *serges*, *perpetuanas*, and such like stuffs, which they send abroad in very great quantities; it is a bishop's see, gives the title of earl to a branch of the *Cecil* family, and returns two members to parliament: The town is a mile and half in circuit, with suburbs, that stretch themselves, in some parts, a great way; it has six gates, and four principal streets, each of which have many by-streets, lanes, &c. It is well watered, having many springs in the suburbs, the waters of which are conveyed by leaden-pipes into conduits erected in several parts of the city, for their reception; it contains 15 parish-churches, 13 of which were, by *Oliver Cromwell's* order, exposed to sale by the common-crier; the cathedral is the chief, which is a very large, magnificent *Gothick* building; the present civil government of this city is by a mayor, aldermen, four bailiffs, and a common-council; there are also several companies of tradesmen, each of which are ruled by their own officers, who are chosen annually; there are weekly two markets, *viz.* Wednesday and Friday; 158 computed, and 172 measured miles distant from *London*.

E'X'FOL'IA'TE (V.) to rise up, or part like scales, leaves, or splinters of a broken board, bone, &c. or as the leaves of a rose, &c.

E'X'HE'RE'DATE (V.) to disinherit, cut off, take from, or blot out.

E'X'HA'LATION (S.) a fume or steam issuing from a body, and dispersing itself in the atmosphere; it is frequently used for vapour; but the nice writers restrain *exhalation* to such fumes as are emitted by dry bodies only, and vapour to those of moist ones; nitrous and sulphureous *exhalations* are the chief matter of thunder, lightning, and several other meteors in the air.

E'X'HA'LE (V.) to fume, steam, or lightly breathe or send out vapours, &c.

E'X'HAU'ST (V.) to empty, drain, or quite draw out; also to squander, consume, waste, or spend extravagantly; in *Philosophy*, the air is said to be exhausted out of a receiver, when by the operation of an air-pump so little is left, that very few creatures, or insects, can live in it; yet there are some that do not seem to be affected, although the pump has been emptied all it can.

E'X'HAU'STIONS (S.) a particular branch of mathematicks, used by the Ancients to prove the equality of two magnitudes, and shew that

that if one be supposed greater or less than the other, there will arise a contradiction.

EXHIBIT (V.) to produce, shew, present, offer; in *Law*, it is when a deed, acquittance, or other writing, is in a chancery suit exhibited to be proved by witness, and the examiner writes on the back, that it was shewed to such an one at the same time of his examination.

EXHIBITION (S.) a producing or shewing of titles, authorities, or other proofs of matter of fact in contest; anciently it signified shewing any thing openly or plainly, as a tragedy, &c. which is now called a representation; at the *Universities*, it is the settlement or endowment that a benefactor has allotted or appointed for the maintenance of a scholar, not depending upon the foundation.

EXHILARATE (V.) to enliven, cheer up, make merry, please, or delight.

EXHILARATION (S.) an enlivening, cheering, pleasing, or delighting.

EXHORT (V.) to persuade, caution, advise, encourage, incite, stir up, or counsel.

EXHORTATION (S.) persuading, cautioning, encouraging, &c.

EXHORTATIVE or EXHORTATORY (A.) a speech, discourse, or argument that tends to the encouraging, persuading, or exciting a person to do something.

EXIGENCE (S.) need, occasion, strait, difficulty, or expedient; whatever a thing requires, or is suitable thereto.

EXIGENCY or EXIGENT (S.) a pinch or strait; in *Law*, a writ that lies where the defendant in a personal action cannot be found, nor any thing belonging to him within the county, that may be attached or distrained; it is directed to the sheriff, ordering him to proclaim and call the party five county days successively, and charge him to appear upon pain of outlawry; this writ also lies in an indictment of felony, where the indicted party cannot be found.

EXIGENTERS (S.) four officers of the court of *Common-Pleas*, who make all exigents and proclamations, in all actions where the process of the outlawry lies.

EXIGUOUS (A.) small, little, narrow, that takes up but little space or room.

EXILE (A.) fine, thin, subtle.

EXILE (S.) a banished person, one thrust out of his native country, as a punishment for some crime committed against the state, and so to remain for a term of years or life; also the place where such a person is sent to, or the punishment itself.

EXIMIOUS (A.) delicate, choice, rare, famous, curious, nice.

EXIST (V.) to be, or have an actual being.

EXISTENCE (S.) that whereby any thing actually is what it is called. So, a man has certain properties that demonstrate him such; as shape, reason, speech, &c. without which the same quantity of matter would excite in

us another idea than that we now have of him, and for which reason, when a birth coming from a woman has not these distinguishing characters, although it really has existence, yet it has not the existence of a man, or the human species, and is therefore called a monster.

EXIT (S.) a leaving or going out of a place; also a dying, or going out of life.

EXODIARY (S.) in the *Roman Tragedy*, was a droll or mime, who appeared on the stage when the tragedy was ended, and performed something comical or diverting to please the company.

EXODUS (S.) a going forth, or departing from a place; the name of the second book in the Old Testament, so called, because it comprehends the history of the departure of the *Israelites* out of *Egypt*, under the conduct of *Moses*; herein we have the birth of *Moses*, his education and flight, the persecutions which the *Hebrews* suffered from the kings of *Egypt*; the return of *Moses* from the land of *Midian*; the plagues which he brought upon *Egypt*; the departure of the *Hebrews*; their passage through the *Red Sea*; the manner of giving the law; the erecting the tabernacle; and the celebration of the second passover. It contains the history of 145 years, beginning from the death of *Japheth*, in the year of the world 2369, before Christ 1631.

EXOMPHALOS (S.) in *Surgery*, is the starting out of the navel; also a drop or rupture there.

EXONERATE (V.) to unburthen, discharge, clear, or ease a person of a debt, duty, or incumbrance that lay upon him.

EXORABLE (A.) of a sweet, easy, affable, forgiving disposition, that may be wrought upon by intreaties.

EXORABLENESS (S.) tenderness, compassion, good-nature, or easiness to be intreated, wrought upon, or softened.

EXORBITANCY (S.) unreasonableness, extravagance, much out of the way, the demanding a great deal more for a thing than it is worth.

EXORBITANT (A.) very dear, unreasonable, or extravagant.

EXORCISMS (S.) certain prayers used anciently for the dispossessing of devils: This custom is as old as Christianity, being practised by Christ and his apostles; the primitive Christians were so well assured of the prevalence of their prayers upon these occasions, that they publicly offered to venture their lives upon the success; the church of *Rome*, at this day, makes great gain by this practice, imposing much upon the credulity of their blind adorers.

EXORCIST (S.) a practitioner of exorcism; also a conjurer; also an order in the ancient *Greek* and modern *Roman* church.

EXORCIZE (V.) to cast out, or lay devils or evil spirits.

EXO R-

EXP

EXO'RDIIUM (S.) an introduction, preamble, or preface to an oration or book.

EXORINATION (S.) the beautifying, adorning, ornamenting, or setting a thing off.

EXO'SSATE (V.) to carve in such a manner, as to take out the bones of a creature, which is commonly called boning.

EXOTICK (A.) any thing that is of a foreign or outlandish growth or production, whether words, plants, &c.

EXPAND (V.) to extend or stretch out; to open or unfold.

EXPANSE (S.) in *Metaphysics*, is the idea we have of lasting or persevering distance; in *Physics*, it is the dilating, stretching, or spreading out of a body, whether from an external cause, as of rarefaction; or from an internal cause, as elasticity. Bodies naturally expand by heat beyond their dimensions when cold, whence their specific gravities are different, at different seasons of the year.

EXPANSED (A.) stretched, widened, made greater in external surface than before; in *Heraldry*, display'd, spread abroad, or shewn openly.

EXPANSION (S.) a spreading abroad; a laying open, or stretching out; in *Physics*, it is the swelling of a fluid, by means of rarefaction.

EX-PARTE (Part.) a term used in the court of chancery, when a commission is taken out and executed by one party only.

EXPATiate (V.) to enlarge upon a subject, by bringing in whatever may serve to illustrate the matter.

EXPATIATING (S.) enlarging, fully discoursing, or explaining a subject, matter, or discourse by illustrations, &c.

EXPECT (V.) to wait, stay, or look for a thing or person.

EXPECTATION (S.) a depending upon, hoping, waiting, or looking for something.

EXPECTORATE (V.) to throw out, or discharge any thing from the stomach.

EXPECTORATION (S.) the raising and spitting out of phlegm.

EXPEDIENT (A.) proper, fit, or convenient to be done.

EXPEDIENT (S.) a way, method, or means to do something proposed, instead of some other thing, that should have been done.

EXPEDITE (V.) to forward, hasten, promote, or dispatch.

EXPEDITE (A.) quick, nimble, ready, active.

EXPEDITION (S.) the doing something quickly, the making haste, or forwarding a matter; also a journey or particular affair, that a person goes or sends about; also a descent or attack in war.

EXPEDITIOUS (A.) quick, nimble, active, brisk, ready in doing, promoting, dispatching, or putting things forward.

EXPEDITIOUSNESS (S.) quickness, dispatch, ready performance, &c.

EXP

EXPEL (V.) to thrust, cast, force, or drive out.

EXPENCE (S.) the charge, cost, or amount of what a thing comes to.

EXPEND (V.) to lay out for, or upon a person or thing.

EXPENDITOR (S.) a steward, agent, or officer that looks after the repairs of the banks of *Romney-Marsh*.

EXPENSIVE (A.) chargeable, dear, that costs a great deal; also wantonly lavish, or that spends more than there is occasion for.

EXPENSIVENESS (S.) chargeableness, costliness, dearth.

EXPERIENCE (S.) knowledge, or skill, acquired by practice.

EXPERIENCE (V.) to find or know the profit or disadvantage, charge or value, good or ill of any thing, by doing or suffering something.

EXPERIENCED (A.) one that knows by doing or suffering; also a thing that has been assayed, tried, or proved.

EXPERIMENT (S.) an essay, trial, or endeavour to prove the truth or falshood, good or ill of any thing.

EXPERIMENTAL (A.) founded, built, or grounded upon essays, trials, or experiments.

EXPERT (A.) well-skilled, dextrous, and ready in doing any thing.

EXPERTNESS (S.) dexterity, skilfulness, readiness, &c.

EXPETIBLE (A.) desirable, valuable, worth taking pains for.

EXPIABLE (A.) a fault that may be forgiven, or atoned for.

EXPIATE (V.) to give satisfaction, or make an atonement for a man's sins, by suffering the punishment due thereto, or paying an equivalent instead thereof.

EXPIATION (S.) a satisfaction, atonement, or amends; among the *Jews* there were several sorts of *expiations*; as, for sins of ignorance committed contrary to the law; for purifying themselves from certain legal pollutions, such as after a woman's lying in, or after a leper's being cured of his leprosy, &c. The ceremonies observed were, that the party brought his victim to the tabernacle, put his hand upon his head, confessed his fault, and slew his victim in the court; at the place where the burnt-offerings were offered to the north of the altar, the priest took the blood of the beast, with some of it upon his finger, he touched the horns of the altar of burnt-offerings, poured out the remainder of the blood at the foot of the altar, took away all the fat which covered the intestines and kidneys, and burnt it upon the altar; lastly, the priest prayed for the penitent, and he was pronounced pardoned. They might offer a goat, a ram, a lamb, or kid, or two pigeons; and if very poor, a small parcel of meal would do. The great day of *expiation* was kept upon the 10th of the month *Tisri*, which an-

swers

swers to our *September*; the *Jews* called it *Kippur*, or *Chippur*, and this was for the whole people or nation, at which time the high priest washed, not only his hands and feet, as usual, but his whole body, dressed himself in plain linen like the common priests, wearing neither his purple robe, ephod, nor pectoral, because he expiated for his own, as well as the people's sins. For first, he offered a bullock and a ram for himself and all the priesthood: He put his hand upon the heads of these victims, and confessed his own sins, and the sins of his house; and then he received from the princes of the people two goats, for a sin-offering, and a ram for a burnt-offering, to be offered in the name of all the people; it was determined by lot which of the two goats should be sacrificed, and which let go: After which, putting some of the fire of the altar of burnt-offerings into a censer, he threw incense upon it, and so entered into the sanctuary. After he had perfumed it, he went out, took some of the blood of the bullock, carried it into the sanctuary, and dipping his fingers into it, he sprinkled it seven times between the ark and the vail, which separated the holy sanctuary. Then coming out a second time, he killed the goat beside the altar of burnt-offerings, upon which the lot fell to be sacrificed; the blood whereof he carried into the sanctuary, and sprinkled it seven times also between the ark and the vail, as before. From thence he returned into the court of the tabernacle, and sprinkled both sides of it with the blood of the goat; during all this time, none of the priests or people were permitted to be in the tabernacle, or the court. After this, the high priest came to the altar of burnt-offerings, moistened the four horns of it with the blood of the goat and young bullock, and sprinkled it seven times with the same blood. After which, the goat that was to be let at liberty, being brought to the high priest, he put his hand upon his head, confessed his own and the people's sins, and then gave him to a person to carry him to some desert place, and let him go. This done, the high priest washed himself all over in the tabernacle, he dressed himself in his pontifical habit, and then sacrificed two rams for a burnt-offering, one for himself, and the other for the people. This was one of the principal solemnities among the *Jews*. It was a day of rest, and strict fasting. They confessed themselves ten times on this day, reckoning from the eve before supper.

EXPIATORY (A.) that has the power of satisfying or making atonement.

EXPIRATION or **EXPIRING** (S.) the finishing or ending of a determinate time; the breathing out the last breath, dying, or giving up the ghost.

EXPIRE (V.) to die, or give up the ghost;

to come to an end and terminate, as a lease of 7, 14, 21, &c. years does.

EXPLAIN (V.) to make clear and easy, to demonstrate or make plain.

EXPLANATION (S.) the rendering a difficult matter plain, clear, and easy to be understood.

EXPLANATORY (A.) that serves or helps to make things plain or easy.

EXPLETIVE (A.) that fills up, and helps to make the sense more determinate.

EXPLICABLE (A.) that may be made clear, known, or understood.

EXPLICATE (V.) to unfold, make clear, interpret, or expound.

EXPLICATION (S.) the unfolding or discovering the true meaning of a riddle, or any difficult, dark, or dubious proposition; the clearing, expounding or interpreting any hidden matter.

EXPLICATOR (S.) an expounder, teacher, or director.

EXPLICIT (A.) plain, clear, positive, determinate, without any subterfuge.

EXPLICITNESS (S.) positiveness, plainness, expressness.

EXPLODE (V.) to condemn, find fault with, expose, and render contemptible.

EXPLOIT (S.) a noble, brave, great, or commendable action.

EXPLORATION (S.) the finding out something by searching very narrowly, carefully, and diligently into or after it.

EXPLOSION (S.) a forcing, thrusting, or driving out of or away from a place; in *Physics*, it is applied to bursting out of thunder, the going off of gun-powder, and the expulsion of the ball, shot, &c. contain'd in a tube or gun with it; it is also applied to any other bodies, that ferment violently upon their mixture, and make a cracking noise or sound, as quick-lime and water, &c.

EXPONENT (S.) the numeral character that, in the modern *Algebra*, expresses the power that any quantity is raised to, that is, how many multiplications from unity there have been of that quantity; thus, A^3 formerly expressed by $A c$, shews there are 3 multiplications of the number expressed by it in the quantity given, or that it must be divided by A^3 times, to bring it to unity.

Exponent of the Ratio, between two quantities or numbers, is the quotient arising from dividing the antecedent by the consequent.

EXPONENTIAL (A.) making clear, plain, easy, or visible.

EXPORT (V.) to carry or send persons or goods beyond sea, a term much used in trade, and well worthy the consideration of those in power, how far it ought to be encouraged or discouraged, because of the great influence a regular decorum in this matter has upon trade in general, and the true and real welfare of the kingdom.

EXPORT

EXP

EXPORTATION (S.) the sending away or carrying goods over sea.

EXPORTER (S.) a person that sends goods, wares, or merchandizes out of one nation into another, especially by sea.

EXPOSE (V.) to lay open, or make public; to hazard, venture, or go in danger; also to render a person despicable or contemptible, by making known his follies, vices, weakness, or incapacity.

EXPOSITION (S.) an interpretation, discovery, or explanation.

EXPOSITOR (S.) one that interprets, expounds, or makes difficult things, matters, or words plain and easy.

EXPOSTULATE (V.) to reason or argue upon a subject by way of complaint against something done or suffered.

EXPOSTULATION (S.) the arguing, discoursing, or reasoning upon a matter by way of complaint.

EXPOSTULATORY (A.) serving to, or in the manner of an expostulation or complaint.

EXPOUND (V.) to make that easy, plain, or clear, which before was obscure, dark, and difficult.

EXPRESS (A.) plain, clear, positive, undeniable, manifest.

EXPRESS (S.) a messenger sent upon some extraordinary business or message; also the history or account of something remarkable sent in writing by such messenger, commonly spoken of state matters.

EXPRESS (V.) to speak or declare by word or writing; also to draw or represent any thing by colour; also to squeeze out the juice of herbs, &c. in an engine.

EXPRESSION (S.) a particular or peculiar word or sentence; also the way or manner of uttering, pronouncing, or declaring one's mind upon a subject; and in *Chymistry*, the squeezing out the juices or oils of herbs, roots, fruits, plants, &c. in *Painting*, it is the representing the passions, postures, actions, habits, &c. of the several objects intended.

EXPRESSIVE (A.) such words, sentences, or representations, as carry a very strong and full meaning in them.

EXPROBATION (S.) upbraiding, twitting, or reproaching.

EXPULSION (S.) a thrusting, driving, or forcing a person or thing out of the place they now possess.

EXPULSIVE (A.) that has the power to turn or thrust out.

EXPUNGE (V.) to blot, wipe, erase, efface, or put out.

EXPURGATION (S.) a purging, clearing, scouring, rectifying, or amending; in *Astronomy*, some apply it to the emersion or coming out of the sun from an eclipse, by which it had been hid or darkened; in *Chymistry*, it is to dry up or evaporate all the moisture of a thing.

EXT

EXPURGATORY INDEX (S.) a book put out by the pope, in which are enumerated, those authors and writings that he condemns, and forbids Roman Catholics to read.

EXQUISITE (A.) choice, delicate, curious, rare, fine, exact, excellent.

EXQUISITENESS (S.) delicateness, curiousness, excellence, fineness, choiceness.

EXSIBILATE (V.) to hiss off the stage, to show public dislike to a thing.

EXTANT (A.) standing out, visible to be seen, now in being.

EXTASY or ECSTASY (S.) an extraordinary elevation of the spirits, a rapturous or sudden emotion in the mind; a trance or swoon.

EXTATICK or EXTATICAL (A.) something that gives the mind, as it were, a very sudden, agreeable, and pleasing emotion, resembling information, &c.

EXTEMPORE (Part.) off-hand, without study or pains taking, all of a sudden, immediately, without any fore-thought.

EXTEND (V.) to stretch out or enlarge; in *Law*, it is the valuing of lands and tenements of one bound by statute, &c. and who hath forfeited his bond at such an indifferent or low rate, that by the yearly income the obligator may in time be paid his debt.

EXTENSION (S.) the stretching out, or space that any body or thing occupies.

EXTENSIVE (A.) large, full, that reaches a great way.

EXTENSIVENESS (S.) largeness, reaching far on all sides, &c.

EXTENT (S.) the limits, bounds, or extremity of a thing, or how far the power of a person goes; in *Law*, the valuation of lands, tenements, &c. by the sheriff, by virtue of a writ called an *extent*.

EXTENUATE (V.) to apologize for a person, to strive or endeavour to make a fault appear much less than it is, to lessen or mitigate a criminal matter.

EXTENUATION (S.) the lessening, mitigating, or apologizing for something done or omitted.

EXTERIOR (A.) the outside, or apparent part of a thing.

EXTERMINATE (V.) to root out, to cut off, to destroy totally.

EXTERMINATION (S.) a rooting out, or totally taking away; so in *Algebra*, to take away, throw off, or blot out the unknown part of a root, is called the *extermimating* the unknown quantities.

EXTERNAL (A.) the outward or visible part of a thing; in *Geometry*, *external* angles are the angles without the figure, when all the sides severally produced, and taken together, are equal to four right angles; in *Surgery*, such medicines as, outwardly applied, ripen or abate a swelling, &c. and prepare it for cleansing and cure, are called *external* digestives.

N a

EXTENSION

EXTENSION (S.) a wiping, blotting, or rubbing out.

EXTIMULATION (S.) a pushing forward, encouraging, or egging on.

EXTINCT (A.) dead, gone, quite destroyed, quenched, put out, or taken away.

EXTINCTION (S.) with the *Chymists*, is the quenching red-hot metals or minerals in liquor, either to abate their sharpness, or to communicate some of their virtue to it for physical uses.

EXTINGUISH (V.) to put out, root up, quench, take away, or destroy.

EXTIRPATE (V.) to root out, pull up violently, to leave none remaining.

EXTIRPATION (S.) a finally destroying, rooting up, or carrying away; in *Surgery*, it is a dismembering or cutting off a part or limb that is mortified.

EXTIRPATOR (S.) one who destroys, takes away, or wholly roots up.

EXTOL (V.) to praise much, magnify, cry up greatly, commend, or speak well of.

EXTORT (V.) to exact illegally, to get or take violently, and by unjustifiable means to abuse authority, and under that pretence to get or take more than is due.

EXTORTION (S.) a violent or illegal taking or getting more than is just, whether it be taxes, fees, or interest for money lent, &c.

EXTORTIONER (S.) one that takes extravagant premiums for the loan of a sum of money, or any ways oppresses and wrongs another under pretence of authority.

EXTRACT (V.) to draw, pull, collect, or rather something out of or from another; in *Chymistry*, getting the purest and most valuable part out of a thing.

EXTRACT (S.) an abstract, or something gathered, copied, collected, or drawn out of or from another; also the pedigree, family, or original of a person.

EXTRACTION (S.) the drawing or getting out the most valuable part of a thing, whether a book, metal, liquor, &c. also the being derived, or coming of such or such a family, whether mean or noble; and in *Mathematics*, it is finding out the root or side of a number, which being involved a certain number of times into itself, produces the original number again; and this is called extracting the square, cube, biquadrate, sursolid, &c. root.

EXTRACTOR (S.) he that makes an extract, or draws one thing or number out of another; also a surgeon's instrument, used to lay hold of, and pull out the stone from a human body, in the operation of cutting for the stone.

EXTRA-JUDICIAL (A.) something done contrary to the common course of the law, as when judgment is given in a court, in which the cause is not depending, or where the judge has no jurisdiction.

EXTRAMUNDANE SPACE (S.) that void

or space that extends infinitely beyond the bounds or limits of the creation, or part occupied by finite beings.

EXTRANEOUS (A.) foreign, strange, not properly appertaining to a thing, or is not a regular and natural production, such as tumours and excrescences.

EXTRAORDINARY (A.) more than common, unusual, supernumerary, or abundant, that is used but accidentally, or upon great occasions.

EXTRA-PAROCHIAL (A.) one out of the bounds, limits, or jurisdiction of a parish, or one excused or freed from parish duties and charges; and such lands as have been left by or recovered from the sea, before they are taken into any parish, are called *extra parochial* lands.

EXTRAVAGANCE or **EXTRAVAGANCY** (S.) prodigality, lavishness, wasting, squandering, or superfluously throwing a person's substance away; the doing any thing in a very expensive and needlessly chargeable manner, the going beyond all bounds of reason and discretion.

EXTRAVAGANT (A.) prodigal, foolish, ridiculous, lavish, wanton, superfluous.

EXTRAVAGANTS (S.) spendthrifts, lavish or foolish persons that spend their estates in riotousness, wantonness, and superfluity; also a part of the canon law contained in the decretal epistles, which were published after the Clementines, and not contained in the body of the canon law.

EXTRAVASATE (V.) to get out of its proper place or vessels, as the blood and humours sometimes do.

EXTREMELY (Part.) very greatly, exceedingly, &c.

EXTREME or **EXTREMUM** (A.) out of the way, exceeding, very much, or great; also the last or utmost, the very brink, edge, or full extent of a thing; in *Mathematics*, it is the outside term or number in any series, either on the right or left hand; as in *Arithmetical Progression*, the sum of the extremes is equal to the sum of the means; and in *Geometrical Proportion*, the product of the extremes is equal to the product of the means; in *Divinity*, according to the church of *Rome*, *extreme* unction is one of the sacraments, the fifth in order, administered to people dangerously sick, by anointing them with consecrated oils, and repeating several prayers over them; the *Greek* church practices the same thing, but somewhat different in the circumstances.

EXTREMITY (S.) the very brink or edge, the last and greatest extent of a thing; also great misery, want, or poverty.

EXTRICATE (V.) to get out of difficulties, to disengage one's self or another from trouble; to deliver, or set at liberty.

EXTRINSECAL (A.) that is outward, or on the visible side.

EXTRUDE

EXTRUDE (V.) to push, thrust, force, shut, or drive out.

EXTUBERANCE (S.) a swelling or bunching out in knobs or bunches.

EXTUBERATE (V.) to swell out in knobs, like those troubled with chilblains.

EXTUMESCE (S.) a swelling, puffing, or rising up.

EXUBERANCE (S.) very great plenty; an overflowing or abounding.

EXUBERANT (A.) that yields great abundance, or is very fertile.

EXULCERATE (V.) to encrease, enlarge, or make a sore grow into an ulcer.

EXULT (V.) to leap for joy, to be very glad, to be exceedingly pleased.

EXULTATION (S.) the external expressing of the joy, pleasure, or satisfaction the mind receives, by leaping, shouting, &c. upon hearing something very advantageous, pleasing, &c.

EXUPERABLE (A.) that may be conquered, overcome, exceeded, amended, surpassed, &c.

EXUSCITATE (V.) to awake or rouse a person out of or from sleep.

EXUVIÆ (S.) the shells, or other marine bodies that are found in the bowels of the earth; also old or left-off clothes; the slough or old cast skin of a snake, the hide or skin of a beast; or the spoils taken in war.

EYE or AYE (S.) in *Suffolk*, a borough-town, by some called the Island, because it is surrounded by a brook; its market is weekly on Saturday; it has one large handsome church, and is governed by two bailiffs and a common council; and sends two members to parliament; the women are employed in making bone-lace; distant from *London* 74 computed, and 92 measured miles.

EYE (S.) the wonderful organ and instrument whereby the soul sees or perceives objects nearer or farther off, &c. The form whereof is for the most part globulous, or somewhat of the spheroidal form, which is by far the most commodious optical form, as being fittest to contain the humours within, and to receive the images of objects from without, the humours being thereby laid commodiously together, to perform the office of refraction, and the retina, and every other part, neatly adapted regularly to receive the images from without, and to convey 'em accordingly to the common sensory in the brain; to this may be added, the fitness of this form for the motion of the eye this way or that way, so that it may adjust itself to the objects it would view. The situation is as commodious as the form, being placed in the head, near the most sensible vital part, the brain; whereby it is capable of taking in the greater number of objects, and being the best defended and secured. In a man, and some other creatures, it is placed to look directly forward chiefly, yet so ordered, that it takes in near the hemispheres

before it. In birds, and some other creatures, the eyes are so seated, as to take in near the whole sphere, that they may the better seek their food, and avoid danger; and in some creatures so as to see best behind, or on each side them, whereby they can see their enemy that pursues them, and so escape. The motion of the eye is every way, for the better and more easy and distinct reception of the visual rays; but where nature denies motion to the eyes or head of some creatures, she hath wonderfully provided by setting the eyes of those creatures out at a distance from the head (as in spiders, snails, &c.) to be circumvolved here and there, one this, the other that way, at pleasure; and in creatures whose eyes are without motion, as in divers insects, they have either more than two eyes, or else their eyes are nearly two protuberant hemispheres, each often consisting of a prodigious number of other little segments of a sphere. The size is different; in some animals large, in others small, according to the size and office of the creature itself; the number is no less than two, and in some animals more, yet the object appears but one. The mechanism is as admirable as the use is great; and to pass by its veins, arteries, &c. common to other parts of the body, let us first observe its muscles, tunicks, and humours. The muscles are admirably adapted to move it any, or every way; and yet so, as always to keep that parallelism of the eye which is necessary to true vision; and, according to the posture of the creature, either erect or prone, duly prepares and observes an exact libration, and thereby prevents unseemly contorsions, and incommodious vagations, but also with great readiness and exactness applies itself to every object, whether it be near, or at a greater distance. As to the tunicks, or coats of the eye, many things might be taken notice of, the prodigious fineness of the archnoides, the acute sense of the retina, the delicate transparency of the cornea, and the firm and strong texture of that, and the sclerotica too, each of them, in this and every other respect, in the most accurate manner, adapted to the place in which it is, and the business it is there to perform. But for a sample, I shall only take notice of that part of the uvea which makes the pupil. As we are forced to use various apertures to our optick glasses, so nature hath made a far more compleat provision in the eyes of animals, to shut out too much, and to admit sufficient light, by the dilatation and contraction of the pupil. But it deserves particularly to be remarked, that these pupils are in diverse animals of diverse forms, according to their peculiar occasions. In man it is round; in some other creatures of a longish form; in some transverse, with its aperture large; in others the fissure is erect, and capable of opening wide, and shutting close. The next obier-

observable is the humours, and particularly the crystalline. And, passing by its incomparable transparency, its exact lenticular form, its curious araneous membrane that constringeth and dilateth it, and so varieth its focus (according to the opinion of some curious observers) and its admirable approach to nr from the retina, by help of the circular ligament, according as objects are far off or near; we shall particularly observe the prodigious art and finery of its constituent parts, it being, as observed by some late nice microscopical observations, composed of diverse thin scales and these made up of one single minutest thread or fibre, wound round and round, so as not to cross one another in any one place, and yet to meet, some in twos, and some in more different center; a web not to be woven, an optick lens not to be wrought by any art less than infinite wisdom. The whole structure and apparatus of the eye tends to this, that there be produced a distinct and vivid collection in the bottom of the eye, directly under the pupil, of all the rays, which proceeding from any point of an object, and entering the eye, penetrate the crystalline humour; and that so many points be painted in the bottom of the eye, as are conspicuous in an object, that to a small image like thereto may be replenished on the retina.— It is also applied to several other things beside that already described; for with the *Architects*, any round window made in a pediment, an attic, the reins of a vault, &c. is called an eye; so the aperture at the top of a dome, commonly covered with a lanthorn, is called the eye of the dome. So the centre of the volute, or that point wherein the helix or spiral, whereof it is formed, commences: Or the little circle in the middle of the volutes, wherein are found the 33 centers for the describing the circumvolutions thereof, is called the eye of the volute; in *Gardening*, the little bud or shoot inserted into a tree, by way of graft, is called an eye; and *Physicians* frequently call any aperture an eye; in *Printing*, it is the graving in relief on the face or top of the letter, that only making the impression; so the eye of the letter e is the hollow part cut off at the top by the cross line; with *Jewellers*, it is the lustre or brilliant of diamonds and precious stones, commonly called the water; in *Astronomy*, a star of the first magnitude, in the constellation *Taurus*, is called the bull's eye, or *aldebarran*; there is a precious stone by some called cat's eye, by others *sun's eye*, very shining and transparent, of diverse colours, and commonly of an oblong form; in *Physick*, there is a distemper called *barus eye*, which occasions the patient to sleep with the eyes half open; also *goats eyes*, when there is a white speck on the cornea; and in *common*, locks, rings, &c. are called eyes; and in *Ships*, there are dead eyes,

&c. besides all which there is the camera obscura, or artificial eye.

EYE-BRIGHT (S.) an herb said to be good for clearing, helping, and strengthening the eyes.

EYE-BROW (S.) the hairy part of the external part of the eye, that grows upon the top bone, that projects over a little, to keep the sweat, &c. from falling into the eye.

EYE-SORE (S.) any sort of blemish whatever, whether in cloth, silk, or other matters; also any objection whatever, whether personal or otherwise.

EYE-TEETH (S.) those immediately under the eye; also quickness or sharpness of understanding and parts, are sometimes so called.

EYRE or **EIRE** (S.) in *Law*, signifies the courts of justice itinerant, or those that go the circuits.

EY'RIE or **AY'RIE** (S.) among *Falcons*, the place or nest where hawks sit, and hatch and feed their young.

EY'ESS (S.) a young hawk, just or lately taken from the nest.

EZEKIEL (S.) a man's name, and especially of the third of the greater prophets in the Old Testament; he was the son of *Buzi*, of the sacerdotal race, and was carried captive to *Babylon*, by *Nebuchadnezzar*, along with *Jehoiachin* king of *Judah*, in the year of the world 3405 or 3409, before Christ 599 years. After his captivity he was endued with the spirit of prophecy upon his coming to *Mesopotamia*, in the 30th year of his age, according to some, or according to others the 40th year after renewing the covenant with God by *Yshab*, which was in the 5th year of *Ezekiel's* captivity; he prophesied 30 years; during which time he took great pains to reform his countrymen the *Jews*, who were fallen into idolatry, by representing to them, under diverse mysterious representations, both their present and future condition, which their apostasy and other enormous crimes had and should bring upon them, and also their restoration. He not only foretold what should happen to his own people and nation, but likewise to several others, and especially such as were bordering upon *Judea*, &c. The sanhedrim, for some time, refused to register this book in the canonical scripture, upon account of its obscurity, and seeming contradiction of some part of it with the law of *Moses*. The principal obscurity is in the beginning and end, for which reason the *Jews* advise their pupils not to read it till they are 30 years old. He is very full of beautiful sentences and noble comparisons, and through the whole discovers a great deal of learning and skill in Pagan affairs. His prophecies or visions are 22 in number, arranged in the order of time they were delivered by him.

F.

THIS letter, by some, is reckoned a mute, by others a semi-vowel, and has with us much the same sound with the *Greek* ϕ , for which reason some affirm that in words of *Greek* extract we should write *Ph*, and in those of *Latin* original *F*. *Suetonius* says, that the emperor *Claudius* invented this and two other letters, and that it had the force of *V* consonant, and was wrote inverted ϕ . In numerals it expresses 40, and when with a dash $\overline{F}$ 40,000; the bass cliff, in *Musick*, is called the *F* cliff; and in *physical Prescriptions*, *F* signifies *fat*, or let it be done; in *English* words, such as end in *F* have them doubled, as *staff*, *stiff*, *muff*, &c.

FA (S.) the name of one of the notes in the common scale of *musick*, which is naturally but half a note or tone, and is what is called a flat note, unless made a whole or sharp note, by prefixing this mark $\flat$ before it.

FA'BIL (S.) an ancient and much noted family of *Rome*, of long continuance, dignified with seven dictatorships, five masterships of horse, seven censorships, 48 consulships with consular power, five princes of the senate, 13 triumphs, and two ovations.

FA'BLE (S.) an innocent, pleasant, amusing story, which under the disguise of beasts, trees, &c. talking together, hieroglyphically contains a moral instruction for the regulation of our behaviour, and conducting ourselves in our several stations of life; there are several, both *Ancients* and *Moderns*, who have wrote in this way, as *Æsop*, &c. also a downright lie or forgery, purposely invented to deceive or amuse a person, so that he shall not be able to come at, or find out the truth, is called a *fable*.

FA'BLER or **FA'BULIST** (S.) an inventor, or writer of *fables*.

FA'BRICATE (V.) to build, frame, invent, or manufacture a house, art, or commodity.

FA'BRICK (S.) a building of any kind; and metaphorically, any invention, art, book, &c.

FABULATOR (S.) an inventor, writer, or teller of stories, fables, novels, &c.

FA'BULOUS (A.) devised, feigned, invented; also false, lying, or deceiving.

FACE (S.) the visage or countenance of any living creature, and particularly of man, by the several appearances of which, the disposition, inclinations, or passions that particular persons are inclined to, or acted by, may be very rationally judged by a diligent observer, without the information of the party; and such skill or knowledge is called *physiognomy*; also the front, surface, or outside of any thing, is called its *face*.

FACE (V.) to front, stare, look at, dare, en-

counter, or engage; also to turn about, or look the contrary way, or to espouse a contrary party, cause, or interest, to what a person did before, is to *face* about.

FACE'TIOUS (A.) merry, jocular, pleasant, entertaining, diverting, witty.

FACE'TIOUSNESS (S.) pleasantry, witty discourse, openness, freedom, good humour and mirth.

FA'CILE (A.) easy, commodious, compendious, convenient.

FACILITATE (V.) to forward, make easy, plain, commodious; to take away difficulties, incumbrances, or inconveniences.

FACIL'ITY or **FA'CILENESS** (S.) readiness, easiness, conciseness, plainness, gentleness, courteousness.

FACT (S.) an action or deed, something already done; and in *Arithmetick*, the result, product, or amount of two numbers multiplying one another.

FA'CTION (S.) a party or sect, in religious or civil matters; a set of people differing from the publick establishment; and oftentimes is taken in an ill sense for the promoters of riots, rebellions, &c. Among the *Romans*, parties that fought on chariots in the circus, who were distinguished by their different colours, as green, blue, red, and white, to which *Domitian* added two others, one in coats embroidered with gold, a second wearing scarlet, which did not last a century; both the emperors and people had generally a greater inclination for some particular colour than the rest; but upon a quarrel's happening in *Justinian's* reign between the blue and green, where 40,000 were killed on both sides, the name of *faction* was abolished.

FA'CTIOUS (A.) quarrelsome, riotous, rebellious, dissatisfied with the publick establishment.

FACTITIOUS (A.) artificial, counterfeit, endeavouring to resemble nature, but not so valuable; as, false or made gems, &c. also any made or compound bodies, such as glass, paper, brass, steel, pewter, &c.

FA'CTOR (S.) a merchant residing at one town or market, that is duly authorized to buy or sell wares or commodities sent to him for, and upon the account of another merchant residing in some other place.

FA'CTORAGE (S.) the premium allowance, or reward paid to a factor for his trouble in buying or selling commodities for another.

FA'CTORS (S.) in *Arithmetick*, are the two numbers given to be multiplied the one by the other, in order to find out the result or product, called also the multiplicand and multiplier.

FA'CTORSHIP (S.) the office, duty, or employment of a factor.

FA'CTORY (S.) a place where a considerable number of factors reside, to negotiate and manage business for others, and is commonly meant of settlements by the great companies or

or corporations in the *Indies*, &c. The greatest and noblest *factory* in the world, is that of the *English* at *Smyrna*; it usually consists of 80 or 100 persons, most of them young gentlemen of the best families; it is a sort of feminary of merchants; and as there is a necessity of serving an apprenticeship of seven years, to be entitled to trade to the *Levant*, it is usual to contract that after three years are expired to send them to *Smyrna*, where they have not only the management of their master's affairs, with very plentiful allowances, but are likewise permitted to trade for themselves.

FACTOTUM (S.) the border or ornament put round *Printers* great letters, set at the beginning of a book, chapter, &c. also the chief or head manager in a trade, house, &c.

FA'CU'LE (S.) in *Astronomy*, are certain spots that appear on the sun's disk brighter and more lucid than the rest of his body.

FA'CULTY (S.) a power, ability, or skill of doing a thing; this term is much used by the schools to explain the actions of natural bodies; so they say the digestive, motive, purgative, or astringent *faculty*; also the vegetative and animal *faculties*, which comprehend all the subaltern ones, as generative, nutritive, &c. The animal *faculties* are the results of the several actions of the soul, such as the will, understanding, &c. it is sometimes applied to the diverse parts or members of a university, divided according to the arts and sciences taught or professed therein; which is usually into four parts, viz. humanity and philosophy, theology, medicine and jurisprudence; in our *Universities*, they commence bachelor, master and doctor in each *faculty*. *Faculty* is sometimes used absolutely for what is principally studied or taught in that place, as the *faculty* of *London* and *Montpelier* is medicine; of *Paris*, theology, &c. In *Law*, it often signifies a privilege or special power granted to a man, by favour, indulgence, and dispensation, to do that, which by law he cannot; there is a court belonging to the archbishop of *Canterbury*, called the *faculty* office, who have power to grant dispensations to marry, to eat flesh, &c. on days prohibited, the son to succeed his father in his benefices, a person to hold two or more benefices incompatible, &c.

FA'DOM or **FA'THOM** (S.) a measure particularly used by seamen, consisting of six feet, or two yards.

FA'DOM or **FA'THOM** (V.) to sound or measure the depth of a thing; to search into, or examine what the intentions, designs, or business of a person is.

FA'DDLE or **FIDDLE-FADDLE** (V.) to trifle or play the fool; to spend one's time about matters of small importance, or no value.

FADE (V.) to decline, decay, waste, or wear off, as the colour from a garment, or a flower or fruit when it is come to perfection.

FADGE (V.) to agree, to go on with pleasure and success, to fit or be proper for the thing or business.

FAG (V.) to bang, thresh, beat, or cudgel, and commonly meant of two persons quarrelling, where one overcomes the other, or a small correction, such as parents, schoolmasters, &c. give to their children or scholars.

FAG (S.) the waste or worst part of a piece of cloth; from whence the *fag-end* is that which has the entering of the loom parted by a stripe to be cut off.

FA'GGOT (S.) a small bundle of sticks bound up together, such as bakers, confectioners, &c. buy to heat their ovens, or such as in *Fortification* is called a *faline*; also a term for a parcel of small bars of steel weighing 120/lb. and in the *Army*, it is a term for an ineffective man who receives no pay, nor does any regular duty, but only appears occasionally at a muster, &c.

FAIL (V.) to disappoint, offend, or do amiss, fall short, or not be able to do a thing; also when a tradesman or merchant breaks, he is said to *fail*, or become a bankrupt.

FA'ILING or **FA'ILURE** (S) the coming short off, or not doing what was expected or intended, disappointing or breaking one's promise; also the breaking, going aside, or leaving off trade, for want of ability or honesty to carry it on; the becoming a bankrupt or insolvent.

FAIN (A.) desirous, willing, ready to do as far, or as much as one is able.

FAINT (V.) to swoon, or grow low-spirited; to fear, or expect some evil, mischief, or harm; to grow less zealous in an affair.

FAINT (A.) weak, imperfect, without life, vigour, strength, or resolution.

FAIR (A.) beautiful, handsome, clean, plain, just, honest.

FAIR (S.) a publick market, in some places kept once, in others twice, &c. In a year; among the *old Romans*, *fairs* were holy-days, in which there was an intermission of labour and pleadings; among the *Christians*, upon any extraordinary solemnity, particularly the anniversary dedication of a church, tradesmen were wont to bring and sell their wares, even in the church-yards, which continued, especially upon the festival of the dedication, many ages. Thus we find a great many *fairs* kept at these festival dedications, as at *Wigmore* on *St. Peter's* day, at *London* on *St. Bartholomew's*, *Durham* on *St. Cuthbert's* day, &c. But the great numbers of people being often the occasion of riots and disturbances, the privilege of holding a *fair* was granted by a royal charter; at first they were only allowed in towns and places of strength, or where there was some bishop or governor of condition, to keep them in order; in process of time there were several circumstances of favour added, people having the protection of

a holy day, and allowed the freedom from arrests upon the score of any difference not arising upon the spot; they had likewise a jurisdiction allowed them, to do justice to those that came thither, and therefore the most inconsiderable *fair* with us has a court belonging to it, which takes cognizance of all manner of causes and disorders growing and committed upon the place, called *pye-powder*, or *pedes pulverizati*. Some *fairs* are free, others charged with tolls and impositions; at free *fairs*, &c. all traders, &c. whether natives, or foreigners, are allowed to enter the kingdom, and are under the royal safe-guard and protection in coming and returning, they and their agents, with their goods, &c. also their persons and goods are exempt from all duties, impositions, tolls and servitudes, and such merchants going to, or coming from the *fair* cannot be arrested, or their goods stopped. The prince only has power to establish *fairs* of any kind. These free *fairs* make a pretty considerable article in the commerce of *Europe*, especially those of the *Mediterranean*, or inland parts, as *Germany*, &c. The most famous are that of *Frankfort*, *Leipzig*, the *fairs* of *Novi* in the *Milanese*, that of *Riga*, *Arch-Angel*, of *St. Germain* at *Paris*, of *Lyon*, of *Gubray* in *Normandy*, and of *Beaucaire* in *Languedoc*; those of *Porto-Bello*, *Vera-Cruz* and the *Havana*, are the most considerable in *America*.

FAIRFORD (S.) a small town in *Gloucestershire*, which has two large bridges over the river *Cole*, and a church with the finest painted windows in *England*, consisting of several histories both of the Old and New Testament, excellently design'd by the famous *Albert Durer*, consisting of 28 large windows, which are exceeding beautifully coloured; this glass was taken by one *John Tume*, a merchant, in a prize ship, which was carrying it to *Rome*, to be put up in a church there; when he brought it home, he purchas'd the manor of *Fairford* of king *Henry VII.* and built this church, on purpose to put the glass which he had taken at sea up in it, where by much care it has been preserved intire to this day; this town is distant from *London* 62 computed, and 73 measured miles.

FAIRING (S.) toys bought at fairs, and presented or given to children, sweet-hearts, &c.

FAIRNESS (S.) beautifulnes, clearness, or whiteness of complexion, in opposition to brownness; also justice, honesty, plain or sincere dealing.

FAIR-PLEADING or PLEADER (S.) a wit, or person that pleads upon the statute of *Marlborough*, which provides that no person shall be fined for not pleading fairly, or to the purpose.

FAIRY (S.) an imaginary, little being, phantom, hobgoblin, or spirit, that the credulity of time, and the designs of others, have made to exist; pretending that they reward the industrious, and punish the lazy.

FAITH (S.) is the belief or assent that the mind gives to a proposition advanced by another, upon the authority of the proposer, or some other, and not upon any certain knowledge or conviction in our own minds, that it is really and absolutely so; and when understood religiously, it is called a theological virtue, whereby we are persuaded to assent to all those truths relating to God, which he hath revealed to us by scripture, which, accompanied by a conformable practice to the rules therein delivered, gives eternal life and happiness to the believer. Sometimes it is applied to the sincere and honest fidelity with which a man performs his promises, duty, and engagements to another. As to the particular articles of *faith*, the church collectively in councils, synods, &c. as well as the members singly have differed as to their number and extent; but those most universally received, are contained in that called the apostle's creed. In *Painting* or *Sculpture*, *faith* is represented by a beautiful woman clothed in white, and holding a gold cup in her hand.

FAITHFUL (A.) honest, sincere, true, just, one that may be relied or depended upon.

FAITHFUL (S.) the true professors of Christianity.

FAITHLESS (A.) one that gives no credit to or does not believe what is related by another; also a perjured, false, deceitful wretch.

FA'KENHAM (S.) a town in *Norfolk*, whose market is weekly on *Thursday*; it is distant from *London* 88 computed, and 111 measured miles.

FA'KIR or FA'QUIR (S.) a sort of dervises, or religious vagabond *Mahometans*, who live on alms; when they go many in company, they have a superior, whom they obey; this and the other chief *Fabris* garment, consists of three or four yards of orange-coloured linen, which they tie round them, so that one end hangs between the thighs to cover their nakedness, and a tyger's skin, which hangs over their shoulders, and is tied under their chins, whilst the ordinary ones have only a cord round their waist, with a piece of linen to hide their privities. Their hair is wove in tresses, and forms a kind of turban. Each carries a hunting-horn, which he blows, when he arrives at, or departs from any town, and an iron rake, wherewith they clean the places they design to rest in: Sometimes having raked the dust into an heap, they use it for a bed to lie the easier. When they come to any town, their chief sends some of the company to beg for the rest, and distributes equally what they bring; and if more than sufficient for the present necessity, he gives it to the poor, reserving nothing for the next day, deluding the vulgar with this false zeal, and making them believe all they say is oracular. There are some called idolatrous *Faquirs*, who, having no certain mansion, abandon themselves to all sorts

forts of impurities, pretending a privilege to do all sorts of actions without danger of sin. Their chief is distinguished by having a greater number of pieces in his garment than the rest, and by having a chain of a fathom long tied to his leg; when he designs to rest in any place, a cloth being spread upon the ground, he sits down thereon, and gives audience, while his disciples publish his virtues, and the favours he receives from God in the neighbourhood, which makes the people flock to hear him: Some of them having 200 disciples, which are called together by beat of drum, and sound of horn; and when they march, they have a standard, lances, and other weapons. The third sort of *Fakirs*, are the children of poor people, who retire into mosques to study the law, in order to become moulas or doctors; they learn the *Alcoran* by heart, marry three or four wives, out of devotion, and in imitation of *Mahomet*, to get a greater number of children, and observers of the law of their prophet. The penitent *Fakirs* affect a certain posture, which some observe all their life-time, holding their hands across over their heads; others turning them behind them, or holding their heads down without speaking a word, or looking at any body; some stand upon one foot, holding a chafing-dish, in which they burn frankincense to their god; in all these postures they are quite naked. The *Indian* women are so extravagantly superstitious, that they expect particular favours in their marriage, by a shameful way of killing these penitents, who turn up their eyes in a frightful manner, when these women approach them. They have other *Fakirs* that feed these, and in so great repute are these *Fakirs*, that it is reported there are more than two millions of them in the *Indies*, and that great persons belonging to the court frequently become members of them.

FALCA'DE (V.) in the *Menagery*, is when a horse in curvetting very quick throws himself upon his hanches two or three times.

FALCATED (A.) in *Astronomy*, is when any of the planets appear like a sickle, or as vulgarly called horned; the moon is *falcated* while she moves from the conjunction to the opposition, and the contrary.

FALCHION (S.) a short and broad sword bent, crooked, or turning up somewhat like a hook.

FALCON (S.) a bird of prey of the hawk kind, superior to all others for goodness, courage, docility, gentleness, and nobleness of nature, used in sporting, both on the fist and for the lure; its feet are yellow, head black, and back spotted; it flies chiefly at the large game, as the wild goose, kite, crow, &c. in *Gunnery*, a small piece of cannon, whose diameter at the bore is 2 inches and $\frac{1}{4}$, length 6 feet, and weight 400 lb. its charge 20

ounces of powder, and its ball 2 inches $\frac{1}{2}$ diameter.

FALCONER (S.) a person that trains, manages, or sports with a falcon; it is said the grand seignior keeps six thousand *falconers* in his service.

FALCONE'TTE (S.) a small piece of ordnance of two inches diameter.

FALCONRY (S.) the art of training, breeding, and sporting with falcons, and other birds of prey.

FAL'DAGE or **FOLDAGE** (S.) a privilege that some tenants claim of setting up pens or folds, to keep their sheep in a particular field, &c. within the manour, for the better manuring that particular spot of ground.

FAL'DSTOOL (S.) a stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of *England* kneel at their coronation.

FALL (V.) to tumble down, to descend or slip down by accident and involuntarily; also to be degraded, or thrust out of some honourable post.

FALL (S.) a slipping or tumbling down accidentally, a being degraded, or put out of a place of honour; in a woman's dress, the flounces or furbelows upon their scarves, petticoats, &c. are called *falls*.

FALL-A-BOARD (V.) to rush in hastily or rudely, and eat heartily; also to thrash or beat a person.

FALLA'CIOUS (A.) that is not what it appears or pretends to be; deceitful, unjust, that cannot be depended on; that strives to impose upon a person by fair pretences, and a great profession of friendship.

FALLACY (S.) deceit, fraud, imposition; a crafty or cunning pretence, device, or colouring a matter, by a false report or appearance.

FALLIBILITY or **FALLIBLENESS** (S.) deceivableness; the mistaking, erring, or doing a thing wrong.

FALLIBLE (A.) subject or liable to fail, mistake, err, deceive, or be deceived.

FALLING (S.) tumbling or slipping down involuntarily, from whence the epilepsy is called the *falling* sickness.

FALLOW (A.) of a pale reddish colour, like that of deer; also ground that lies untill'd in order to recover strength, and be impregnated by the nitrous particles of the air, and proper manure, where it is to be had.

FALMOUTH (S.) a noted town in *Cornwall*, where is a spacious and excellent harbour, in which 100 ships may ride in its winding bays, in such a manner, that from no one of them shall be seen, so much as the top of their main-mast; the creeks that arise on all sides, are a perfect defence against all winds or storms whatever, which makes it much frequented; at its entrance is a high craggy rock, and each side of it is fortified with a castle, the one called *St. Maudit's*, and the other *Penderis*, which is one of the largest in *England*, and has usually a garrison in it;

It is a corporation governed by a mayor and aldermen, enjoys a good trade, and has a market weekly on Thursday; it is distant from London 220 computed, and 282 measured miles; the king has a custom-house here, which is governed by a collector, customer, comptroller, and under-officers.

FALSE (A.) a lying, untrue, feigned, treacherous, unjust, deceiving report or account of a matter; so in *Heraldry*, *false arms* are those wherein the fundamental rules of the art are not observed; in *War*, a *false attack* is a pretended or feigned attack, to draw all the enemy's force to one side, in order to favour a real attack upon another part; so in *Law*, a *false claim* is where a person claims what is not his due, and *false imprisonment* is a trespass committed against a man by imprisoning him without a legal cause; in *Midwifery*, a *false conception* is a misshapen mass of hard flesh, sometimes generated in the wombs of women, instead of a true fetus or child, and called *mola* or *mole*; in *Art*, *false diamonds*, &c. are counterfeits made of glass, and so of many other cases; as, *false musters* is when such men pass in review, as are not actually listed as soldiers, &c. so *false money*, weights, measures, keels, roots, prophecies, &c.

FALSHOOD or FALSITY (S.) baseness, falseness, cheating, lying, sham, pretence.

FALSIFIABLE (A.) that may be counterfeited, subject or liable to be imitated or forged.

FALSIFICATION or FALSIFYING (S.) a forging or counterfeiting, a breaking one's word, promise, or obligation.

FALSIFY (V.) to break one's promise, to become perjured; to counterfeit, force, imitate, or pretend to do or make a thing like another.

FALSITY (S.) a lie, a pretence, an imposition or cheat.

FALTER (V.) to hesitate, to flimmer, or speak imperfectly; to stumble, or fail in one's design, to desist or leave off; also to endeavour to avoid declaring the truth.

FALTERING (S.) stumbling, flammering, growing weary, leaving off a thing.

FAME (S.) report, relation, renown, glory, honour, reputation; and with the *Painters* and *Sculptors*, is represented by a lady or angel blowing a trumpet, clothed in a thin light garment, embroidered with eyes and ears.

FAMES CANINA (S.) a disease that occasions the patient to have a voracious appetite, and so exceeding and quick a digestion, that he is always hungry.

FAMILIAR (A.) free, unreserved, loving, intimate, like a friend or acquaintance of long standing.

FAMILIAR (S.) according to the old opinions, a demon or spirit supposed to wait upon and assist witches, wizards, conjurers, &c. in their pretended supernatural actions, prodigies, &c.

FAMILIARITY or FAMILIARNESS (S.) the great freedom, openness, and friendship, that one intimate friend and acquaintance uses or expresses towards another; it is also sometimes meant criminally, for an illegal conversation between the two sexes.

FAMILIARIZE (V.) to make hard things easy, to accustom one's self to do things often; also to indulge one's self or another, to be conversant, free, unreserved, and friendly to or with another.

FAMILIST (S.) a professor or owner of the tenets of certain *Hollanders*, who imported them into *England*, about the year 1580, who, under a pretence to, and shew of sanctity, gained upon the affections of the common people. They maintained, *None were of the number of the elect, but such as were admitted into this society; that all others were reprobates, and consigned over to damnation; that it was lawful for them to swear falsely before a magistrate, for their own convenience, &c.*

FAMILY (S.) so many persons as live together in one house or apartment, under the government or direction of one head or chief manager; also the kindred or lineage of a person.

FAMINE (S.) a great scarcity or dearth of any thing, particularly of food, and all the immediate necessities of life.

FAMISH (V.) to starve, or be reduced to a very great extremity, for the want of the necessary provisions to support life.

FAMOUS (A.) renowned, remarkable for something extraordinary.

FAN (S.) an instrument used to clear or winnow corn from chaff; also an ornamental trinket used by women to hide their faces at church, and to cool them, by gently exciting the air in hot sultry weather, or very close places.

FAN (V.) to blow off or away the chaff that is in corn; to cool or make temperate, by moderately undulating the air in a close room or hot weather.

FANATICISM (S.) extravagance, wildness, or enthusiasm in religious matters.

FANATICK (S.) a professor or believer of odd, romantick, out of the way notions in religion; a pretender to immediate revelations from, and conversations with God, angels, or spirits.

FANATICK or FANATICAL (A.) whimsical, inclined to enthusiasm or romantick notions, especially in religion.

FANCIFUL (A.) imaginary, conceited, whimsical, foolish, &c.

FANCIFULNESS (S.) inclined to, or full of imaginations that have no reality or foundation.

FANCY (S.) is that internal sense, power, or faculty of the soul that is sometimes called imagination, or that by which the species of objects received in by the common sense, are retained, recalled, further examined, and elab-

ther compounded or divided, as occasion requires, and by which the ideas of absent things are formed, and presented to the mind, as if they were present; it is sometimes applied to what is called invention, especially in painting, carving, &c.

FANCY (V.) to think, believe, imagine, suppose, conjecture, devise, or invent; also to long for, or desire something; also to be pleased or delighted with any thing.

FANE (S.) an instrument set up to shew from what part or quarter the wind blows, so contrived, that every gentle puff or breeze of wind will make it turn round.

FANGLES (S.) new projects, whimsies, or trifles.

FANGOT (S.) a pack or parcel of goods from the *Levant*, from one to three hundred weight.

FANGS (S.) the tusks or large teeth of boars, dogs, &c.

FANION (S.) an *Italian* term for a banner born by a soldier of each brigade of horse or foot, at the head of the baggage.

FANNEL (S.) an ornamental scarf worn by a mas priest, about his arm, at the time of his officiating.

FANTASM or PHANTOM (S.) a shadow, whimsical conceit, or imaginary being; a hobgoblin, spectre, or some frightful being, invented by the superstition or fears of deluded people.

FANTA'STICK or FANTA'STICAL (A.) foolish, whimsical, always changing one's mind, unsettled, humoursome.

FAR (Part.) a great way off, at a distance, exceeding, or going beyond.

FARCE (S.) a short diverting comedy or play, never exceeding three acts, and full of humour and sprightliness, yet confined to the strict laws of the drama; but is now often understood of antic or mimical dances, sticking at nothing, how extravagant soever, that is pleasing.

FARCY (S.) a disease that affects horses, oxen, &c. by poisoning or corrupting their blood in such a manner, that it appears in eruptions of hard pustules, knots or strings along the veins, and in ulcers that are not curable, but by running hot irons into them, to prevent their spreading; it is much like the mange or scab in other creatures, and is infectious like the plague.

FARDEL (S.) a bundle or packet, supposed commonly less than a regular pack or bale; also the fourth part of a yard-land.

FARDINGALE (S.) a diminutive hooped petticoat, that is stiffened only at the top, to bear the other cloaths out hollow upon the hips.

FARE (S.) the wages or hire of hackney-coaches, boats, &c. appointed by authority; also the entertainment or usage a person meets with, as drink, food, &c. upon the road in travelling, or at an entertainment, feast, &c.

FARE (V.) to speed, succeed, or be entertained well or ill.

FAREHAM (S.) a small, but neat market-town in *Hampshire*, whose market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 57 computed, and 65 measured miles.

FARM (S.) a certain portion of land occupied in tillage, either of a person's own, or rented or leased from some lord or proprietor at a certain rate *per annum*, to which there is a house or habitation belonging; also the equivalent paid to a prince for the income or amount of some duty or excise upon commodities, imported or exported.

FARM (V.) to hire or rent land, customs, &c. of another.

FARMER (S.) one who rents or occupies himself in tilling and improving land, in order to its producing corn, &c. also one that rents the customs, duties, or excises of a place or kingdom.

FARNHAM (S.) in *Surrey*, a town, though not very large, yet is pleasantly seated on the banks of the river *Lodden*, near its rise; the market here was formerly on Sunday, but by king *John* changed to Thursday, and bestowed on the bishops of *Winchester*; it is no corporation, but a court is held here every three weeks, which hath power of trying and deciding all actions under forty shillings; it is governed by two bailiffs, who are chosen annually, and 12 burghesses, who act under the bishop of *Winchester*; it is one of the greatest wheat markets in *England*; this trade is so prodigiously increased, that the toll-dish some market-days amounts to above a load of wheat; whereas about 100 years ago, one *Byst*, who had the toll-dish, sold it for forty shillings.

FARRAGO (S.) a jumble or mixture of several sorts of grain together.

FARRIER (S.) a person that acts both as a smith and doctor to horses.

FARRINGDON (S.) in *Berkshire*, is a very handsome town, highly seated; has a good market weekly, and is distant from *London* 56 computed, and 63 measured miles.

FARROW (V.) to bring forth pigs, or many young at a time, like a sow.

FARSANG (S.) a *Perisian* league, or the space and distance of three miles.

FART (S.) the noise a person makes in breaking wind backwards.

FART (V.) to break wind backwards, or to make a grunting, unpleasant noise, like one that does.

FARTHER (Part.) at a larger distance, or a greater way off, than some other place or thing.

FARTHEST (Part.) at the greatest distance, or most remote.

FARTHING (S.) the lowest or smallest copper coin current in *England*, being the fourth part of a penny.

FASCES (S.) the ensigns of authority bearing

longing to the principal magistracy among the *Romans*; they were carried by the lictors, which with us are called mace-bearers; they were a bundle of rods, with an *ax* bound up in the middle, the head or cutting part of which stuck out at the top; and to import, that some crimes and persons were capable of reformation, by the correction of rods, and some incorrigible, and must therefore be cut off. Upon a triumph they had branches of laurel in them.

FA'SCIA or **FA'CIA** (S.) a swathe or bandage used by surgeons to bind up the arm after bleeding, &c. In *Architecture*, a broad stiff fillet or band, used in architraves and pedestals.

FA'SCINATE (V.) to bewitch, to overpower, or rule the will and actions of another, by some secret impulse, or supernatural power.

FASCINATION (S.) a charming, bewitching, enchanting, or overpowering a person's reason or will.

FA'SCINES (S.) in *Fortification*, are small bundles or faggots, made up of the loose branches of trees, commonly called *havin's*, which being thrown into ditches, moats, &c. together with earth, easily fill them up; they are also used as screens to make parapets, &c.

FA'SHION (S.) the general or common mode or dress that people wear, or the method of making or doing things in this or that particular form or manner; with *Shipwrights*, the two pieces of timber which make up the breadth of the stern, and are the outermost pieces on each side of it, are called *fashion* pieces.

FA'SHION (V.) to make, form, shape, or do a thing, &c.

FA'SHIONABLE (A.) after, or according to the general received mode, manner, or custom.

FA'SHIONED (A.) made, formed, contrived, figured, or performed.

FASHIONS (S.) a disease in horses called the *fascin*.

FAST (A.) firm, sure, that cannot be moved; also swift or expeditious.

FAST (S.) a solemn abstinence from food, a time of publick or private humiliation, to implore God's pardon and protection upon an extraordinary occasion.

FAST (V.) to abstain from food, and all manner of pleasure and diversion; to humble one's self for sin, &c.

FA'STEN (V.) to make secure, by locking or bolting, &c.

FA'STEN UPON (V.) to seize, or lay hold on violently.

FA'STENING (S.) the act of making fast or secure doors, windows, &c. also the materials wherewith such an operation is performed, as locks, bars, chains, bolts, &c.

FA'STI (S.) in the *old Roman Calendar*, where the festivals, ceremonies, the names of the

magistracy, and the working-days were set down; the working-days they called *fasti dies*, and the holy-days *nefasti*. Upon the first the courts of justice were opened, and the praetor gave judgement. In the beginning of this republick, the matter for history was furnished only from the priests annals, called *fasti*, and this custom continued til the high priest *Mutius*; the *fasti consularis* was a register, where besides the triumphs, the names of the consuls, dictators, and censors were entered. The registry was kept in one of the apartments of the capitol: This chronological treasure was found in the popeedom of *Paul III.* in the *comitium* of the *forum Romanum*; they are used to compute the years from the building of *Rome*; they are also called *fasti capitolini*; but it must be observed, that these *fasti* compute by a shorter year than *Varro's* epocha; for which reason the most exact chronologers mention which they use.

FASTI'DIOUS (A.) scornful, disdainful, proud, haughty, imperious.

FA'STNESS (S.) any place of security or defence, such as strong holds, inaccessible rocks, bogs, &c. also the steadiness or firmness of any fixed thing; also the swiftness of motion.

FAT (A.) large, corpulent, greasy; also rich or fruitful.

FAT (S.) the oily and greasy substance that is in any creature, the harder part of which is commonly called *suet*; also a large wooden vessel used in brewing, distilling, &c. and among the *Coal Merchants*, a measure containing 3 bushels; and in other merchandize, an uncertain quantity.

FA'TAL (A.) destructive, that brings ruin and destruction with it.

FATALITY (S.) the unavoidableness of a thing, the sure or certain death or evil that attends a matter.

FATE (S.) as commonly understood, is the irrevocable word or decree of God, whereby he has inevitably fixed what shall, and shall not come to pass; the ancient *Greeks* called it *catena*, a chain, or necessary series of things indissolubly linked together; the moderns, *providence*. Some distinguish, and call it *astrological fate*, or a necessity of things and events, arising from the influence and position of the heavenly bodies; and some the *physical fate*, which is defined to be a series of causes, wherein one being linked to another, each produces the other; and thus all things flow from one prime cause.

FA'THER (S.) he that begets a child; and oftentimes metaphorically spoke of him who adopts another man's child for his own, and does all the acts of generosity, humanity, kindness and tenderness towards or for him; also a common name for all old men; and in the church of *Rome*, priests, &c. are called *fatthers*; and in *Church History*, the first bi-

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- Shops** and noted writers, are by way of eminence called the *fatbers*.
- FATHER (V.)** to own, acknowledge, take under a person's protection another person's act or book, in order to defend it, as though it was really one's own.
- FATHERLESS (S.)** an orphan, or one whose father is dead.
- FATHERLINESS (S.)** the kindness, affection and tenderness of a father, or something done in imitation of it.
- FATHER UPON (V.)** to charge or affirm something was said or done, by such a particular person, though he really knows nothing of it.
- FATIGUE (S.)** difficulty, hardship, great labour, toil, or severity.
- FATIGUE (V.)** to weary, harass, vex, plague, or perplex.
- FATNESS (S.)** a person's being or having a great deal of fat; a corpulent or gross body.
- FATTEN (V.)** to fied much, or to increase in bulk or thickness.
- FAUCET (S.)** the tap, or wooden stopple put into a barrel, both to prevent the liquor from running out, and also to draw the liquor out by the orifice it makes when taken out of the cask.
- FAUCHION (S.)** a broad and short wooden sword in the shape of a scymeter.
- FAULT (S.)** an error, crime, defect, or blemish.
- FAULTER (V.)** to stagger, stumble, fall, desert, forsake.
- FAULTINESS (S.)** the defection, badness, or imperfection of any thing.
- FAULTLESS (A.)** without blemish or defect, that cannot be blamed.
- FAVOUR (S.)** a particular act of kindness, esteem, or friendship; also knots, or small bunches of ribbons given to persons that attend the solemnity of marriages, burials, &c. to be worn in honour of the persons married or buried.
- FAVOUR (V.)** to prefer one person before another; to ease, help, or assist a person; to connive or wink at the faults or miscarriages of a person; also to resemble or be like to another in the features of the face.
- FAVOURABLE (A.)** gentle, mild, good-natured, a fit or proper time to do a thing in, with a probability of success.
- FAVOURER (S.)** one that encourages or promotes the interest or inclinations of another.
- FAVOURITE (S.)** one that is greatly esteemed, beloved, admired, encouraged and supported by another; the darling or minion of a parent, lady, or chief person in power, particularly spoke of a prime minister of state, who has his prince's ear at command.
- FAUTOR (S.)** an encourager, promoter, defender, or supporter.
- FAWN (S.)** a buck or doe of the first year; and in the *Heathen Mythology*, certain demigods that frequented the woods were called *FAWNS*.

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- FAWN (V.)** to bring forth young like a deer; also to humour, please, flatter, or soothe a person, by complying with his desires, and praising his performances, &c.
- FAWNING (S.)** humouring, and endeavouring to please by flattery, compliance, fidelity, loyalty, faithfulness, &c.
- FEALTY (S)** this is the most general service in the *Common Law*, being incident to every tenure, but that of *frankalmoin*; it is also the most sacred, because it is done upon oath, and the reason why the tenant is not sworn, in doing his homage to his lord, is, because no subject is sworn to another subject, to become his man of life and member, but to the king only, and that is called the oath of allegiance.
- FEAR (S.)** that faculty of the soul that shews or expresses itself by awe, dread, fright, terror, or apprehension of some evil; also a heathen goddess, to whom the *Spartans* built a temple, and worshipped with a great deal of superstition, being of opinion that this passion kept people strictly to their duty, and push'd them forward to do their best, it being an old fancy among the *Greeks*, that courage and fortitude proceeded only from a *fear* of falling under censure and disreputation, and other disadvantages consequent to it. The *Lacedaemonians* worshipped *Fear* as the spring and principle of generous actions; for this reason the *Ephebi* built her temple near their own palace, to have it always in their view, and to keep them from behaving ill in their station; the *Romans* also built a temple to *Fear*, in the reign of *Tullus Hostilius*; in *Scripture*, *fear* is sometimes used for the object feared, worshipped, &c.
- FEAR (V.)** to respect, stand in awe of, to dread, to be affrighted at, and wholly submissive to; to respect, honour, and obey.
- FEARFUL (A.)** timorous, apprehensive of danger or evil; the Ancients represented this disposition by a wolf, which is said to be the most startlish of any creature.
- FEARFULLY (Part.)** in a terrifying manner; also badly or ill performed.
- FEARFULNESS (S.)** timorousness, always expecting some hurt, danger, or ill consequences to follow from the present or future event of things, &c.
- FEARLESS (A.)** bold, daring, courageous, without apprehension or consideration of danger or evil; undaunted.
- FEARLESSNESS (S.)** courageousness, boldness, without any apprehension or regard to danger, evil, trouble, &c.
- FEASIBLE (A.)** probable, likely, that may be executed, done, or performed.
- FEASIBLENESS (S.)** probability, likelihood, easiness of being done or performed.
- FEAST (S.)** a sumptuous entertainment, where great plenty of rich or curious eating and drinking goes forward; also a time of public rejoicing, religious or civil, appointed by public

lick authority, as *Christmas, Easter, &c.* the king's birth-day, coronation, fifth of *November, &c.* In the *Roman Church* they have a festival, called the *feast* of God, instituted for the performing a peculiar kind of worship to our Saviour in the eucharist, and formerly observed on Holy Thursday, but latterly, it is celebrated upon the Thursday after the octaves of *Whitsuntide*. *Feasts* have ever made up a considerable part of all religions, the *Jews* having many appointed by God himself, as the *feast* of tabernacles, trumpets, new-moons, expiation, &c. in imitation whereof the *Christians, Mahometans* and *Heathens* have the same, in commemoration of some remarkable mystery, &c. observed among them,

FEAT (S.) an exploit or notable action worth being taken notice of.

FEAT (A.) odd, queer, whimsical, defective, simral, offensive.

FEATHER (S.) a plume of a fowl; also an expression for something that is honourable; we say, It is a *feather* in his cap, as a title of dignity, &c.

FEATHER (V.) to hoard, lay up, or prepare for time to come; also to rob, strip, or privately cheat a person; and in the *Sea Language*, when a ship makes the water foam before her, she is said to cut a *feather*.

FEATHER-EDGED (A.) in *Carpentry*, is a peculiar method of cutting boards used for covering the upright outsides of houses, instead of walling them with brick, stone, plaster, &c. which is done by cutting them diagonally in their thickness, by which means one edge becomes thick and the other thin; so that tho' they lie one over the other a considerable way, yet the whole front preserves its perpendicularity, by putting the thick part over the thin part all the way, thereby preventing the wind, rain, &c. from getting or coming between them.

FEATHERLESS (A.) not yet fledged; also stripped, or left naked.

FEATNESS (S.) oddness, sickliness, queerness, &c.

FEATURE (S.) a Ensignment or peculiar character-stick in the face of a person, whereby one is readily distinguished and known from another.

FEBRIFUGE (S.) any medicine that cures, drives, or takes away a fever.

FEBRUARY (S.) according to the vulgar computation, the second month, and in the church and state account, the twelfth month in the year; the old *Romans* having but ten months in their year, had not this named among them; but in the reign of *Numa Pompilius* their calendar was reformed, and this month inserted, with 28 days for its extent: In this month they sacrificed to the infernal gods, and called it so from *Februus* the pretended deity that presided over purifications, or as others imagine, from *Juno*,

called *Februus* or *Februalis*, because the *Lupercalia* were then solemnized in honour of the goddess. Painters and sculptors represent this month by the image of a man in a dark sky-colour, carrying in his right hand the astronomical sign *Pisces*.

FECIAL'LES (S.) public officers, among the *Romans*, like heralds, who, when the *Romans* had any dispute with their neighbours, were sent, first to demand the thing pretended to be usurped, or require satisfaction for the injury alleged to be done; if an answer was not returned by them, that was satisfactory to the people and senate, they were sent back again to declare war, and the like in treating of peace: They were instituted by *Numa*, and chose out of the best families, and being esteemed a sort of priests, their persons were sacred and inviolable; and they were even charged to see that the commonwealth did not pronounce war unjustly; that they were to receive the complaints and remonstrances of such nations, as pretended they were injured by the *Romans*; that if those complaints were found just, they were to seize the criminals, and to deliver them up to those they had offended; that they were invested with the rights and privileges of ambassadors; that they concluded treaties of peace and alliance, and took care they were executed, and abolished them, if they were not equitable; when they went to proclaim war, they were crowned with vervain.

FECULA (S.) in *Pharmacy*, a white, mealy substance or powder, which subsides and gathers at the bottom of the juices or liquors of divers roots, as of briony, aurum, iris, and which is dried in the sun after pouring off the liquors.

FECULENCY (S.) the thickness, mudliness, or dreginess of any liquor.

FECULENT (A.) such liquors that are troubled with or inclinable to dregs, waste, thickness, or other impurity.

FECUND (A.) fruitful, plentiful, abundant.

FECUNDITY (S.) abundance, plenty, fruitfulness.

FEDERAL (A.) of or belonging to a covenant, agreement, or contract.

FEE (S.) an estate, land, tenement, lordship, or right, held of a superior lord, on condition of fealty, homage, or other acknowledgment; also certain settled perquisites or allowances paid to public officers by such who have business done by them.

FEE (V.) to hire, bribe, reward, or pay a person for doing something, as a counsellor at law for pleading, giving his opinion, &c. a doctor of physick for visiting the sick, and prescribing medicines, &c.

FEEBLE (A.) weak, languid, worn out with age, sickness, &c.

FEEBLENESS (S.) weakness, incapacity, languidness, or infirmity.

FEED (V.) to put victuals in the mouths of young

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young children, and in sick and aged persons; also to supply, support, or maintain a person with all manner of necessities; also to swallow or eat up, as cattle do grass, hay, &c. also to grow plump or fat.

FEEL (V.) to discern, discover, or know by the sense of touching or feeling.

FEEL'ING (S.) one of the external senses whereby we get the ideas of solid, hard, soft, light, colour, heat, cold, &c. Some have gone so far, as to reduce all the other senses to this, affirming, that before we have any internal knowledge, our several organs are externally struck, which excite the respective ideas of scent, hearing, &c.

FEEL'INGLY (Part.) after a very sensible and extraordinary manner.

FEET (S.) the pedestals upon which men or other creatures walk; sometimes taken in a large sense, for all that part of the body from the thigh; and sometimes only in a restrained sense, for the lowermost, broadest, and thinnest part next to the ground, from that joint called the ankle, &c. Sometimes it means the plural number of the common measure of 12 inches, called a foot, and sometimes a certain quantity of syllables in *Latin* verse.

FEGA'RY or **VAGA'RY** (S.) a whimsical, unsettled, romantick, irregular action.

FEIGN (V.) to invent a story, to pretend, to make a shew of doing what is not designed.

FEIGNING (S.) dissembling, counterfeiting, making a shew or pretence without designing to act.

FEINT (S.) a shew, pretence, disguise; a false attempt, a mock endeavour; so in *Fencing*, it is an offer at one part, but a design to make a real pass at another.

FEL'ICITATE (V.) to make or render happy, to wish or compliment with success.

FEL'ICITY (S.) any kind of pleasure, happiness, or good success; also a goddess represented by a lady sitting on an imperial throne, holding a caduceus in one hand, and a cornucopia in the other, clothed in a purple vestment trimmed with silver.

FELL (A.) mad, fierce, outrageous, cruel, hard-hearted; also the preter tense of the verb, to *fall*.

FELL (V.) to cut or beat down by violence, as to cut down a tree with an ax, or strike a person down with one's fist.

FELL (S.) the skin of a beast, when separated from its body.

FELL'ABLE (A.) timber that is fit or proper to be cut down.

FELL'MONGER or **FELTMONGER** (S.) a person that deals in, dresses, and takes off the wool from sheep-skins.

FELL'NESS (S.) fierceness, madness, outrageousness.

FELL'ON or **FEL'ON** (S.) a troublesome and painful sore or swelling, that commonly comes upon or near the ends of people's fingers, and frequently takes away the nail;

F E N

also a person convicted (of some illegal and thievish act) in a court of judicature.

FELLOWS (S.) any thing that matches or agrees well together, as the pieces of wood that make up the circle of a wheel, two shoes made upon the same last, two gloves or stockings that make up a regular pair; also companions or equals, professors of the same college or company; also an ignominious term for a mean, base, poor, illiterate, or rude man.

FELLOWSHIP (S.) company, partnership, agreement, harmony; also the place, dignity or profit a member of a college in the universities enjoys; also that part of the rule of proportion in arithmetick, whereby any number of persons concerned in a joint stock knows or finds out what part or share of the profit each is to receive, or of the loss he is to pay.

FEL'LO DE SE (S.) self-murder, or a felony committed by and upon a person's own self, whereby life is violently destroyed.

FEL'ON (S.) a person committing the crime or act of felony.

FEL'ONIOUS (A.) a thievish, murderous crime or act.

FEL'ONIOUSNESS (S.) the quality or nature of an act that is criminal, and deemed felony.

FEL'ONY (S.) any crime or act of theft or violence, in degree below petty treason, comprehending murder, rape, sodomy, wilful firing of houses, &c.

FELT (S.) coarse wool used to make hats of; also ordinary and coarse hats so made, first introduced into *England* by the *Spaniards* and *Dutchmen*, in the beginning of *Henry VIII's* reign; also the being sensible of some hurt or pleasure.

FELU'CCA (S.) a small, open vessel with six oars, much used in the *Mediterranean*; it may carry its helm on both sides, which is likewise shifted from behind forwards occasionally.

FEMALE (S.) the she, mother, or breeding sort of any animal or living creature; also a term frequently applied to trees, plants, &c.

FEME COVERT (S.) a married woman, or one under the protection of her husband.

FEM'ININE (A.) a *Grammatical* term, to express such words as are the names of all sorts of females, or sometimes belonging to the female sex, which, in the *Latin* language, is particularly expressed by a different ending from the masculine, as *equa*, a mare, from *equus*, a horse; but in *English*, generally by a different word, as a *husband* masculine, a *wife* feminine, *boy*, *girl*, &c. also womanish, or like to a woman.

FEN (S.) a *Geographical* term for a moorish, quaggy, watry ground, like those in *Lincolnshire*, that are peculiarly called the *fens*, of which there are two sorts; the one is mixed with earth and water, as not to bear a man

to tread on; these neither receive nor emit rivers: The second are ponds or collections of water with pieces of dry land, raised here and there above the surface thereof; and these are frequently the heads or springs of rivers, such as the *Nile*, *Tanait*, &c.

FENCE (S.) a hedge, wall, or boarded partition, to inclose or separate the fields or lands of one person from those of another; also to keep them from being over-run by other people's cattle, or being trod down by people's walking over the inclosures, &c. also a shield, defence, support, or protection; and in the *Canting Language*, signifies one who receives and disposes of stolen goods for the robbers.

FENCE (V.) to play or learn to fight with swords, to ward or keep off blows or other injuries; to wall or hedge in a place.

FENCE MONTH (S.) the time prohibited to hunt in the forest, that being the female deers fawning-time.

FENCER (S.) an artist in the science of small sword playing or using.

FEND (V.) to ward or shift off; so at *Sea*, it is to preserve the ship or boat from being dashed to pieces against the rocks, shore, &c.

FENDER (S.) an utensil belonging to the fire, designed to keep the coals, cinders, or embers that fall down, within the hearth, or from spreading into the room, and thereby prevent both the inconvenience and danger that would otherwise be likely to ensue; it is commonly made of iron or brass, in such a shape as best suits with the place it is intended to be used in; on *Ship-board*, it is a parcel of old ropes or billets of wood, which are hung over the side when they ride or sail in company, to prevent other ships running against her.

FEO'DAL (A.) of or belonging to a fee, duty, or reward.

FE'OFF or I'NFE'OFF (V.) to give or grant honours, castles, manners, messuages, lards, tenements, or other corporeal or immovable things of the like nature, unto another in fee simple, that is, to him and his heirs forever, by the delivery of feisin, and possession of things given, whether the gift be made by deed or writing.

FEOFFEE (S.) the person to whom a feoffment is made or given.

FE'OFFMENT (S.) the devising or making over lands, &c.

FE'OFFOR (S.) the person that gives or makes a feoffment.

FER'AL (A.) wild, fierce, terrible, deadly, mortal, dismal, lamentable.

FERA'LIA (S.) a feast held by the old *Romans* on the 21st of *February*, in honour of the dead.

FER'IOI, FER'IL, or FER'REL (S.) a small hoop of brass, silver, &c. usually put at the ends of canes, knife-hafts, &c.

FER'MENT (S.) any body that being applied to another, excites an intestine motion, as yeast to wort, or leaven used in making bread or cakes, and rennet to milk, &c.

FERMENT (V.) to fret, set in motion, puff, or raise up, to work or leaven, as bread, beer, milk, &c.

FERMENTATION (S.) an intestine motion or commotion of the small insensible particles of a mixed body, arising without any apparent mechanical cause, and producing a great alteration therein; in *Physick*, any gentle motion of the parts of the blood or juices, excited by proper medicines or natural motion, tending to purge or clarify them, and thereby render them more healthful and vigorous; with the *Chymist*, it is an ebullition of spirits that want to get out of a mixed body.

FERN (S.) a plant that grows commonly in great quantities in wild, heathy, or barren places, the ashes of which are used to mix up with bone-ashes, &c. to make glass, tests to refine lead upon, &c.

FERO'CITY (S.) wildness, churlishness, ill-nature, fierceness, cruelty.

FERRET (S.) a small four-footed creature, about the size of a weazel, with a long snout and thick tail; it has but four teeth, with which it bites mortally, being used by hunters to put into the burrows or nests of rabbits, to force them out of their holes into gins or traps put at the mouths of them; also a sort of silk ribband used by women to bind the bottoms of their garments, and for strings to tie them, &c.

FERRET (V.) to rouse, force, stir up, or compel persons to do what their own negligence and indolence would leave undone.

FERRIACE (S.) the reward or sum for ferrying a person, horse, or carriage across the water.

FERRY (S.) a place in a navigable river where a large flat-bottom'd boat plies to carry over any person or thing, whether waggons, coaches, horses, &c.

FERRY (V.) to convey persons or things over a river, in a boat or vessel made for that purpose.

FERRY-BOAT (S.) the instrument or vessel made and used to ferry or carry any person or thing over or across a river.

FERTILE (A.) yielding or producing much, fruitful, plentiful; ready-witted, ingenious, full of invention.

FERTILITY (S.) plentifulness, fruitfulness; ingenuity, ready-wittedness, full of invention; *La Chabre* says, that plants grow in such abundance in *Egypt*, that they are forced to throw sand upon them, and take as much pains to hinder them from choking one another, as elsewhere to cultivate the soil.

FERTILIZE (V.) to improve, make fruitful, or capable of yielding more and better than a person or thing used to do.

FERVENCY or FERVOUR (S.) earnestness, zealousness, vigorousness, warmth, vehemency.

FERVENT (A.) devout, earnest, zealous, warm, vigorous,

FERULA (S.) an instrument of punishment, used at some schools to slap the palm of the hand with for small faults; made in the shape of a small battledor, and called the school-master's sceptre, it being a pure *Latin* word; it sometimes signified the prelate's crozier and staff; and under the eastern empire, it was the emperor's sceptre, as appears by divers medals. In the *ancient Eastern Church*, *ferula* signified a place separated from the church, wherein the penitents or catechumens of the second order, called *auscultantes*, or hearers, were put, stood, or sat, to hear the preacher.

FESCENNINE-VERSES (S.) wanton, lascivious, or bawdy songs and poems, that were anciently sung by the *Romans* at their marriages.

FESCUE (S.) a small directing rod, to point out letters to young learners.

FESSE (S.) in *Heraldry*, one of the nine honourable ordinaries of the escutcheon, which divides it horizontally in the middle, and separates the chief from the point; it is supposed to represent a broad girdle, or belt of honour, which knights at arms were anciently girded withal; it possesses the center of the escutcheon, and contains in breadth one third part thereof; when it takes up less, it is called a bar; the *fesse* point is the exact center.

FESTER (V.) in *Physick*, is to putrify, rot, wrinkle, or become very dangerous to cure; to grow worse instead of better, as a wound or gangrene sometimes does.

FESTIVAL (A.) joyful, pleasant, merry, of or belonging to a holyday.

FESTIVAL (S.) a solemn religious day, or time, set apart for publick rejoicing, in commemoration of some great benefit received, or damage avoided; also a civil rejoicing upon account of a marriage, birth-day, or coronation of a king, prince, &c. The original of both is very ancient, as well among the *Pagans* and *Yews*, as *Christians* and *Mahometans*.

FESTIVITY (S.) the mirth, pleasure, and publick gladness shewn or expressed at, or upon a festival.

FESTOON (S.) a garland, or ornament of flowers, fruits, and leaves intermixed, anciently much used at the gates of temples, where feasts or solemn rejoicings were held, or at any other places where marks of publick joy and gaiety were desired, as at triumphal arches, tournaments, &c. also such garlands as were put upon the heads of victims in the ancient heathen sacrifices; also such flowers as were anciently placed at the entrances of churches, and on the tombs of saints, and now commonly understood of such strings or collars of flowers, fruits and leaves tied together, and bulging out in the middle, as carvers or painters ornament architecture with, especially doors or windows.

FETCH (V.) to go for, and bring a thing

from one place to another; and in the *Sea Language*, the chasing or pursuing of a ship is called *fetching her up*; and in *Trade*, over-rearhing, or charging more than one ought; is so called.

FETCH (S.) a deception or gloss upon a matter, a subt'le come-over, or sounding of a person's intentions, by asking distant questions, &c.

FETID (A.) stinking, of an ill flavour, or bad smell.

FETLOCK (S.) in the *Menage*, is the hair that grows behind on a horse's foot; and very frequently the lower or pastern joint is so called.

FETTER (V.) to chain up, clog, stop, or hinder, to load with irons, or other incumbrances.

FETTERS (S.) chains, clogs, or any other embarrassment, put upon the legs of criminals, cattle, &c. also any restraint laid upon a person in order to hinder him from going away, or doing what his inclinations would otherwise lead him to.

FEUD (S.) an inveterate or unappeasable rage or anger that a person is in, or conceives against another; an old grudge, enmity, hatred, or malice.

FEUDAL TENURE (S.) an estate in land, given by the lord to his vassals, in lieu of wages, upon condition to assist the lord in his wars, or do him some other service. The original of the grants was, that princes might be furnished with a convenient number of soldiers upon occasion, and that the frontiers of their dominions might be well defended against the enemy; at first these feudal estates were held absolutely at the will of the lord; but afterwards they were made hereditary, and duchies, earldoms, baronies, &c. were granted absolutely upon the condition of fealty and homage; the vassal was obliged to appear in the field upon his lord's summons, to follow his standard, to protect his person, and never to desert him upon the score of danger, and to pay aids and taxes; upon non-performance of which, the estate was forfeited. About the year 990, *Hugh Capet* made these estates hereditary, and the *French* nobility began to take their surnames from their principal manors. *William the Conqueror* is said to have introduced these tenures into *England*; the granting these fees was anciently very solemn. In the *Empire*, those that were considerable were granted by delivering a standard or banner; but the *French* passed them by delivering a ring and a staff.

FEUDATORY (S.) a vassal or person who holds of a superior in fee, or upon condition of homage, or other service.

FEUDIST (S.) a student or person well qualified or skilled in the law of tenures, &c.

FEUDS (S.) the title of a book, containing the customs and services which a vassal does

to his sovereign prince or lord, for such fees or lands as he holds of him.

FE'VER (S.) in *Physick*, is a strong, unnatural motion of the blood, attended with an inflammation; and, if great, commonly proves mortal; there are many denominations for, or kinds of fevers; as an

Essential Fever, is that whose primary cause is in the blood itself, and is the true or proper fever.

A Symptomattick Fever, which arises as an accident or symptom of some other antecedent disorder.

A Continued Fever, is that which gives the patient no respite or intermission, but sticks to him from its first appearance to its final period.

A He'lick Fever, is a slow durable one, extenuating and emaciating the body by insensible degrees.

A Putrid Fever, is commonly considered as a secondary one, arising from the discharge of putrid purulent matter from some morbid part, as an ulcer in the lungs, &c.

A Burning Fever, is when the disease is very acute, and the motion of the blood very rapid, rendering the patient exceeding hot, dry, and delirious, and frequently kills the third or fourth day.

An Intermitting Fever, is what is vulgarly called an ague, and ceases and returns at fixed periods; there are many other distinctions, too many for this place.

FE'VERISH (A.) having the symptoms of, or being inclined to a fever.

FE'VERSHAM (S.) in *Kent*; this town was first incorporated by the name of the barons of *Feversham*, then by the title of mayor and commonalty, and lastly, which is its present charter, by the name of mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town of *Feversham*; this town is a member of the town and port of *Dover*; it hath two markets weekly, viz. on Wednesday and Saturday; it is well peopled, and in a flourishing condition, though accused of very much following the smuggling-trade; it stands in one of the most fruitful parts of all *Kent*, and has a very commodious creek to fetch and carry all manner of necessities and merchandizes in hoys, lighters, &c. it being the principal port-town in this part of *Kent*; distant from *London* 44 computed, and 48 measured miles.

FEW (S.) a small company, or number of persons or things.

FEW'EL or FU'EL (S.) all sorts of matter proper to burn or make fires with for any convenience whatever; also any thing that continues or increases a disturbance, quarrel or dissension among friends, neighbours, allies, or acquaintance.

FE'WNESS (S.) the smallness of a company or number.

F. FAUT (S.) the name of the seventh or last note of the three septenaries of the ga-

mut, or common scale of musical tones or notes.

FIB (V.) to tell an untruth, a genteel expression for a lie.

FIB (S.) a genteel soft name or word for a lie, untruth, or false story.

FIBBER (S.) a liar, one who speaks falsely, &c.

FIBERS or FIBRES (S.) in *Anatomy*, a similar part of an animal body, sometimes called a filament, and when very small, capillament; it is a slender thread, which being variously interwoven or wound up, forms the various solid parts of an animal body; also the long fine parts or threads that any natural body is composed of.

FIBROUS (A.) made up of, or full of threads or fibres.

FICKLE (A.) unsettled, unresolved, changeable, inconstant.

FICKLENESS (S.) unsettledness, irresolution, variability, inconstancy, changeableness.

FIC'TION (S.) a tale, fable, or invented story, a lie or delusion.

FICTITIOUS (A.) imaginary, without just ground, invented, not real.

FID (S.) in *Skip Carpentry*, is an iron or wooden pin, made conical or tapering, to open the strands of ropes that are spliced or fastened together; also the heel of the top-mast that bears in upon the che'st trees.

FIDDLE (S.) the most common musical instrument now in use; called also a violin.

FIDDLE (V.) to play ordinarily or indifferently upon the musical instrument called a fiddle; also to spend a person's time about matters of small or no importance.

FIDE'LITY (S.) trustiness, faithfulness, honesty, integrity; the Ancients represented this virtue hieroglyphically, by an elephant; also the name of an order of knighthood, instituted by *Frederick III.* king of *Denmark* in 1670; this order consists of 19 of the principal lords and officers of the kingdom, who are obliged to wear about their necks a white cross, in a red and white ribband, in memory of the cross, which is said to have appeared to *Valdemar II.* when he made war against the *Pagans* in *Livonia*.

FID-HAMMER (S.) the head of which is a fid with a claw, to open ropes, pull out nails, &c. at the one end, and to drive with the other.

FID'IDUS (S.) a deity which the *Romans* borrowed of the *Sabines*, and was by them greatly honoured with temples and sacrifices; he was worshipped upon the Quirinal hill in the month of *June*, and was called *Sanctus Sabus*, and *Semi-pater*.

FIDLER (S.) a contemptuous name for musicians, but particularly for an indifferent or bad player upon the fiddle; also a trifling, foolish, or impertinent person.

FID'LING (S.) playing upon a fiddle; also trifling

trifling or squandering away time idly, or in foolish baubles.

FIDUCIARY (S.) a trustee, or one appointed to look after the business or effects of another.

FIE (Part.) cut upon, for shame, forbear, or how can you do so dishonourable a thing.

FIEF (S.) lands or tenements which a vassal holds of his lord by fealty and homage, and for which he owes service, or pays rent; also a manor or noble inheritance.

FIELD (S.) is commonly understood of those inclosed parcels of ground that are manured for grass or corn, according to the nature of the soil, or convenience of the place, and sometimes called meadows, inclosures; or common open fields, when a great many people's property lies together, with such separations as banks, ditches, quick-hets, &c. In *Heraldry*, it is the surface or plane of the shield or escutcheon, thus called, as containing the achievements anciently acquired in the field of battle, or it is the ground whereon the colours, bearings, metals, tinctures, charges, &c. are represented; in blazoning a coat, they always begin with the *field*, as he bears sable, &c. The modern heralds more frequently use the term shield or escutcheon, than *field*; in *Painting*, the *field* is the same with ground; in *War*, it is the place where a battle is fought, and an army encamps.

FIELD COLOURS (S.) are small flags, about a foot and a half square, which are carried along with the quarter-master-general, for marking out the ground for the several squadrons and battalions of an army.

FIELD OFFICERS (S.) in *War*, are such as have the command of a whole regiment, viz. the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FIELD PIECES (S.) are small cannon carried along with an army in the field, as three pounders, minions, sakers, &c.

FIELD STAFF (S.) a staff carried by the gunners, about the length of an huberd, with lighted matches screwed on the ends, when they are on duty.

FIELD WORKS (S.) are such as are thrown up by an army in the besieging a fortress; or else by the besieged, in defence of the place.

FIEND (S.) a devil, or evil spirit, a fury, or great fiend.

FIERCE (A.) furious, cruel, stern, terrible.

FIERY (A.) hot, furious, fierce, rash, inconsiderate, passionate.

FIFE (S.) a small wind-musical instrument, by some called a flagellet, very shrill in its tone, much used by the *Swissers*, &c. also the name of a considerable county in *Scotland*, large and well inhabited, having the river *Forth* on one side, and the *Tay* on the other; it is one of the best counties in the kingdom, and abounds with towns and nobleman's seats; towards the coast it is very fruitful in corn, &c. and well provided with fish of all sorts;

here is also abundance of coals dug, and salt made; the heirs of *Rokes* of the surname of *Lejley*, are hereditary sheriffs of this county; the principal city is *St. Andrews*, which was formerly an archbishoprick, and the residence of a cardinal; it is dignified with a university. hath many port-towns, and a considerable trade.

FIFTEEN (S.) a collection of so many units into one sum, as makes up the number so called, and which is expressed in our notation by 15.

FIFTIETH (A.) the next to the fourteenth in order, number, or succession, regularly ascending or going forwards; also any whole thing being divided in fifteen parts or numbers, one of those parts is called a *fifteenth* of the whole; also the way of levying taxes anciently, was by granting the king 1. 2. 3. &c. *fifteenths*; in *Musick*, it is the third repetition of any particular note in the scale, ordinarily ascending or descending.

FIFTH (A.) with respect to order and number, is to be understood in the same manner as the fifteenth above; and in *Musick*, it is called diapente.

FIG (S.) a sweet, pleasant, soft, delicious fruit, the produce of a tree of the same name; there are various sorts of them, denominated from their colour, but the white are most esteemed; they grow almost every where, but in warm countries best; they are gathered in autumn, and laid to dry in the sun upon a hurdle, and sometimes in a flow oven or furnace, and are used both as food and physic, being esteemed very nourishing, and proper to soften the alperities of the breast, and much used for gargarisms, against disorders of the throat and mouth, and often applied externally with good success, to soften tumours, digest and promote maturation; the virtuosi of the *French academy* say, it is a flower as well as a fruit, and that by dissection, it discovers all the essentials of a flower, as the *stamina*, *apices*, and *farina sacundans*.

FIGHT (S.) a combat, engagement, or struggling for mastery between a few or many, but commonly applied to armies; also the name of waste cloaths, which hang round a ship in an engagement, to keep the men from being seen by the enemy; also bulk heads, set up for the men to stand behind to fire upon the enemy when he boards them, are called *clofs fights*.

FIGHT (V.) to contend for the mastery, by endeavouring to kill, destroy, or overcome all opposers.

FIGHTER (S.) one that is ready or willing to fight or engage another upon a very small affront or occasion; also those who get a living by publicly fighting upon a stage.

FIGMENT (S.) an invented story, a lie, fallacy, or imposition.

FIGURATE NUMBERS (S.) are such as refer to, or represent some geometrical figure, and

and are considered as lineary, superficial, or solid; and in *Musick*, *figurate* counter-point, is where there is a mixture of discords along with the concords; and when the composer introduces all the ornamental, as well as harmonical parts of musick. and uses points, syn-copes, &c. it is called *figurate* descant.

FIGURATIVE (A.) a fabulous or metaphorical way of expressing the intentions or designs of a person, either by hieroglyphick representations of men, beasts, birds, trees, &c. or by words that have, or are intended to have a different meaning from the plain, natural, and grammatical signification of them.

FIGURE (S.) the shape, representation, fashion, or form of any thing, and particularly spoken of painting and sculpture; also the numeral characters 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. In *Dre-mary*, it means something couched under a fable, or some other dark way of expression; in *Grammar*, an expression that varies from the common rules, &c. In *Geometry*, it is a portion of space included within one continued line, or many; things under one line are called circles, ellipses, those under many, when the bounding lines are right lines, are called rectilinear figures, which may be triangles, quadrangles, &c. in *Heraldry*, it is a bearing in the shield, representing an human face, as the sun, an angel, &c. in *A-stronomy*, it is a draught of the heavens for any particular time past, present or to come; in *Dancing*, it is the particular manner of stopping and moving in any particular dance; with the *Weavers*, it is the pattern from which they make their flowers, &c. in their silks.

FIGURE (V.) to carve, draw, or represent the shape, proportion, or similitude of any thing; also to fit over, or put the figures of the concords over the thorough bass of a piece of musick, for the use of the harpichord or organ; also to compute or make arithmetical calculations by the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.

FILAMENTS (S.) small, thin threads or fibres, such as the flesh, nerves, skins, plants, roots, &c. are composed of.

FILASER or FILAZER (S.) an officer in the court of Common-Pleas, that strings or files the writs, whereon he makes out process, of which there are 14 in the several divisions and counties.

FILBERDS (S.) a large and curious sort of small nuts.

FILCH (V.) to thief, steal, or take away privately, especially spoken of small things or sums at a time.

FILE (S.) an instrument of steel, cut full of lines or furrows, whereby it is made rough, used principally by the workers in metal, to take away superfluities in, and to smooth or polish their works; also a thread or wire whereon papers are put for the better pre-

serving them; also a row of soldiers standing behind one another the depth of a battalion or squadron; in *Heraldry*, it is a mark of distinction worn by an eldest son during his father's life.

FILE-OFF (V.) in *War*, to fall off from marching a great many in front, to march more in length by constituting many more rows or files than were before.

FILLET or FILLET (S.) a small, flat, and broad ornament used in all the orders of architecture.

FILIAL (A.) any thing belonging to a son, as respect, fear, love, &c.

FILING (S.) the wearing away any thing by rubbing it with a file; it is an operation which, in most metalline works, comes next after forging.

FILL (V.) to put or pour into a cask, chest, bottle, &c. liquor or other matters, that it can hold no more.

FILLEMOT (S.) a sort of yellowish colour, somewhat representing the colour of faded or dead leaves.

FILLET (S.) an instrument made use of by women to tie or bind up their hair with, made of such stuff as the user best likes; among the *Architects*, it is called an astragal; in *Heraldry*, it is the fourth part of an ordinary; also the name of the thick or fleshy part of a leg of veal, &c. after the shank or bony part is cut off; with the *Farriers*, it is the fore-part of a horse's shoulder, or that part next the breast; in *Anatomy*, it is the extremity of the ligament under the tongue, called the *frænum* or bridle; in *Botany*, it is those threads found in the middle of a flower.

FILLAGRANE (S.) a kind of embellishment on gold or silver, in the manner of threads or grains, or both inclosed thereon.

FILLIP (S.) a throw, toss, or shoving a piece of money by the strength or spring of one finger only; also a small stroke or blow upon the nose, &c. with a single finger; also the raising the spirits by wine, or other strong liquors.

FILLY (S.) a she or mare colt.

FILM (S.) a thin skin which separates any parts of the flesh; in *Plants*, it is that skin which keeps the seeds asunder.

FILTER (S.) a pretended charm or potion given to a person to make him or her love some other particular person.

FILTER or FILTRATE (V.) to strain or pass liquor through paper, cloth, &c. in order to separate the feces or gross matter from the pure liquid matter.

FILTH (S.) dirt, soil, nastiness.

FILTHY (A.) nasty, dirty, impure, immodest, obscene, &c.

FILTRATION (S.) the passing liquids thro' paper, thick cloth, &c. to make them very clear or fine.

FIMBRIATED (A.) in *Heraldry*, an ordinary which is edged round with one of a different

ferent colour; also flowers, &c. that are cut or jagged about the edges, like a border or fringe.

FIN (S.) the wings of fish, somewhat resembling a duck's claws, by means of which they move or swim.

FINABLE (A.) that is subject or liable to be fined, mulcted, or charged with a sum to be paid for some misdemeanor.

FINAL (A.) that in which a thing terminates or ends.

FINAL CAUSE (S.) the purpose, design, or end for which a thing is done.

FINAL LETTERS (S.) those which end a word.

FINALLY (Part.) to sum up the whole matter, at last, or in the last place, in the end, or once for all.

FINANCE (S.) a term used by the *French* for the publick revenues of the king or state, and so the council of the *finances* are the same with our commissioners of the Treasury, &c.

FINANCES (S.) the publick treasury or exchequer of the *French* nation.

FINANCIER (S.) an officer belonging to the publick treasury, customs, or other revenues, especially the exchequer.

FINARY or **FINERY** (S.) the second forge at the iron mill, that fits the iron for publick use.

FINCH (S.) an appellative to many sorts of party-coloured small birds, such as bull-finch, gold-finch, chaffinch, &c. also a surname of men and women, &c.

FIND (V.) to gain or recover what was lost, mislaid, or out of the way; to feel or know by experience the advantage or disadvantage of a thing; also to discover a thing or art that was hid or unknown before.

FINDERS (S.) officers in the customs that are now called searchers.

FINE (A.) delicate, gay, spruce, curious, handsome, rich ornaments, &c. also pure, unmixed, spoken of gold and silver.

FINE (S.) in *Law*, has several significations; the first, is a covenant made before justices, and entered on record for conveyance of lands, tenements, or any thing inheritable. 2. The price or sum which is the cause of obtaining a benefit, is called a *fine*. 3. What an offender pays in satisfaction of his crime. 4. The assurance which makes men enjoy their lands and inheritance, &c.

FINE (V.) to mulct or punish by obliging a person to pay a sum of money for or instead of a corporal punishment; also as an acknowledgment of the lord's power or right in land, &c. also to rectify, clarify, or purge liquors from the dregs that are or may be mixed with them.

FINE-DRAWING (S.) a curious, neat, and useful way of mending rents in clothes; a particular part of the tailors art, and commonly a distinct employment,

FINENESS (S.) the delicacy and extraordinary relish for, and performance in any art or science, particularly poetical ones.

FINERS (S.) commonly called *Refiners*, are those persons that separate and purify gold and silver from alloy, dross, &c. that may be mixed or incorporated with it.

FINERY (S.) richness of dress, gay clothing, curious workmanship, beautiful ornaments of any kind.

FINGER (V.) to feel, handle, meddle, or play with, and frequently means the taking, receiving, paying, and managing the money of a private person, or publick concern.

FINGER'S BREADTH (S.) an ancient measure, about two third parts of our common inch.

FINGERS (S.) the extreme part of the hand, divided into five parts or branches, consisting of 15 bones disposed in three rows or ranks, each finger having three.

FINICAL (A.) foolishly nice, dainty, curious, spruce, neat, over and above modest, reserved, and prettily cautious, affected, or conceited.

FINIS (S.) the end, conclusion, or finishing of any matter, work, book, &c.

FINISH (V.) to complete, perform, accomplish, or make an end of a piece of work.

FINISHER (S.) an ender, completer, or one that puts the last hand to a piece of work; a particular branch in the watch-makers business, &c.

FINISHING (S.) completing, ending, or perfecting; in *Architecture*, it is frequently applied to a crowning, &c. raised over a piece of building, such as a lantern, dome, &c.

FINITE (A.) limited, bounded, any thing that acts by the impulse or permission of another, or that has any determinate extent or duration.

FINITOR (S.) among *Mathematicians*, is either the natural horizon, or an instrument whose use is the same with the horizon.

FIR or **FIRR** (S.) the name of a tree, the wood whereof is much used in building, both of young and old trees; the young whole, and are then called baulks, the old, as timber for the large beams of dwelling-houses, ware-houses, &c. or in board's or planks, called deals, for flooring, weather-boarding, &c. These baulks, timbers, or planks, are brought chiefly from *Norway* and *Sweden*.

FIRE (S.) among the old *Physicists*, was deemed an element in nature, created with the property of heating, burning, or destroying whatever had too great a mixture of it; but among the present set of searchers into nature, it is defined to be only the effect of a violent or rapid motion, excited in or upon the consuming body; so that whatever heats, warms, or burns, is called *fire*. Sometimes it means the courage, mettle, spirit, vivacity, or briskness of a man, or other creature; and sometimes only such combustibles, as

coals,

F I R

erals, wood, &c. burnt, either to warm us, or dress our victuals, &c. *Fire*, or the fun, was, and is worshipped by several of the heathens, as a deity, who, in imitation of it, kept continual *fire* burning upon their altars; in the *Scripture*, God is said often to have appeared in, or compassed with *fire*, as, to *Moses* in the burning bush, on mount *Sinai*, to the prophets *Isaiab*, *Ezekiel*, and *St. John*; the wrath of God is described by a consuming *fire*, and the angels, as his ministers, are compared to it; and the punishment of impenitent sinners by everlasting burnings, &c. Several diseases go by this name, as the *St. Anthony's fire*, &c. also sundry mechanical performances called *fire-works*, both for war and pastime, as bombs, rockets, &c. also several natural phenomena's, as the *walking-fire*, called also the *Jack-a-lantern*, &c.

FIRE (V.) to kindle, light up, excite, or stir up; also to let off, or discharge any sort of fire-arms, whether great or small.

FIRE-SHOVEL (S.) an iron instrument to throw coals or live cinders on the fire with, to continue or encrease it.

FIRING (S.) sometimes signifies the materials that are fit to make fires with, such as coals, wood, turf, &c. and sometimes it means the act of discharging or letting off great or small guns, pistols, &c.

FIRK (V.) to whip, beat, lash, or cut with rods, thongs, cords, or any thing that will excite much smart or pain, without any great danger of life.

FIRKIN (S.) a vessel used for liquids, and then contains nine gallons, when applied to beer, and but eight when used for ale, according to the excise standard; also a vessel for solids, as butter, soap, &c. and commonly contains about 56 pound weight of those commodities.

FIRKIN-MAN (S.) one who takes up large quantities of beer of the publick brewers, in order to retale it to particular customers in small vessels or quantities.

FIRM (A.) sure, lasting, durable, solid, steady, constant, resolute, unmoveable.

FIRMAMENT (S.) in the *old Astronomy*, was the 2^d heaven or sphere, or that wherein the fixed stars were supposed to be placed; in the *Scripture*, it is supposed to be that partition that supports the heavens, which, like a strong bank, keeps the upper and lower waters asunder; and in *common Speech*, it means the visible and apparent expanse, or arched covering over us, the matter or consistence whereof we know not.

FIRMAN (S.) a passport or permission granted by the great mogul, and other monarchs, in the *East-Indies*, to foreign ships, to trade in their territories.

FIRMNESS (S.) stability, steadiness, fastness, unmoveableness, resoluteness, constancy, hardness, solidity, the contrary to fluidness or fluidity,

F I S

FIRST (A.) the chief, principal, original, &c. this term has various applications, both religiously and politically; as the *first* fruits among the *Israelites*, were appointed by *Moses* to be offered unto God, not only of corn, but also of many other things, that the rest of the product might be sanctified into a blessing unto the owner; it was also appointed, that the first-born of man shalt thou redeem, and the firstling of unclean beasts shalt thou redeem, *Numb.* xviii. 15, 16. The old *Egyptians* used to offer the *first* corn that was cut, to howl about the shrines, and to invoke *Isis*, at whose solemnities they used to carry baskets of wheat and barley in procession; the *Athenians* used to worship their deities with the *first* ripe corn; the *Hyperborei* used to present the choicest of their *first* fruits to *Apollo Delius*, by the hands of virgins of the best character; the *Romans* offered their *first* fruits to *Janus*, &c. With *Us*, the *first* fruits are the profits of every benefice for one year, originally intended for the pope's benefit, and were accordingly, before the reformation, paid him; but by statute 26 of *Henry VIII.* translated to the crown. *Queen Anne* in the third year of her reign made a grant of that whole revenue, to settle a fund for the augmentation of the livings of the poor clergy.

FIRST-BORN (S.) this word is not always to be understood strictly, according to the literal meaning, especially in the *Scripture*, where it is sometimes taken for the most excellent, or distinguished for any thing extraordinary among men or things, as, the first-born of the poor, *Isaiah* xiv. 30. is the most miserable or necessitous, &c. When God by his angel killed all the *first-born* of the *Egyptians*, he ordained, that all the *first-born*, both of men, if males, and tame beasts for service, should be consecrated to him; but if the *first-born* was a girl, they were under no obligation to offer any thing, either for her, or the succeeding children, tho' males. If a man had many wives, the *first-born* of each that was a boy, was to be redeemed, by bringing them to the temple, and paying the sum of five shekels for each.

FIRSTLING (S.) the first-born of every creature, whether man or beast, but principally means that of beasts.

FISC (S.) the treasury of a prince or commonwealth, that which we now commonly call his exchequer.

FISCAL (A.) something relating to the pecuniary affairs or interests of the king, the commonwealth, or private persons.

FISH (S.) the inhabitants of the water, usually clothed either with fins or scales, or both, except the shell kind; there are almost an innumerable number of various kinds or sorts; also timbers or beams made fast to the masts and yards of ships to strengthen them; in

- in *Heraldry*, they are a bearing esteemed less honourable than beasts or fowls.
- FISH (V.)** to catch *fish*; also to get out a secret by fly questions, and distant means, unperceived by the person wrought upon; also to bind or fasten thin planks or timbers to the yards or masts of ships to strengthen them.
- FISHERMAN (S.)** a practitioner of catching fish, particularly spoken of those who make a trade of it.
- FISHERY (S.)** a commodious place for taking a large quantity of fish, with ease and certainty, and sometimes it is applied to a company or parcel of men united to carry on the fishing trade; the most considerable fisheries, or places for catching fish in *Europe*, for salmon, herring, cod and mackerel, are along the coasts of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*; for whales, about *Greenland*, &c.
- FISHGUARD (S.)** in *Pembrokeshire*, a small town, whose chief trade is herrings, which are caught in the sea, that lies at the foot of the hill or cliff upon which the town is built, and which forms a good harbour; it has a small market weekly on Friday, and is distant from *London* 170 computed, and 199 measured miles.
- FISK (V.)** to caper, dance, or run about in a wanton manner.
- FISKING (S.)** hopping, skipping, dancing, or running from place to place, in a hurrying, careless, wanton manner.
- FISSURE (S.)** a cleft, crack, rent, breach, or narrow opening; in *Surgery*, such flaws, cracks, or rents that happen long-ways in bones.
- FIST (S.)** the whole hand clenched, shut up, or closed together.
- FISTULA (S.)** among the *Ancients*, was an instrument of musick of the wind kind, but how constructed or used is not certain; in *Surgery*, it is a deep, winding, callous, cavernous ulcer, with a narrow entrance, but opening thence into a spacious bottom, and generally yielding a sharp, virulent matter; there are several names annexed to this disease, according to the parts that are affected; also the name of a pipe through which the communicants anciently sucked the wine out of the cup in the lord's supper.
- FISTULAR FLOWERS (S.)** such as are compound, or consist of many long, hollow, small flowers like pipes, and edged or notched at the ends.
- FISTULOUS (A.)** after the manner, or like to a fistula.
- FISTY-CUFFS (S.)** blows, or fighting with the fist, or hands clenched together.
- FIT (A.)** proper, convenient, suitable, as a thing ought to be.
- FIT (S.)** a sudden motion or inclination to do something; also a malady or disorder of the animal spirits, whereby a person is rendered incapable of action, of which there are many sorts, that go by various names.
- FIT (V.)** to make a garment exactly to the shape or body of a man, woman, or child; to prepare or make any thing proper or suitable for the purpose intended; also to revenge an affront, &c. at a convenient time, by returning the same usage upon a like occasion, &c.
- FITCH (S.)** by some called a vetch, a sort of pulle to feed fowls with; also the name of a pole-cat, or rank-scented ferret; also the name of a painter's small, fine, soft, hair-brush, or pencil.
- FITCHEE' (S.)** in *Heraldry*, is when the lower end of a cross is made short pointed like a spike or needle, to thrust into the ground; it is supposed to take its rise from the primitive Christian pilgrims, who used to travel with a cross in their hand, and when they rested, pitched or thrust it into the ground.
- FITZ (S.)** a word borrowed from the *French*, signifying son, and is very commonly added to people's names, especially the *Irish*, and here in *England*, to the natural sons of the king, as *James Fitz-Roy*, duke of *Grafton*, &c.
- FIVE (S.)** the number consisting of so many units, and marked 5 or V.
- FIX (V.)** to resolve, settle, or agree upon, to make fast in, or appoint to a place or particular office.
- FIXATION (S.)** the making fast, settling or appointing certain persons or things for certain purposes; and in *Chymistry*, it is a peculiar preparation of mercury, whereby it is fitted to bear the fire without evaporation, and the hammer without separation, or flying away; it is also applied to the binding together of any volatile body, so as it may bear the fire, which naturally it cannot.
- FIXED BODIES (S.)** are such as neither the fire, nor any corrosive matter has such effect on, as to reduce or resolve them into their component elements, that is, absolutely to destroy them. The *Chymists* make but two general divisions of all bodies, viz. fixed and volatile; the fixed are such as bear the utmost force of fire, without dissipating or spending themselves in fume; the principal of which are gold, silver, precious stones, especially diamonds, salts, &c.
- FIXEDNESS (S.)** compassedness, resoluteness, determinateness, close application, &c. and in *Chymistry*, it is the opposite to volatility, or that property in bodies that renders them capable of resisting the fury of the fire, &c.
- FIXED STARS (S.)** are those that constantly keep the same position and distance with respect to each other, and are what are properly meant or understood by the term star, the others being called planets or comets.
- FIZGIG (S.)** a dart or javelin to strike fish as they swim; also a composition of combustible matter, or a particular sort of fireworks.
- FIZZLE (S.)** a bastard or silent fart, that usually

usually occasions a very strong, rank, disagreeable smell.

FL'ZZLE (V.) to break wind backwards fearfully, and by restraint through shame, and thereby putting the person to much trouble, and occasioning a strong, offensive smell.

FLA'BBY (A.) limber, soft, moist, slimy, in a state of decay, or putrefaction.

FLA'CCID (A.) declining, drooping, withering, decaying, flagging, or growing languid, weak, or faint.

FLAG (S.) the common name for all sorts of colours, standards, ancient, banners, ensigns, &c. The fashion of bearing *flags* pointed or triangular, is said to be introduced by the *Saracens* upon their seizing *Spain*; before which time all the ensigns of war were stretched or extended on cross pieces of wood. The pirates of *Algiers*, and all along the coast of *Barbary*, bear an hexagonal *flag*; it is gules charged with a moreik head, coifed with its turban, &c. The term *flag* is more particularly used at sea, for the colours, ancient, standards, &c. bore on the top of the masts of vessels, to notify the quality of the person who commands the ship, of what nation it is, and whether it is designed for war or trade; and also for the signs of what ships in a fleet must do, according as they have directions from the chief commander, as to chase, to give over, to come to council, &c. Only the admiral carries his *flag* on the main-top, or top of the main-mast; the vice-admiral carries his on the fore-top, and the rear-admiral his on the mizzen-top; commanders of squadrons bear their *flags* on the mizzen-mast, when in the body of a fleet, and on the main-mast, when they command a party; it should be opened two thirds of its height, and terminate in a point. *Flags* bore on the mizzen, are called gallants. The *French flag*, is blue, charged with a white cross, and the arms of *France*. Besides the national *flag*, merchant ships usually bear lesser *flags* on the mizzen-mast, with the arms of the city, &c. where the master or owners commonly reside.

To lower or strike the Flag, is to pull it down on the cap, and so let it hang over loose, which is the token of the greatest respect or submission.

To hang out the white Flag, is to beg quarter, or to signify when a ship arrives on a coast it has no hostile intention, but comes as a friend or ally to trade, &c.

The red Flag, is the ensign of battle or defiance; the way of leading vanquished ships in triumph, is to tie the flags to the strouds, or to the gallery in the hinder part of the ship, and let them hang down towards the water, and to tow the vessels by the stern.

FLAG (V.) to grow weak, faint, or limber, to be tired, dispirited, or weary of a thing, to wither or decay.

FLA'CELLET (S.) a small, musical pipe, or diminutive flute.

FLA'GGON or FLA'GON (S.) large vessels to contain wine or water for feasts or other publick uses, as wine in churches for the use of the sacrament, &c.

FLAGITIOUS (A.) notoriously and openly wicked, very villainous or criminal.

FLA'GRANCY or FLA'GRANTNESS (S.) notoriousness, openness, publickness, earnestness, vehemence, shining, burning, or glitteringness.

FLA'GRANT (A.) hot, burning, flaming, visible, notorious, plain, manifest, infamous, wicked.

FLAG OFFICERS (S.) are the admiral, the vice-admiral and rear-admiral, of the white, red and blue.

FLAG SHIP (S.) one commanded by a general or flag officer, which carries a flag to distinguish it from the secondary vessels under the command or protection thereof.

FLAG STAVES (S.) are staves set on the heads of the top-gallant-masts, and used to let fly, and unfurl the flags.

FLAIL (S.) an instrument husbandmen use to thresh out their corn.

FLAIR or FLARE (V.) to burn away wastefully, like a candle that is blown by the wind, whereby the tallow is melted more on one side than the other.

FLAKE (S.) a broad thin piece which comes off any thing like a scale, a flock of snow or ice; also the pieces into which a cod-fish, after dressing, naturally breaks.

FLA'KY (A.) full of scales, or that comes off in broad, thin pieces.

FLAM (S.) a lie, a feigned story, a sham, an idle tale, a put-off, &c.

FLA'MBEAU (S.) a torch or link made of tow well-covered with bees-wax, brimstone, &c. to give a large light in the night-time, to coaxes, funeral processions, &c.

FLAME (S.) the brightest and most subtil part of any burning substance, that rises above the fuel, and always forms a conical figure.

FLAME (V.) to blaze or burn with a very lively or strong heat, that is visible, and forms a conical figure; also to be exceedingly agitated with zeal for the prosecution or success of any thing.

FLA'MENS or FLA'MINES (S.) certain priests among the old *Romans*, ordained by *Numa Pompilius*, to perform divine service to *Jupiter*, *Mars* and *Romulus*; whence the first was called *Flamen Dialis*, the second *Martialis*, and the third *Quirinalis*; they were chose out of the patricii or noblemen, and were in so great esteem, that whatever malefactor could escape to them, especially the first, could not be punished that day; none but married men could be elected into this office, and if his wife died, he resigned his sacerdotal function. This priest was allowed a robe of state, and a rowling chair; no body might fetch fire out of his house, unless to perform some sacrifice; none but a freeman might

barb him, nor with any other instrument than crofs scissars; besides these great *flamens*, there were, in succeeding times, others of less note; so that at last every deity had its particular *flamens*. After the abolition of kings, the *Romans* chose a certain priest, whom they preferred before the *Flamen Dialis*, but judged him inferior to the arch-priest, and called him *rex sacrorum*. The *Flamen Dialis* presided over all the rest, had his lictor or officer, was carried in an ivory chair, and clad in royal robes. If any criminal came into his house, or cast himself at his feet, he had power to pardon and deliver him out of the hands of justice: It was he blessed the arms, and officiated in chief, but had no civil office, that he might devote all his time to the worship of God; his cap was made of a white sheep skin, sacrificed to *Jupiter*, to whom he sacrificed one every month; he wore an olive-branch in the top of his cap: He was chosen in a general assembly, the rest in other assemblies, who were consecrated by this great pontiff.

FLAMMIFEROUS (A.) subject to break out into a flame, or easily set on fire.

FLANCH (S.) in *Heraldry*, is an ordinary, which is a segment of a circular superficies, always born double, with the convex parts facing one another.

FLANCONADE (S.) a term in *War*, or *Fencing*, signifying to push, thrust, or bear down or hard upon the flank of a person or army.

FLANGE (S.) those side-pieces that are cast on to iron pipes or barrels, to screw them fast, or to hang them by.

FLANK (S.) that part of an animal's body where the ribs are wanting, and below the joints; in an *Army*, it is the side of a battalion, in contradistinction to front and rear; so, to fall upon the enemy's *flank*, is to attack them upon the side; in *Fortification*, it is a line drawn from the extremity of the face towards the inside of the work.

FLANKARD (S.) the knobs or lumps in the sides of a deer.

FLANKS (S.) a disease, hurt, maim, strain, or disorder in the back of a horse; also a pleurettick disorder, arising from too much blood.

FLANNEL (S.) a thin kind of woollen cloth, used chiefly for womens petticoats, childrens blankets, &c.

FLAP (S.) a blow, stroke, or slap; also the rim or border of a thing, as of a hat; also part of a thing that lets down with hinges, as the top of a shop-counter, &c.

Fly-FLAP (S.) an instrument or leather fastened to the end of a stick, wherewith butchers, and other trades annoyed by flies, kill those insects.

FLAP (V.) to hang down like a thing that is grown limber, or has lost its stiffness; also to slap, strike, or give a blow with the palm

of the hand, or some broad, thin substance, as a piece of sole leather, &c.

FLARE (V.) to waste, or burn away lavishly, to stare boldly in a person's face, in order to dash him out of countenance.

FLASH (S.) a sudden light of short continuance, like the blaze of gun-powder in the pan or touch-hole, when a piece is not charged; or a light caused by the meteor called lightening, in the element or sky; also a boast, brag, or great pretence made by a spendthrift, quack, or pretender to more art or knowledge than he really has.

FLASH (V.) to break out, blaze, or give light suddenly, like lightening, gun-powder, &c.

FLASHINGS (S.) the mean empty boastings of an ignorant person, the gaudy apparel or dress of a fop, the unfavorable or unpleasant relish of bad food, trifling discourse, &c.

FLASHY (A.) vain, bragging, boasting, foolish, empty; also any thing waterish and unfavoury.

FLASK (S.) a thin bottle or glass vessel to put wine in, commonly clothed with wicker or withes, to defend it from blows or crushing; in *Gunnery*, a small horn curiously made to put powder in for those that go a fowling; also a bed in the carriage of a piece of ordnance; in *Heraldry*, it is an ordinary composed by a curved line drawn downwards to the base point, and always born double.

FLASKET (S.) a large, open, wicker basket, frequently employed to put cloaths in as soon as washed, and for many other household conveniences.

FLAT (A.) in *Writing*, dull, insipid, without spirit; also liquor when it is dead, and the spirits inactive; also any thing broad, long, or extensive, the same with area, plane, or surface; any thing squeezed down, and so made broad and thin; also an even, regular field, &c. where no hills or dales are.

FLAT (S.) in *Architecture*, a small ornament over the door-way of a house, to cover and shield one from the rain; a sort of a balcony, or place to put flower-pots on; in the *Sea Language*, the same with shoals, sand-banks, shelves, &c. a dangerous place for ships or boats to go over, for fear of sticking; in *Musick*, it is marked thus H , and imports that the particular note against which it stands, is to be played or sung half a note or tone lower than it naturally would be, and when put at the beginning of a line or space, affects all the notes upon that line or space, &c. by causing them to be sung or played half a note or tone lower than they would be if they were not so affected.

FLAT (V.) to squeeze down, to extend in area, to make broad and thin; to take away the life, spirit, or pleasure of liquor, writing, or business, to render it insipid, troublesome, and unpleasant.

FLATLY

FLATLY (Part.) plainly, downright, positively, without mincing or reserve.

FLATTER (V.) to humour, please, praise, or commend a person for, or in what they ought to be discouraged, dispraised, hindered, or prevented in doing; to increase a small value into an inestimable sum; to coax, wheedle, comply with, and do whatever seems agreeable or pleasing to another.

FLATTERER (S.) one that commends a person or thing more than he ought; also one that hides or extenuates faults or actions that should be condemned.

FLATTERY (S.) fawning, pleasing, humouring, complying with, and soothing persons to their prejudice.

FLATULENT (A.) windy, any thing that causes, breeds, or produces wind.

FLATULENCY, FLATUOSITY or **FLATULENTNE-S** (S.) windiness.

FLAUNT (V.) to behave haughtily, proudly, imperiously and foolishly, to affect a magisterial air of behaviour, to bluster, strut, or look big.

FLAVOUR (S.) the relish that liquor or food has, whereby the palate distinguishes that which is excellent from that which is not.

FLAW (S.) a crack, deficiency, or imperfection in a thing, especially applied to the breaking off of shivers or thin pieces from precious stones.

FLAWY (A.) imperfect, defective, that has cracks in it, or shivers broke from off it.

FLAX or **LINE** (S.) a plant with a long, slender, hollow stem, usually about two foot high, whose bark consists of fibres or threads, which being combed and dressed, is then fit for spinning; the thread made from such operations being wove, makes that useful commodity called linen, some fine, others middling, and others coarse.

FLEA (V.) to strip the skin off from any creature; and metaphorically, to rob, plunder, or strip a person of his money, goods, or reputation.

FLEA (S.) a small, but very nimble and active creature or insect, that particularly breeds in dogs and cats, and are very troublesome to men in the summer time, where they are numerous.

FLEA-BITTEN COLOUR (S.) the speckled skins of horses, dogs, &c. which have a white ground, powdered with darkish red spots.

FLEAM (S.) an instrument used by surgeons to lance the gums of young children that breed their teeth hardly; and by farriers, to bleed horses.

FLEDGE (V.) to cover with feathers, like birds that are fit for flying; also to make up a purse, pack, or provision against a time of difficulty, or danger.

FLEECE (S.) so much wool as comes from off one sheep; also the name of a ram.

FLEECE (V.) to rob, strip, or spoil a person

of what he has, whether money or good; also to cut the wool from off a sheep's back.

FLEER (V.) to look in a person's face laughing, or disdainfully, or in a saucy, impudent, unmannerly way.

FLEET (S.) a collection or large number of ships in a company or together; also the name of a prison where persons are committed for contempt of the king, or his laws; also a prison of ease for debtors.

FLEET (A.) very swift, any person or thing that can run, move, or go a great pace.

FLEET (V.) to skim or take off the cream from milk to make butter.

FLEETING (A.) passing swiftly, moving quick or imperceptibly.

FLEGMATICK (A.) of a flemy nature, or disposition.

FLEGM (S.) in *Physick*, is a slimy excrement of the blood, often caused or engendered by too much nitrous air; in *Chymistry*, it is a watry distilled liquor, and opposite to spirituous liquors; also those clouds that appear upon distilled waters; it is used by *Hippocrates* for an inflammation; with some it means the disease in hens called the pip, &c.

FLE'MINGS (S.) the natives or people of the *Netherlands* or *Low-Countries*, in *Flanders*.

FLE'MISH (S.) the people, customs, manners, goods, &c. of the *Low-Countries*, or *Flanders*.

FLESH (S.) the soft, thick, pulpy, and bloody part of any animal, and is that which lies between the outward skin and the bones; or it is defined to be that which is eatable, both in fruits and animals.

FLESHLY (Part.) inclinable to carnal or worldly things, particularly the inclinations to gross pleasures.

FLESHY (A.) that has a large quantity, or much flesh, well-fed, bulky; also one given or inclined to pleasures.

FLETCHER (S.) a maker of bows and arrows, a business much in request formerly, before the invention of guns.

FLEXIBILITY or **FLEXIBLENES** (S.) an easiness and aptness to bend, yield, or comply.

FLEXIBLE (A.) that may be bent, that is pliable; also a person of a rational and yielding disposition, that may be wrought on by entreaty or conviction.

FLEXURE (S.) a crooking, bending, or bowing.

FLICKER (V.) to flutter like a bird; also to sneer or laugh at a person in a scornful, saucy manner.

FLIGHT (S.) the running or flying away of a person, bird, or other creature, from a place where danger is apprehended, an escape or getting off; also a large number of birds in a flock or company; also the sudden rapture of a pet or other person, whereby the strength of genius is particularly and extraordinarily shewn; in *Architecture*, the quantity of steps

or flairs that is contained between one landing-place and another, is so called.

FLIM-NESS (S.) weakness, thinness, slightness, that is not sufficiently stiffened.

FLIMSY (A.) thin, flimsy, slight, very weak, or of little substance.

FLINCH (V.) to give way, start back, grow fearful, leave off, or decline a thing; also to strike, scratch, or cut the flesh by a stroke with the nail of the middle-finger.

FLING (V.) to cast, throw, or hurl from off, or out of a place; and in the *Counting Language*, to cheat or bubble a person out of a sum of money at cards, dice, &c.

FLING (S.) a throw at a person or thing by either a stick, &c. or in words, to weaken a person's reputation, by saying something to his discredit.

FLINT (S.) a stone, whose property it is to strike fire very freely upon a piece of steel.

FLINT (S.) the shire-town of *Flintshire* in *North-Wales*, is but a small town, and of very little note for any thing but an old, ruinous castle, and having privilege of sending one member to parliament; it is very thinly and poorly inhabited, not having so much as a market in it; it is distant from *London* 150 computed, and 201 measured miles.

FLINTSHIRE (S.) is one of the northern counties in *Wales*, not quite so mountainous as some others are, interlaced with fertile valleys, which afford plenty of corn and pasturage; and though it yields much honey, yet is defective of wood and fruits; is sufficiently watered, and hath several safe harbours for ships to ride and anchor in; the mountainous or hilly parts are well furnished with mines of pit-coal, lead-ore, &c. It is about 40 miles in circumference, and is computed to have about 3,200 houses; it is principally in the diocese of *St. Asaph*, though part of it is in the diocese of *Chester*; there are 28 parishes and two market-towns in it; it sends two members to parliament, viz. one for the county, and one for the shire-town.

FLINTY (A.) full of, or like to flints; also of a cruel, hard-hearted disposition.

FLIP (S.) a sort of liquor in great request among the sailors, made up of small beer, sugar, and brandy.

FLIPPANT (A.) nimble-tongued, talkative, brisk, airy, merry.

FLIRT (S.) a banter, joke, or sudden motion; also a light, whorish woman.

FLIRT (V.) to banter, joke, throw squibs, or reflexions upon the company, to speak slighting; also a sudden motion of short continuance to do something.

FLITCH (S.) the name of the side of a hog, when cured, dried, and made bacon of, without the head or legs.

FLITTER (S.) a rag or tatter, a thing mangled or torn to pieces.

FLUTTING (S.) moving, flying, or going from one place to another.

FLOAT (V.) to swim backwards or forwards upon the surface of the water, just as the wind or tide drives.

FLOAT (S.) a quill or cork that swims upon the surface of the water, to shew whereabouts the hook and bait of a fishing-line are, used by anglers in rivers and still waters; also a parcel of logs or large sticks of timber, fastened at the ends, to carry down burthens with the tide or stream; also to lie in some convenient part of the river, to keep them moist, and preserve them from tearing or rending with the heat of the sun, till they are wanted to make masts, build houses, or other proper uses.

FLOATING (S.) with the *Farmers*, is the letting or rushing in of water upon a meadow or low land, so as to overflow; also the separating the curd from the whey, in making cheese; also the swimming or moving upon the surface of the water, according to its motion, or along with the current or tide that acts in a river or sea; and in *Weaving*, it is when some of the threads break, so that the shoot or warp is not bound down close or tight, but lying up loose is subject to be easily broke.

FLOCK (S.) a large number, or drove of sheep, goats, geese, &c.

FLOCK (V.) to assemble, run, or come together in large numbers.

FLOCKS (S.) tufts of wool, commonly of the worst sort, used to stuff chairs, make ordinary beds, &c.

FLOG (V.) to whip, scourge, or lash with rods, small cords, withs, &c.

FLOOD (S.) the coming in, or flowing upwards of the sea or tide; also the overflowing or inundation of the sea, river, or any kind of waters, as well rain as river, &c. also a large quantity of tears that a person sheds upon a real or pretended account of sorrow or grief.

FLOOD (V.) to run over in great abundance, a term used in *Midwifery*, for a woman that has too great a quantity of the *menses*, or that in child-birth expends nature too freely, by an extraordinary flux of blood.

FLOOK, FLOUK, or FLUKE (S.) the bearded end of an anchor, fish-hook, &c. made bearded and crooked on purpose to hold fast.

FLOOR (S.) the plain area or surface of a room, whether natural of earth, or artificial of wood, stone, &c.

FLOOR (V.) to lay or make the plain area or surface of a room smooth, level, or even; also to cover it with boards, stone, brick, &c.

FLO'RA (S.) the imaginary goddess of flowers; some say she was a famous courtesan, that by her infamous practices got a great deal of wealth, and left it to the *Roman* state, to celebrate her birth-day with plays, &c. who to take off the odium, called her the goddess of the gardens or flowers; she is painted in a garment of divers colours, with a garland of flowers.

FLORA'LIA (S.) among the *Romans*, sports instituted in honour of *Flora*, and observed the four last days in *April*, and the first of *May*, at which time shameless strumpets went up and down the streets naked, using lascivious gestures, and obscene speeches, who were usually called together by the sound of a trumpet; they also baited and hunted goats, hares, &c. and elephants walked upon ropes for the people's diversion; also games instituted at *Toulouse*, a city of *Languedoc*, by seven wealthy men, anno 1323, who invited all the poets round about, to try their wits for a prize, and he who won it was rewarded with a golden violet; *May-day* was the time appointed; in process of time it was formed into a college, and two other flowers added as prizes; the conquerors were treated with great honour, convey'd to their several homes with musick and guards, and they, and all the candidates, nobly treated.

FLOREN or FLO'RIAN (S.) both an imaginary and a real coin; real, it is of divers values, according to the place where, and metal whereof it is made; the silver *florins* of *Holland* are worth about two and twenty pence half-penny sterling; those of *Genoa*, &c. about eight pence farthing sterling; pieces of three *florins* are called *ducatoons*: As a money-account, the *florin* is used by the *Italian*, *Dutch*, and *German* merchants and bankers in keeping their books, and making out their accounts, but variously valued, and subdivided; formerly in *England* there were gold coins that were called *florins*.

FLO'RENTINE (S.) a particular sort of tart, so called; also a native, or inhabitant of *Florence* in *Italy*; also a particular sort of marble, the veins of which have a natural resemblance to houses, buildings, &c. by some called landscape marble.

FLO'RID (A.) any thing in its prime, beauty, or splendor; also a thing curiously ornamented, a speech full of rhetoric, a very eloquent oration or person.

FLO'RIDNESS (S.) eloquence, a ready and beautiful manner of expressing one's thoughts, either by word or writing.

FLO'RIST (S.) a person skilled, or delighting in the study, cultivation, and nature of all sorts of flowers.

FLO'TA or FLO'TILLA (S.) the plate-fleet, which the *Spaniards* send annually to some parts of the *West-Indies*.

FLO'TAGES (S.) what swims or floats closely upon the surface of the sea, or navigable rivers.

FLO'TSON or FLO'TZAM (S.) such goods as are lost by shipwreck, and that swim upon the surface of the waters, which by the commission of the lord high-admiral are given to him.

FLOUNCE (V.) to rush or jump into the water as it were by some sudden impulse; to go away abruptly out of company, and expressing

signs of displeasure both by words and actions; also to speak or behave haughtily, angrily, and disdainfully; also to ornament a garment with furbelows.

FLOUNDER (S.) an excellent, pleasant, and valuable small flat fish.

FLOUNDERING (S.) the rustling noise a thing makes by falling.

FLOURISH (S.) a curious ornament in fine writing or discourse; also a vaunting, boasting, or out-braving; in *Musick*, a wild sort of overture, to try whether the instrument is, or to bring the voice in tune, and to bring the hand into a proper position for the key of the composition, then going to be play'd or sung.

FLOURISH (V.) to live in plenty and esteem; to thrive, or grow rich; to become fruitful, or grow ripe; in the art of *Writing*, it is to make great letters, knots, figures, &c. by a ready, easy, and swift motion of the hand, to set off and adorn the writing; also a curious sort of needle-work, done upon fine muslin, &c. In *War*, it is the graceful manner of displaying the colours, which the ensigns or standard-bearers make use of upon extraordinary occasions; also to brag, boast, or pretend to a great deal more than a person is able to do; also to run over the several keys, strings, &c. of a musical instrument, before the beginning of a grand performance, to see whether the instruments are in tune, and to put the hand in a proper position for the key of the composition.

FLOUT (V.) to mock, despise, jeer, or make game at a person or thing.

FLOUTING (S.) speaking scornfully, proudly, or disdainfully; to shew one's resentment, by disrespectful words.

FLOW (V.) to come upon a person or thing greatly or hastily, like the motion of water when the tide is coming in.

FLOWN or FLED (A.) run, gone, or flew away, made its escape, or got off.

FLOW'ER (S.) that part of a plant which contains the organs of generation, or those proper for the propagation of its kind; and in *Grain* or *Fruit*, is that which precedes the corn, produce, or seed.

FLOW'ER (V.) to produce, or bring forth flowers or blossoms, like fruit-trees; to smile, mantle, or be brisk and lively, like bottled drink.

FLOWERED (A.) ornamented, adorned, mingled, or sprinkled with flowers, particularly spoken of silks wove with variety of colours and flowers.

FLUCTUATE (V.) to swim or move upon the surface of the waters all manner of ways; also to waver in opinion, to be unsettled in judgment and resolution, relating to any thing.

FLUCTUATING (A.) wavering, unsettled, irresolute; also floating or swimming backwards and forwards, &c.

FLUCTUATION (S.) a wavering, floating, or being undetermined.

FLUE (S.) the soft or downy hair of a rabbit, feathers of a fowl, &c. also the passage of a chimney thro' which the smoke ascends and evacuates.

FLUENCY or FLUENTNESS (S.) readiness of speaking or writing pertinently upon any subject.

FLUENT (A.) eloquent, ready, or prepared to speak or write upon any subject at any time.

FLUID (A.) ready, or easily flowing, like water; from whence all bodies that naturally have, or artificially are brought to such a confidence and property, are called *fluid* bodies, as wine, oil, metal in flux, &c.

FLUIDITY or FLUIDNESS (S.) the property or inclination of moving or flowing easily, like water, that any body has naturally or may be reduced to artificially.

FLUMINERY (S.) a cooling confidence, or sort of paste or jelly, made by the boiling up of oat-meal and water together.

FLUX (S.) a flux, course, current, or stream, particularly the state of a metalline, or other body, that before was hard and solid, but now by fusion reduced into a state of fluidity.

FLUXORES (S.) among the *Miners*, a sort of sparr, soft and transparent.

FLURT or FLIRT (V.) to throw or sprinkle water about with one's fingers, a hauff, &c.

FLURT (S.) a whore, a forry wench, &c.

FLUSH (S.) at *Cribbage*, and other games upon the cards, is when the whole number held, or otherwise according to the law of the game, is all of one sort or suit; also a blush or red colour arising in the countenance upon hearing immodest words, &c. and sometimes occasioned by an internal disorder; also great plenty of money, wares, trade, &c.

FLUSH (V.) to blush, or grow red in the face all of a sudden; to pour in or overload, to have too great a plenty of money, &c. also to elevate a person's mind with good news, great praises, or expectations, &c.

FLUSTERED (A.) put into disorder, frightened, somewhat intoxicated with liquor.

FLUTE (S.) a wind-musical instrument very much in use, of which there are various sorts, as, concert *flute*, octave *flute*, *German flute*, &c.

FLUTE (V.) in *Architecture*, is to channel or cut into a set number of hollows, with a small fillet between each, the columns of the richer orders, to render them still more beautiful.

FLUTINGS (S.) the channels, hollows, or gutters cut in a column.

FLUTTER (V.) to fly about hastily, to make a noise or bustle, to do a thing imperfectly, and as it were in a hurry, fright, or confusion.

FLUX (S.) the regular and periodical coming

in of the tide, or the motion of any thing in a fluid condition; in *Physick*, it is an extraordinary issue, or evacuation of some humour, and according to their seats are variously denominated, as a *flux* of the belly, uterine *flux*, salivary *flux*, &c. In *Chymistry*, it is the reducing metals that by nature are hard and solid, to a condition of flowing, and then it is said to be in *flux*, for which purpose various powders or preparations are made use of, as powder of antimony is an approved one, to facilitate the ready melting iron or steel, &c.

FLUXIBLE (A.) any thing that can be reduced to the state of flowing or running, by heat or fire, &c.

FLUXIONS (S.) in *Physick*, is a sudden collection of morbid matter in any part of the body; also a particular arithmetick, or analysis of infinitely small, variable quantities; or the method of finding an infinitely small quantity, which being taken an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a given quantity.

FLY (V.) to move thro' the air by the assistance of wings, like birds; also to make haste, to run, move, or go swiftly.

FLY (S.) an insect, so called; also the regulating instrument of a juck, clock, &c. that keeps the whole machine in due order; also the name of that part of a mariner's compass upon which the 32 points of the wind are wrote down; also the name of a large boat or vessel with a broad bow, used in the coasting trade; also the name of a light, close-bodied coat much in fashion at this time.

FLYERS (S.) in *Architecture*, such flairs as go straight, and do not wind round, and whose steps are quadrangular.

FLYING (S.) moving thro' the air by the help of wings; going from place to place, in a swift or expeditious manner.

FLYING BRIDGES (S.) in *Fortification*, are made of two small bridges laid one upon the other, so that the uppermost is moved forward by the help of ropes and pulleys, till the end is joined to the designed place.

FLYING CAMP (S.) a small part of an army, both horse and foot, that continually keep the field, making divers motions to prevent the incursions of the enemy.

FLYING PINION (S.) is a part of a clock, that has a fly or fan to gather air, and so to bridle the rapidity of its motion, when the weight descends in the striking part.

FOAM or FOME (S.) the white scum, froth or surge of the sea; the froth or spittle of a horse, boar, &c. rais'd by hard running, &c.

FOAM (V.) to be vastly enraged, angry, or mad, so that the spittle is as it were dried up, and comes out of the mouth involuntarily, like a wild boar that is closely hunted, and wounded; also to rise in froth or white scum, like a turbulent or disturbed sea.

FOB

FOI

- FOB (V.)** to put off with an excuse, to goll, deceive, or cheat.
- FOB (S.)** a small pocket, usually made in the waist-band of mens breeches to put watches, gold, or other valuables in, privately or separately; also a trick, put-off, cheat, &c.
- FO'CAGE (S.)** a tax or duty called hearth-money, chimney-money, or fire-money, being a certain sum levied upon every house, according to the number of fires or chimneys that were in it.
- FO'CUS (S.)** in *Geometry* and the *Conick Sections*, is the point in the circle, parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola, wherein the rays reflected from all the parts of these curves do concur and meet.
- FO'DDER (S.)** any sort of provision or food for cattle; also the name of a quantity of lead, which in divers places is of divers weights, as in *London* it is 19 hundred and $\frac{1}{2}$, at *Newcastle* 21 hundred, in *Derbyshire* 24 hundred, sometimes more, sometimes less, according to the custom of the several liberties where it is melted or made.
- FO'DDER (V.)** to provide straw, hay, oats, &c. for cattle to lie on, and eat of.
- FOE (S.)** an enemy, one who endeavours to hurt or destroy another.
- FOE'DERAL (A.)** something belonging to a covenant, article, or agreement.
- FOE'TOR (S.)** a stink, or unpleasant smell, for which reason the physicians give this name to a stinking breath.
- FOE'TUS (S.)** the young of any thing in the womb, after all its parts are perfected or formed, but generally restrained to the human species.
- FOG (S.)** a thick mist, or gathering together of vapours in the air, so that things at a small distance cannot be distinctly perceived.
- FO'GGY (A.)** obscure, dark, thick weather; also unfetted, thick, unrefined ale, &c.
- FOH (Part.)** oh nasty, filthy, or good-for-nothing person or thing.
- FOIBLE (S.)** the natural weakness or inclination of a person in liking or preferring one person or thing very solicitously before another, without just reason.
- FOIL (S.)** a blunt, or instrument to learn the art of small sword or fencing with; also any thing that sets off, ornaments, or makes another thing look better; also what is put on the back-side of looking-glasses; to make them reflect, or as the bottoms of crystals, &c. in rings, to make them resemble precious stones; also a sure of husband throw, or half full in wrestling.
- FOIL (V.)** to put in disorder, to trouble, vex, or confuse; to conquer or overcome; also to ornament, embellish, or set off to the best advantage.
- FOI'LING (S.)** the putting something under real or fictitious stones or jewels, to render them the more beautiful; also the disordering, conquering, or over-powering a person,

FOM

- &c. also the imperfect traces or marks of deers feet upon the grass, that are scarcely visible.
- FOIN (V.)** in *Fencing*, is to make a pass or thrust at a person.
- FOINES (S.)** the furs or skins of weasels, ferrets, &c.
- FOIST (V.)** to insert, forge, or put in, a part sentence, word, &c. into a book or writing surreptitiously, with an evil intent, to make it pass as genuine.
- FOLD (S.)** a place to collect or put sheep in, to preserve them from the weather, wild beasts, &c. also the doubling up, or plaiting of a garment, particularly in the skirts of mens upper coats.
- FOLD (V.)** to collect sheep together in an inclosed place, to fodder them, &c. also to plait or double up a garment, piece of cloth, or other thing.
- FOLDAGE (S.)** a right or liberty of folding or collecting sheep together in a field, &c.
- FOLE or FOAL (S.)** the young colt of a mare, ass, &c.
- FOLE (V.)** to bring forth young colts.
- FO'LIAGE (S.)** in *Painting*, *Carving*, &c. ornamental work, representing leaves or flowers; also a cluster or assemblage of branches, leaves, flowers, &c.
- FO'LIATING (S.)** spreading or sticking a composition of proper matter upon the back of looking-glasses, to make them reflect the images that stand before them.
- FO'LIO (S.)** properly signifies a leaf, tho' very frequently it is confounded with *page*; in *Mercantile Ledgers*, the double face, or right and left hand opening of the book, is numbered both alike; it is a term used also by *Bookbinders*, for such paper or volumes as is printed in whole sheets, one page of which is one side of an half sheet of any size whatever.
- FOLK (S.)** the same with people or inhabitants of any place or nation.
- FO'LKINGHAM (S.)** in *Lincolnshire*, though it is situate very pleasantly upon a rising ground, in a very healthful air, and supplied with several extraordinary good springs, yet it is a town of very small trade, and has a little market weekly on *Thursday*; distant from *London* 83 computed, and 102 measured miles.
- FO'LKSTONE (S.)** a maritime town in *Kent*, very ancient, and now a member of the port of *Dover*, is incorporated by the name of a mayor, jurats, and commonalty; its market is weekly on *Thursday*; distant from *London* 62 computed, and 69 measured miles.
- FOLLOW (V.)** to go after, imitate, or endeavour to do or be like a person or thing; also what is the consequence or deduction of or from a proposition.
- FOLLY (S.)** any sort of weakness, foolishness, imperfection, or irregularity.
- FOMENT (V.)** to breed, nourish, encourage, or abet a quarrel, disturbance or disagreement;

also to rub, comfort, or cherish an aggrieved part, by applying warm clothes or medicines to abate the swelling, &c.

FOMENTATION (S.) in *Physick*, is of two kinds, *viz.* the liquid, or bathing the whole body, or some part, with warm decoctions of herbs, &c. the dry, which is performed by stuffing bags full of herbs, &c. which being heated, are applied to the aggrieved part.

FOND (A.) passionately in love with, or vehemently desirous of a thing or person.

FONDLE (V.) to humour, please, indulge, play with, or extravagantly love a thing.

FONDNESS (S.) over and above love, indulgence, or value for a person or thing.

FONT (S.) a small room, baptistery, or place partitioned off in a church, or a large basin, wherein water is kept to baptize infants or converts; also the name printers give to a set of letters of one size, both great and small, together with the stops, points, &c. to enable them to compose and print a work in that character, called *English, pica, brevier, &c.* according to what the size may be.

FONTINELLE (S.) a small fountain; in *Surgery*, means any natural or artificial collection and evacuation of humours, as it were from a fountain, as an issue in the arm, leg, back, &c.

FOOD (S.) any thing that is fit for victuals or sustenance, and sometimes it includes drinkables as well as eatables.

FOOL (V.) to impose upon a person, to deceive, bubble, or cheat him.

FOOL (S.) an idiot, or person incapable of distinguishing between right or wrong; also an indiscrete, passionate, irregular person, one who acts contrary to that sense and reason he is endowed with; the ancients represented a fool by a sheep.

FOOLERY (S.) childish, wanton, silly, or unjustifiable words or actions.

FOOL-HARDY (A.) rash, inconsiderate, unreasonable, &c.

FOOLISH (A.) wanton, silly, childish, weak, inconsiderate, &c.

FOOT (S.) that member of the body we walk upon; also the bottom of a ladder, hill, mountain, &c. also a well known measure, consisting of twelve inches; in *Poetry*, a foot is sometimes two, three, or more syllables, called a spondee, dactyl, &c.

FOOT-BOY (S.) a lad, boy, or young person, not yet arrived to the age and stature of a man, kept to go of errands, clean knives, wait at table, &c.

FOOT-HOOKS or **FUTTOKS** (S.) the compassing timbers which give the breadth and bearing to a ship.

FOOTING (S.) an entrance to or beginning of a thing; also when a person has got or made some considerable advances in a thing, he is said to have got good footing.

FOOTMAN (S.) a man servant that is to run or go of errands, to attend or wait upon the master or mistress when they go abroad,

by walking or riding immediately behind 'em, to be ready to execute any orders, carry any messages, &c. they shall be appointed; also any person that travels or goes on foot.

FOOTMANSHIP (S.) the performance, quality, or capacity of a good walker or footman; also the duty or office of a footman.

FOOTMAN'S MAUND (S.) in the *Canting Language*, is an artificial store, such as beggars make upon their arms, legs, &c.

FOOT-PACE (S.) a term in *Architecture*, for the broad place or space that is put in a flight of stairs, for the more commodious going up and down; also a mat, cloth or other covering spread about a chair or bed of state; also the common rate of motion that a person or traveller goes or walks, when on foot, and neither on horse-back, nor in a carriage.

FOOT-PAD (S.) a rogue or thief that walks on foot, and robs persons that are travelling the roads, or walking the streets.

FOOT-STEP (S.) the mark, tract, or impression made by a foot in the clay, sand, &c. also any remains or traces left of a thing, whereby it might be judged or found out what the thing was; also a small rising to get up into a coach, &c. or any thing to rest the foot on.

FOP (S.) a whimsical, foolish, empty fellow, one that is wholly taken up about modes and fashions in dress, and by the effeminateness of his behaviour, comes nearer to a woman than a man.

FOPPERY (S.) foolishness, extravagant gaiety in dress, fantastical effeminateness, wantonness, &c.

FOR (Part.) a word used to shew why a thing is or is not to be done; also a word of negation, or letting a thing alone, used in the composition of other words, as *forbear, forgive, forsake, &c.*

FORAGE (V.) to collect, get, or provide food, &c. for horses.

FORAGE (S.) provision for horses, such as corn, hay, straw, &c.

FORAGER (S.) he that goes to seek, buy or provide necessaries for horses.

FORBEAR (V.) to let alone, leave off, discontinue.

FORBEARANCE (S.) the discontinuing, leaving off, or letting a thing alone; also the premium paid for the use of a sum of money, called *forbearance money*.

FORBID (V.) to order a person not to do a thing; to countermand orders that were given before, &c.

FORCE (S.) compulsion, constraint, violence, power, might, strength; in a *Law Sense*, it is the doing an act illegally, as entering a person's house, by breaking open the door, &c. in *Mechanicks*, it is the same thing with power, and means so much impetus, or acting upon a thing, as is applied to it, whether weight, strength of men, horses, water, elasticity of a spring, &c.

FORCE (V.) to compel, constrain, make, or oblige a person to do what is against their will or inclinations; to ravish, or carnally know or lie with a woman without her consent; to burst or break open a door or other fastening by violence; also to make wine fine by art.

FORCED (A.) compelled, or made to do a thing against a person's will or inclination, &c.

FORCEPS (S.) a surgeon's instrument to take up or hold dead, proud, or corrupted flesh, in order to cut it off from the sound part.

FORCERS (S.) an instrument used to pull out teeth.

FORCES (S.) the troops or armies of any nation or people.

FORCIBLE (A.) powerful, strong, prevailing, undeniable; in *Law*, it is either the violent entering into a house, &c. or the like maintaining or keeping possession against a lawful power.

FORCIBLENESS (S.) violence, might, power, or a strong compelling, or forcing quality.

FORD (S.) a part of a river that is easily passable, by reason of its shallowness.

FORD (V.) to pass or go over a river or other water on foot, to wade through or cross.

FORDABLE (A.) a river, &c. that is shallow or passable, whose waters may be waded or walked through or over.

FORDABLENESS (S.) the possibility or capability of a river's being gone over easily, or without danger of drowning.

FORE-APPOINT (V.) to ordain or appoint before a thing comes to pass.

FORE-ARM (V.) to tell, prepare, or make a person ready against what may hereafter come to pass.

FOREBODE (V.) to prophesy or foretell, to imagine, think, or surmise what shall come to pass; to be ominous.

FORE-BOLTS (S.) iron pins made with an eye at each end, into which an iron forelock or key is driven, to prevent its starting, particularly used in *Ship-building*, to keep the timbers firm.

FORECAST (S.) contrivance, or well consulting or thinking upon a thing before it is undertaken.

FORECAST (V.) to consider well upon a matter, and project the manner of doing it before it be put in execution.

FORE-CASTLE (S.) in a *Ship*, that part or place where the fore-mast stands.

FORE-CLOSE (V.) a *Law* term, signifying to bar, exclude, shut out, or prevent persons, otherwise entitled to claim, from the enjoying an estate for ever.

FORE-CLOSED (A.) prevented, barred, hindered, shut out, or excluded before-hand.

FORE-COURSE (S.) the fore-sail of a ship.

FORE-DOOR (S.) the door in the principal front of a house, next the street, road, &c.

FORE-FATHERS (S.) predecessors, those that lived a great while ago; and is taken both in a general and particular sense for the

inhabitants of the same nation or kingdom, or else for the originals of a particular family.

FORE-FINGER (S.) that which is next to the thumb.

FORE-FOOT (S.) in *Quadrupeds*, that foot or leg next the head; also a *Sea* term, used when one ship lies or falls cross another.

FORE-FRONT (S.) the face, or outside of any thing.

FOREGO (V.) to decline, let alone, give up, desist from, quit all right or claim to; also to out-do or go, to leave behind, or go beyond, to excel.

FORE-GO'ERS (S.) harbingers or purveyers, who go before the king in his progress, to make provision for his reception.

FOREHEAD (S.) the upper part of the face, or that from the eye-brows to the top of the head.

FOREIGN (A.) any thing that comes from another kingdom or dominion; also whatever digresses or departs from the question or matter in hand; in *Law*, it is used in divers senses, as for an answer that is not triable in the county where it is made, or for an attachment of a foreigner's goods found within the liberty of a city, &c. in the hands of some third person, for the satisfaction of a citizen or freeman, to whom the foreigner oweth money; so any thing that is triable in another county, is called *foreign* matter.

FOREIGN OPPOSER or APPOSER (S.) is an officer in the Exchequer, to whom all sheriffs or bailiffs do repair to be apposed by him of their green wax, after they are apposed of their sums out of the Pipe-office; his business is to examine the sheriff's estreats with the record, and to ask the sheriff what he has to say to every particular sum therein.

FOREIGN PLEA (S.) is refusing the judge as incompetent, because the matter in hand was not within his precinct.

FOREIGN SERVICE (S.) is that whereby a man lord holdeth of another, without the compass of his own fee, or that which a tenant performeth, either to his own lord, or to the lord paramount.

FORE-JUDGE (V.) to judge or sentence before-hand.

FORE-JUDGED (A.) is when the officer of any court is banished or expelled for some offence, or for non-appearance to a bill filed against him.

FORE-KNIGHT (S.) a piece of wood in the shape of a man's head, fast bolted to the beams upon the second deck of a ship.

FORE-LOCKS (S.) such part of a head of hair as hangs down on the fore-part of the head; and in a *Ship*, are small, flat wedges, put into the ends of bolts, to keep them from starting out of the holes, sometimes called keys.

FORE-KNOW (V.) to know that such a thing or event will come to pass, before it actually does.

FORE-KNOWLEDGE (S.) the knowing that

that any thing will be before it actually is.

FORE-LAND or **FORENESS** (S.) in *Navigation*, a point of land running or jutting out into the sea; in *Fortification*, it is a small space of ground between the wall of a place and the moat.

FORELOIN (S.) in *Hunting*, is when a hound going before the rest of the cry meets the chase, and goes away with it.

FORE-MAN (S.) in *Juries*, is the president or chief man, that brings in, and delivers the verdict, &c. In *Trade*, it is a principal workman set over the others, both to direct and govern them.

FORE-MAST (S.) is a large round tree or piece of timber, put to, or fixed in the fore-part of a ship, on which the fore-sail and fore-top-mast sail-yards are carried, usually divided into three parts or distinctions, viz. the fore-mast, which is the whole taken together; the fore-top-mast, which is half the length of the whole; and the fore-top-gallant-mast, which is half the fore-top-mast, or a quarter of the whole.

FOREMOST (A.) in the front of a battle, or beginning of an affair; the first, head, or chief ringleader, &c. in any business.

FORE-NOON (S.) the first or beginning part of the day, any time before noon, or twelve o'clock.

FORE-ORDAIN (V.) to appoint or determine before-hand.

FORE-PART (S.) the principal front of a house, building, &c. the first or beginning part of any thing.

FORE-PRIZE (V.) in *Law*, to except something out of a conveyance.

FORE-RUNNER (S.) a messenger, &c. that comes to apprise persons that some other extraordinary person or thing will shortly come.

FORE-SHEW (V.) to signify, declare, predict, or tell before-hand.

FORE-SAIL (S.) that sail that belongs, or is fixed to the fore-mast.

FORE-SAY or **FOR-SAY** (V.) to recal, undo, renounce, or countermand.

FORE-SEE (V.) to see or know before-hand, to foretel, prognosticate, or predict.

FORE-SHORTEN (V.) a term in *Painting*, importing the perspective representation of a thing.

FORE-SIGHT (S.) the knowledge a person has of the consequence of certain actions, acquired by comparing and considering the nature and tendency of them together.

FORE-SKIN (S.) the skin that covers the top or head of a man's yard, commonly called the prepuce, and is what is partly cut off by those that use circumcision.

FOREST (S.) a large parcel or tract of ground covered with trees, anciently so large as to be 60 days journey, as was the *Hercinian forest*; the Ancients adored forests, imagining a great part of their gods resided there; thence, and the natural gloom and silence of

the place, inspiring well-meaning, and giving opportunity to designing men, most of the superstition that is, and has been in the world, took its rise; the scripture acquainting us, that the *Heathens* and idolatrous *Jews* retired to such places to sacrifice to their false deities; in a *Law Sense*, it is defined to be a certain territory of woody grounds, and fruitful pasture, privileged for wild beasts, and fowls of *forest*, chase, and warren to rest and abide in, under the safe protection of the king, for his delight, meered and bounded with unmovable bounds, marks, meers, and boundaries, known either by matter of record, or prescription, replenished with wild beasts of venery or chase, and with great coverts of vert, for succour of the said beasts, for preservation and continuation of which place, with the vert and venison, there are certain peculiar laws, privileges and officers; as 1. No person can possess a *forest* but the king.

2. None can sit in the courts appointed but by the king's commission. 3. None but the king's officers can do any thing relating to a *forest*. The way of making a *forest* is thus; certain commissioners, appointed under the great seal, view the ground intended, and fence it round; this being reported in chancery, the king causes it to be proclaimed throughout the county where the land lies, that it is a *forest*, and from that time to be governed by the laws of a *forest*, and prohibits all persons to hunt therein without his leave; there are in *England* 63 *forests*, 23 *chases*, and upwards of 780 *parks*.

FORE-STAFF or **CROSS-STAFF** (S.) an instrument formerly much used at sea, to make observation of the sun, moon, or stars, with the face towards the object, but now grown almost out of use.

FORE-STALL (V.) to prevent or anticipate a person or thing, and commonly means buying up cattle, corn, &c. before it comes to the market, and thereby engrossing it or them into few hands, in order to enhance the price, and impose upon the publick, a crime, against which there are severe laws, though seldom executed.

FORE-STALLER (S.) a monopolizer, or engrosser of a commodity, a buyer up of a manufacture, &c. before it comes to market; in *Hunting*, one that plants himself in order to stop the deer that are broke out of the forest.

FORE-STER (S.) an officer appointed by the king's letters patent to walk the forest, and watch the vert and venison, and to attain and prevent all persons committing offences within his walk.

FORE-TEETH (S.) the broad, flat teeth in the front of a person's mouth.

FORE-TELL (V.) to predict or tell that something will come to pass a great while before it happens.

FORE-THOUGHT (S.) a sedate consideration

tion upon the consequences that will follow from particular things, or actions.

FORE-TASTE (S.) a tasting, perceiving, or knowing things before-hand.

FORE-TOP (S.) the front of a perriwig, &c.

FORE-WARN (V.) to caution, or warn a person before a thing happen.

FORFEIT (V.) to do an act for which a person must pay a fine or mulct; also to lose a privilege or possession that was before enjoy'd.

FORFEIT (S.) a fine, mulct, or penalty paid or become due upon the doing or omitting something.

FORFEITABLE (A.) that is liable to be punished by fine, mulct, or loss of the thing itself.

FORFEITURE (S.) the act of doing or omitting something liable to fine, mulct, loss of privilege, &c. also the thing or fine itself so forfeited; among the *old Romans*, *forfeiture* fell to the emperor's Exchequer, by a law made in the reign of *Augustus Caesar*, to augment the publick revenue. It contains,

1. That all persons who lived single should be incapable of receiving any legacy, provided they did not marry within the time assigned by the law; in which case, whatever was bequeathed to them by will, should be entrusted into the Exchequer. 2. Those who had no children should lose one moiety of what was left them by will. 3. All that was given by will, to any person that died in the life of the testator, or after his death, before the will was opened. 4. Every heir, who neglected to revenge the death of him, whose estate he inherited, forfeited his estate to the publick.

FORGE (S.) a smith's hearth where he heats his iron; also a furnace where iron ore is melted.

FORGE (V.) to fashion or make a thing in iron or other metal, by heating and hammering it, &c. also to counterfeit a writing, invent a story, or make a lie.

FORGERY (S.) the act of counterfeiting, cheating, or imposing a false deed or fact upon a person instead of a real one.

FORGET (V.) to lose the remembrance of a thing that was once known.

FORGETFUL (A.) liable or apt to forget any thing, having a bad memory.

FORGETFULNESS (S.) the infirmity of forgetting, or a want of memory.

FORGIVE (V.) to pardon, remit, pass by, or quit a person of a debt, fault, trespass, omission, &c.

FORGIVENESS (S.) pardon, remission, quitting, or releasing.

FORGOE' or FOREGOE' (V.) to give up or quit the claim or right a person has, or makes to a thing; to leave off or discontinue.

FORK (S.) an instrument commonly made of iron with prongs, to stick into, and hold things fast, and when made about five inches long, are used to take up the flesh or victuals

we eat, and when made larger have commonly some appellation added to it to distinguish it, such as *fish-fork*, *dung-fork*, &c.

FORKED (A.) any thing made or growing with prongs or divisions in it like a fork, so the heads of deer, and all other cattle with two horns or branches.

FORLORN (A.) dismal, frightful, afflicted, miserable, comfortless, distressed, alone, helpless, despairing; in *War*, these soldiers that are sent upon some dangerous enterprise, or that make the first onset in a battle, &c. are called the *forlorn-b* *pe*.

FORLORNNESS (S.) the unhappy condition of widows, orphans, or others that have lost their comfort and support, and are without friends or relief.

FORM (S.) the method, manner, shape of animals, flowers, fruits, &c. or way of doing things; also so much as a printer composes to be worked off at a time, which is commonly one face or side of a sheet; in *Hunting*, it is the seat of a hare; in *Schools*, it is the seat or bench the scholars sit on, and sometimes it is the degree of learning that a number of lads are in or about; and in a *Physical Sense*, it is the result of matter and motion guided by the power of the Creator, to compose the shape or body.

FORM (V.) to make, contrive, invent, or devise; also to shape, &c.

FORMAL (A.) precise, pretendedly exact and punctual, very stiff and affected; also the being over and above ceremonious.

FORMALIST (S.) one who confines himself to great punctuality, preciseness and ceremony.

FORMALITY (S.) ceremony, preciseness, stiffness, affectation.

FORMALITIES (S.) the dress, robes, or particular ornaments that magistrates of cities, members of corporations, &c. wear upon solemn occasions; also the ceremonious doing of any thing.

FORMALIZE (V.) to act, or pretend to be very exact, punctual and ceremonious.

FORMALLY (Part.) any thing done in a stiff, set, punctual, or ceremonious way or manner.

FORMATION (S.) the making, methodising, or doing a thing regularly.

FORMER (A.) the person or thing spoken of before.

FORMERLY (Part.) in time past, heretofore, &c.

FORMIDABLE (A.) terrible, frightful, dreadful, that occasions great fear or disorder.

FORMOT or FOREMOST (S.) he that goes in the front; also one that excels or goes beyond another in arts or sciences, any one that is most ready or capable to do a thing.

FORMULAR (S.) in *Physick* is a small or little form or prescription used in extemporaneous practice; in *Divinity*, it is a confession of faith; in *Law*, it is a rule or model, prescribed

scribed and decreed by authority for the form and manner of an act, instrument, proceeding, &c. The Roman law was full of them for a opt out, divorces, stipulations, &c.

FORMULARY (S.) a writing containing the form of an oath, attestation, abjuration, &c. also the public liturgy or national book of church services, prayers, &c. are called *formularies*.

FORNICATE (V.) to be guilty of, or commit fornication.

FORNICATION (S.) the act of uncleanness, or carnal conversation between single or unmarried persons of both sexes.

FORNICATOR (S.) a whore-master, and commonly is spoke of one that converses with several women criminally, whether married, or single.

FORAGE (S.) all sorts of provision for cattle, especially horses, in time of war.

FORAGE (V.) to go up and down the country, to get hay, straw, oats, &c. especially in time of war, for the use of the troopers horses, &c.

FORSAKE (V.) to leave alone, or go away from, to quit, or leave off the practice of any thing.

FORSOOTH (S.) the mistress, or head of a family.

FORSOOTH (Part.) an expression of banter, game, or contempt, wherein a great deal of the meaning is contained in the manner of speaking, easement of the voice, or the motion and posture of the body.

FORSWEAR (V.) to swear falsely, or affirm that to be true, which a person knows to be false; also to abuse, renounce, forsake, or oblige one's self not to do a certain thing under a certain penalty by a vow, resolution, or oath.

FORT (S.) a small place of defence strong by nature, or made so by art, both for the prevention of the enemy's straggling up into the country, or coming down too far, and also to preserve the people therein; there are many forts denominated from their particular use.

FORTH (Part.) abroad, or out of a place; also the name of one of the greatest rivers in Scotland.

FORTH-COMING (Part.) ready to be produced, or now coming out.

FORETHINK (V.) to meditate and consider of the consequences of things before a person acts or does them.

FORTHWITH (Part.) immediately, presently, with all speed or expedition.

FORTIFIABLE (A.) that may be strengthened, fortified, defended, or made safer than at present it is.

FORTIFICATION (S.) the art of building such walls, ramparts, battlements, or out-works before or near a town, army, &c. as may render it more capable of being defended against the attacks of an enemy, either by

set or land, and is divided into several branches or parts, *viz.*

Natural Fortification, which is building a fort, castle, &c. in such a place that by nature is very difficult of access, and consequently wants but little art to complete its defence.

Defensive Fortification, that is chiefly employed about the preservation and strengthening the place pitched upon, and is what relates to governors of towns, &c. principally to look after.

Offensive Fortification, is chiefly concerned about the prejudicing the enemy, and is what the besiegers mostly regard.

Regular Fortification, is when the bastions are all equal, or one whose figure is a regular polygon, the sides and angles being at the distance of a musket-shot one from another; and irregular, the contrary, &c.

FORTIFY (V.) to make strong, by making regular defences both in respect of towns, cities, &c. and by arguments or reasons for doing this or that.

FORTITUDE (S.) is that virtue or resolution of mind that goes through difficulties with calmness and serenity, that pursues virtuous undertakings, notwithstanding any oppositions that may be made against, or discouragements that may attend the pursuance thereof.

FORTITUDES (S.) the advantageous situations, or accidental, beneficial conjunctions, &c. of the stars, to give astrological success to any enquiry.

FORTRESS (S.) any place that persons retire to for security against enemies, that is either naturally strong by its situation, or made so by building proper defences, according to the rules of fortification.

FORTUITOUS (A.) any thing that comes by chance, accidentally or unforeseenly.

FORTUITOUSNESS (S.) accidentalness, casualness, or the happening by chance.

FORTUNATE (A.) *suavis*, happy, lucky, that falls out just as a person wishes or desires.

FORTUNATELY (Part.) that happens or succeeds well or luckily.

FORTUNATENESS (S.) success, prosperity, happiness, thriving.

FORTUNE (S.) a goddess, which the Ancients believed was the governess of their affairs, and that she distributed wealth and honour at her pleasure; she is commonly represented in the figure of a blind woman, standing upon the top of a wheel, with wings at her feet; she was likewise represented by several other hieroglyphicks, especially by the Romans, who erected many temples to her under different names, imagining she had the possession and disposal of honours, riches, pleasures, and all the happiness of this life; sometime providence is meant by this word.

FORTUNIS (S.) with the *Adversus*, are the

the planets *Jupiter* and *Venus*, who are supposed to be tokeners of happiness or success.

FORWARD (A.) one that is very willing or ready to do or promote a thing; also spoke of a piece of work, of which a great part is finished; also one of a ready wit, or a quick apprehensive genius; also one that is gone before another in a journey.

FORWARDNESS (S.) readiness, eagerness, willingness.

FOSS (S.) a moat, ditch, or trench; and with the *Surgeons*, a cavity in a bone, with a large opening, but not perforated.

FOSSIL (S.) any sort of mineral, or hard stony material body, that grows in, and is dug out of the earth.

FOSS-WAY (S.) one of the four principal highways made by the *Romans* in *England*, so called on account of its being ditched on both sides; it leads from *Cornwall* through *Devonshire*, by *Coventry*, *Leicester*, *Newark*, &c. and to *Lincoln*.

FOSTER (V.) to nourish, take care of, bring up, preserve, or educate.

FOSTER-CHILD (S.) a child brought up by a nurse, friend, or any person that is not its natural parent.

FOSTER-FATHER (S.) he that takes care of, and brings up another man's child, knowing it to be so.

FO'THER (S.) food for cattle; also a ton or weight for weighing lead of different values in different countries.

FOUL (A.) nasty, dirty, filthy, undecent and unmannerly; also unfair or cheating.

FOUL (V.) to make a thing dirty, nasty, or filthy; also a *Sea* term for being tangled, or unavoidably and troublesomely engaged with any thing else.

FOULDAGE (S.) the same with *foldage*, which see.

FOULDS (S.) the plaits or doublings in a garment.

FOULLY (Part.) nastily, filthily; also unjustly, dishonestly, or basely.

FOULNESS (S.) the name of an island in *Effex*, where many wild fowl used to haunt; also the dirtiness or filthiness of a thing, or the quality of a person's language and behaviour; also the dishonesty or cheats used by some gamblers, to impose upon raw persons; also any unfair practice whatever.

FOULSHAM (S.) in *Norfolk*, a pretty large town, whose market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 90 computed, and 102 measured miles.

FOUND (V.) to establish, settle, or appoint a certain building for some particular use, as a college for the study of the law, divinity, history, &c. also to cast any thing in any sort of metals, as guns, bells, pipes, coins, &c. also the owning or acknowledging that I have got something that was lost or unknown.

FOUNDATION (S.) in *Building*, is the first

part or beginning of the work; and in *Literature*, &c. it is the premises or arguments upon which the book, debate, &c. is made or supported.

FOUNDER (S.) a person that appropriates a certain sum of money or estate for the doing some particular thing, as the building or endowing a college, &c. also a person that works in metals, and after melting them runs them into various forms for sundry purposes, in moulds proper to the several occasions.

FOUNDER (V.) to grow tired, weary, and incapable of continuing a work or journey, particularly spoken of horses that are diseased in the feet; and in the *Sea Language*, it means the sinking or destroying a ship at sea, which by reason of her weakness, or splitting upon a shoal, sand, rock, &c. becomes full of water, and so is lost or sunk.

FOUNDLING (S.) a child found or taken up accidentally in the street, field, &c. without knowing to whom it belongs, and of which the parent is obliged to take care, and be at the expence of bringing up.

FOUNDRY or **FOUNDERY** (S.) the art of melting, running, or casting metals into any form; also the house or place where such work is performed.

FOUNTAIN (S.) the source, spring, or head of a river, or any place where water breaks first out of the earth; also the name of artificial water-works that are put in princes, noblemen, and gentlemen's gardens, for curiosity and pleasure, which go by various names, according to their form and embellishment; also the original or first beginning from whence or whom any thing comes, or is made by.

FOUR (S.) the number marked 4 or IV. Some have affirmed this to be a mysterious hieroglyphick, that most nations mean *God*, or the supreme Being by, because they write *יהוה*, the *Assyrians* *Adad*, the *Egyptians* *Amon*, the *Perthians* *Syre*, the *Greeks* *Θεος*, the *Latins* *Deus*, &c.

FOURCH (S.) a delay, put-off, or prolonging a cause or matter in law.

FOURCHEE (A.) in *Heraldry*, is a cross, &c. forked at the ends, and those forks being composed of straight lines, have blunt or flat ends, as if they were cut or sawn off.

FOUR-CORNERS (S.) the four angles or meetings of any quadrangular figure or room; and in the *Menage*, it is supposing the volt or round to be divided into four parts or quarters, upon each of which the horse makes a round or two at trot or gallop.

FOURTH (A.) as it respects the order of things, is three places distant from unity, or the first, that being included in the number.

FOURTH (S.) in *Music*, is one of the harmonick intervals or concords, it is sometimes called diatessaron, which the ancients deemed one of the greatest or most perfect concords;

but by the moderns is esteemed a very imperfect one.

FOWL (S.) any sort of winged creatures, commonly called birds.

FOWL (V.) to hunt, kill, or catch birds in toils, with guns, &c.

FO'WLER (S.) a hunter, killer, or catcher of birds.

FO'WLING-PIECE (S.) a light, small gun, generally with a pretty long barrel, used by gentlemen to shoot wild fowl, small birds, &c.

FOX (S.) a four-footed creature well known, commonly of the size of a middling dog, with a large bushy tail, and of a rank or strong smell, runs swiftly, and uses a great many turnings and windings to avoid his pursuers; the *English* gentry are very much addicted to hunt this creature, which is reckoned the cunningest of all; also a name for a fly, cunning, or designing person, or one that hides his intentions by many shifting pretences; *Emblematically*, it represents a general or other person that gets the advantage over his enemies, by prudent counsels, and wise advice, rather than by force and great armies.

FOX (V.) to cheat, deceive, or pretend one thing and design another; and in the *Brewing Trade*, it is to give the liquor a strong, disagreeable taste, especially in hot weather; also to make a person drunk or fuddled.

FOY or FO'WEY (S.) in *Cornwall*, is situated upon an arm of the sea, which makes a very commodious haven for abundance of shipping, which, tho' it is narrow, is very deep for three miles up the country; the entrance of which is strongly fortified with black houses, &c. Formerly it enjoyed great privileges, and fitted many ships at the common charge, which frequently cruised upon the *French*, &c. and thereby greatly enriched themselves; but that procedure has been long at an end, though still it is inhabited by many considerable merchants, who send vast quantities of pit coals and other fish abroad, which turn to good account. The town is very ordinary, the buildings being ill contrived and so confusedly crowded together, that there is no open street belonging to it, only many intricate passages. The corporation consists of a mayor, eight aldermen, two assistants, and a recorder &c. The burgesses are chosen by all the inhabitants that pay rent and lot; it sends two members to parliament; it is distant from *London* 192 computed, and 240 measured miles.

FOY (S.) a treat given by a person to his friends or acquaintance, upon his change of, or bettering his station in life, removing to a new habitation, going or setting out upon a journey, putting on new clothes, &c.

FRACTION (S.) a rent in a piece of cloth, garment, &c. also a quarrel, disturbance, or dissension among friends or acquaintance; and in *Arithmetick*, it is properly a part of some

whole thing or number, of which the arithmeticians have many sorts, as decimal fractions, sexagenary fractions, and vulgar fractions; and these last they subdivide as follows.

A proper or simple Fraction, which is when the quantity expressed is less than an unit or whole thing, and hath its numerator always less than its denominator, as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, &c.

An improper Fraction, which is when the quantity expressed is more than an unit or whole thing, and hath its numerator always greater than its denominator, as $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{5}{3}$, $\frac{7}{4}$, &c.

A compound Fraction, may be more or less than an unit or whole thing, according to the nature of the proposition, and is always expressed by two or more quantities, with the term OF between them, as $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{4}{5}$, or $\frac{2}{5}$ of $\frac{4}{3}$.

FRACTIONAL (A.) appertaining, belonging, or like to a fraction.

FRACTIOUS (A.) quarrelsome, peevish, soon moved to anger.

FRACTIOUSNESS (S.) the quarrelsomeness or peevishness of any person's temper or disposition.

FRACTURE (S.) the breaking or cracking a thing, particularly used in anatomy for accidents that happen to the skull or other bones.

FRA'GIL (A.) that is capable of being easily broke, weak, brittle.

FRAGILITY or FRA'GILNESS (S.) that property of things that expresses their weakness, brittleness, or liability to snap or break short suddenly.

FRAGMENT (S.) the remains of a joint of meat, feast, &c. also sentences or pieces of authors preserved from destruction, or collected out of whole books for particular occasions.

FRA'GRANCY or FRA'GRANTNESS (S.) the pleasing, sweet, agreeable smell of flowers, spices, &c.

FRA'GRANT (A.) sweet, pleasant, and agreeable to the smell.

FRAIGHT or FREIGHT (S.) the cargo, goods or burden that a ship brings or carries; also the money or consideration paid for such service.

FRAIGHT or FREIGHT (V.) to lade, burden, or put goods on board a ship, to be carried to some other place.

FRAIL (S.) a small bag or basket of raisins, about 80 pounds weight.

FRAIL (A.) weak, sickly, apt or liable to make mistakes, or fall into errors.

FRAILTY or FRA'ILNESS (S.) the imperfection or weakness of our nature, the brittleness or imbecility of any thing.

FRAME (V.) to make, contrive, invent, or prepare things, so as to be easily put together.

FRAME (S.) the supports of a chair, cabinet, &c. also an ornament round glasses, pictures, &c. the wood-work, or stone-work for windows, doors, &c.

FRAMLINGTON (S.) in *Suffolk*, a large town, upon a clay hill, defended by the ruins of a large castle, well walled, and a double ditch on one side, and a large meer on the other; the principal building is the church, and the market on Saturday is well frequented; distant from *London* 74 computed, and 86 measured miles.

FRAMPTON (S.) in *Dorsetshire*, a town pleasantly situated on the river *Frome*, where a-bundance of excellent trouts and other fish are caught; its market is weekly on Thursday, and is distant from *London* 102 computed, and 117 measured miles.

FRA'NCES (S.) the proper name of a woman.

FRANCHISE (V.) to grant liberty, freedoms, privileges, &c. to particular persons or societies of men.

FRANCHISE (S.) a privilege or exemption from the ordinary jurisdiction; or an asylum, or a sanctuary where people's persons are secure; in *Spain*, churches and monasteries are franchises for criminals, as they were formerly in *England*; sometimes it means an immunity from the common tributes, tolls, and taxes.

FRANCHISE ROYAL (S.) is a place where the king's writ runs not, as at *Chester* and *Durham*.

FRANCHISE OF QUARTERS (S.) is a certain district of *Rome*, wherein are the houses of ambassadors, and where such as retire, cannot be arrested or seized by the sheriff, nor prosecuted at law.

FRA'NCIS (S.) the proper name of a man.

FRANCISCANS (S.) an order of friars in the church of *Rome*, founded by *Francis D'Assisi* about 1210, whose rules very strictly enjoin his followers chastity, poverty, obedience, and in general a very austere regimen of life.

FRA'NCOLIN (S.) a sort of red-legged bird, fit for hawking, sometimes called a heath-cock, snipe, or rail.

FRA'NGIBLE (A.) that is liable to, or capable of being broke.

FRA'NGIBLENESS (S.) easiness or capability of being broke.

FRA'NGIPANE (S.) an exquisite perfume to scent gloves, bags, or other things made of leather.

FRANK (A.) generous, free, plain, open-hearted, bountiful; also one exempt from public taxes; it is a term much used in our old laws.

FRANK (V.) to make free, or let a thing pass without charge, from whence the privilege of members of parliament freeing letters, or their paying no postage, takes its name.

FRANK (S.) the name of an inhabitant of old *Germany*, importing, that such were free-men; they over-run a great many countries, and introduced many of their customs, it being from them that the *Salique* law, or that which excludes women from the crown, in *France*, took its rise; also the contracted

word for the name *Frances* or *Francis*, whether it be of man or woman.

FRANK ALLO'DIUM (S.) lands, tenements or demesnes that do not hold of any superior lord.

FRANK ALMOIN or **FREE ALMS** (S.) a tenure of lands or tenements bestowed on God, i. e. given to such people as devote themselves to his service.

FRANK CHACE (S.) is liberty of free chace in a circuit adjoining to a forest, by which all men, though they have land of their own within that compass, are forbidden to cut down wood without the view of the forester first had or obtained.

FRANK FEE (S.) is that for which no service is performed to any lord, being exempted from all but homage, and is that which is in the king's hand, or lord of the manor, being ancient demesne of the crown.

FRANK FERM (S.) is lands or tenements wherein the nature of the fee is changed from knights service to certain yearly services.

FRANK FOLD (S.) is where the lord hath the benefit of folding his tenant's sheep within his manor, for the manuring of his lands.

FRA'NKINCENSE (S.) is an odoriferous, aromatick gum or resin anciently burnt in temples; and now much used in physical prescriptions; also to throw on fire, to burn in rooms where persons sick or ill of pestilential diseases are, or have died.

FRANK LAW (S.) is the benefit of the free and common law of the land.

FRA'NKNESS (S.) open-heartedness, freedom of conversation, without any reserve or malicious design.

FRANK PLEDGE (S.) is a security or pledge for a free-man.

FRA'NTICK (A.) mad, disordered in the senses, distracted, wild, out of or beyond all rule and government.

FRA'NTICKLY (Part.) in a mad, disorderly, and uncivilized manner.

FRA'PPISH (A.) out of humour, hard to please, peevish, cross, restless.

FRATE'RNAL (A.) something belonging to a brotherhood or society; amicable, friendly, loving, united together.

FRATE'RNALLY (Part.) in a friendly, kind, or brotherly manner.

FRATE'RNITY (S.) any company or society of men living under the same regulations, customs, and obligations.

FRA'TRICIDE (S.) the killing or murdering of a natural brother; also the person committing such an act of violence, is so called.

FRAUD (S.) any kind of cheating, deceiving, or imposing upon a person's ignorance or credulity, and if it be in religious matters, it is called a pious fraud; also a goddess worshipped by the ancient heathens, when they intended to deceive others, or were apprehensive of being deceived themselves; she was of a monstrous shape, with the countenance of

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a very handsome young woman, the body of a party-coloured serpent, and a scorpion's tail.

FRAUDULENCY or **FRAUDULENTNESS** (S.) deceitfulness, imposition, knavery, cheating, cunning, or craftiness.

FRAUDULENT (A.) false, base, cheating, imposing, injurious, deceitful.

FRAY (S.) a skirmish, quarrel, fight, scuffle, contention.

FRAY (V.) to part, open, fret, or grow thin, like bad muslin, &c. also a deer's rubbing her head against a tree, to renew it, or cause the pills of her new horns to come off.

FREA (S.) a Saxon goddess, wife to *Woden*, a principal deity among them.

FREAK (S.) a whimsical, foolish, irrational, wanton action.

FREAKISH (A.) silly, maggoty, foolish, irrational, wanton, trifling, mad.

FREAKISHNESS (S.) wantonness, maggotiness, foolishness.

FREAM (S.) arable or ploughed land that lies fallow to recover itself, being too much worn out of heart by being over-worked.

FREAM (V.) to roar or make a noise like a boar in rutting-time.

FRECKLES (S.) certain small, yellowish spots upon the skin of the face and hands of several persons, especially those of fair complexions.

FRECKLY (A.) spotted, powdered, or covered with yellowish spots upon the skin of the face and hands.

FREDERICK (S.) the proper name of a man, especially among the *Germans*.

FREE (A.) at liberty, that can do or refuse at his pleasure, that is under no restraint; also generous, kind, open-hearted, communicative, good-humoured, &c.

FREE (V.) to set at liberty, to quit a person of the slavery or obligation he was before under; to take off all restraint; also when a ship's pump has the full command of the water that leaks into her, it is said to *free* her.

FREE-BENCH (S.) a *law* term, signifying that estate in copy-hold lands, which the wife hath after the death of her husband, for her dower.

FREE-BOOTER (S.) a soldier who makes incursions into an enemy's country, and drives away the cattle, &c. also a pirate or sea-rover, who seizes all that comes in his way; also a soldier that receives no other pay than what he can get by plunder.

FREE-BORD (S.) the privilege claimed in some places of two or three feet of land beyond the fence of the ground or field they enjoy or occupy.

FREE-BORN (A.) one that is born to certain privileges, freedoms, and immunities, that some others are not.

FREE-CHAPEL (S.) one founded by the king, exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary, or one founded in a parish, besides the mother or parish-church.

FREEDOM (S.) an exemption from slavery,

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or restraint, the being at liberty to act and do as a person pleases; also the admitting persons to be members of a corporation, and to be entitled to their particular privileges, is called taking up a person's *freedom*.

FREE-HOLD (S.) a fee estate distinguished by being called *free-hold* in *Deed*, which is the actual possession of, or right a man has to hold lands or tenements in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life; or *free-hold* in *Law*, which is the right a man has to such lands or tenements, before he seizes or enters upon them.

FREE-HOLDERS (S.) such persons as hold lands or tenements inheritable, by a perpetual right to them and their heirs for ever.

FREELY (Part.) without restraint, readily, without hesitation.

FREE-MAN (S.) one at liberty, and not under the command of another; but commonly is applied to members of corporations, cities, &c. that have particular privileges belonging to them.

FREENESS (S.) open-heartedness, liberality, generosity, good-humour; also the condition that enjoys freedom of will, or the privilege of a corporation, &c.

FREESTONE (S.) a sort of greet, but finer sanded, and much smoother, usually of a whitish grey, and much used in buildings for pavements, &c.

FREE-WARREN (S.) the power of granting or denying licence to a person to hunt in particular grounds.

FREZE or **FRIZE** (S.) a particular sort of woollen cloth wove with little knots, or heads upon the surface; in *Gunnery*, it is the fame with the muzzle-ring of a cannon; and in *Architecture*, it is that part of the entablature of columns, which lies between the architrave and cornice.

FREEZE (V.) to congeal liquids by the coldness of the air, or the mixing certain ingredients that produce the same effect; also a particular manner of laying a ground upon the dial-plates of clocks, watches, &c. to make them look beautifully rough.

FRENCH (S.) the language, speech, or people of *France*; also any thing that comes from, or relates to them, as modes, fashions, customs, &c.

FRENCH BEANS (S.) a pleasant pulse, eaten chiefly as sauce to meat, but commonly in salt and water, or pickled with vinegar, &c.

FRENCHIFIED (A.) one admiring or esteeming the customs, manners, interests, and government of the *French* nation; also clapped or poked by too familiar conversation with lewd women, &c.

FRENCH-MARIGOLD (S.) a fine, beautiful, garden flower.

FRENZY or **FRENZY** (S.) madness, or disorder in a person's senses.

FREQUENCY or **FREQUENTNESS** (S.) doing a thing often or repeatedly.

FREQUENT

FREQUENT (A.) often, usual, customary, common, or ordinary.

FREQUENT (V.) to go to, or visit a place or person often.

FREQUENTATIVE (S.) the grammatical name of such verbs as import the doing the same thing often over

FRESCADE (S.) a pleasant, shady, cool walk in a park, garden, &c.

FRESCO (A.) cool, pleasant, agreeable, shady, retired; from whence,

To walk in Fresco, is to take the fresh air, or to walk in cool, retired places.

To drink in Fresco, is to drink cool, pleasant liquors, &c.

To paint in Fresco, is to paint upon new walls, ceilings, &c. while they are damp, in order to let the colours dry in, and bind more effectually with the work, that it may last a great while.

FRESH (A.) that has little or no salt in it, like fish or flesh just killed; any thing that is new, pure, and good, like milk, butter, &c. just made; also any thing that is tolerably cool, brisk, or lively, like a moderate, breezing wind.

FRESH DISSEISIN (S.) in *Law*, is a disseisin that a man may seek to defeat by his own power, without the help of the king or the judges.

FRESHEN (V.) to wash off, extract, or make meat, liquor, &c. less salt than it was before.

FRESH FINE (S.) a fine levied within a year past.

FRESH FORCE (S.) a force done within forty days.

FRESH GALE (S.) a pretty smart wind that blows soon after a calm.

FRESH MAN (S.) an unskilful person or novice at any business, a young student at a university, a soldier or sailor just entered into the service, &c.

FRESHNESS (S.) the newness or goodness of provisions, cloaths, &c. also the not being salted; also the being relieved by rest from the fatigue of labour; also the coolness of the air, or moderate briskness of the wind.

FRESH SHOT (S.) the discharging of a large river into a sea, which freshens the water for a mile or two.

FRESH SPELL (S.) a new set of rowers to ease or relieve those who had wrought hard or long before.

FRESH SUIT (S.) the continual following an offender from the time of committing or discovering the offence till he is seized or apprehended.

FRET (V.) to vex, tease, or perplex one's self at or about a thing; also to wear out by rubbing one part against the other, like a garment or piece of cloth, silk, &c.

FRET (S.) an agitation or disturbance of the mind, occasioned by some disappointment, or miscarriage of an affair; in *Music*, it is a

string tied round the finger-board of some instruments, to shew the proper distance upon the string that each note should be struck at; in *Heraldry*, it is a field with several lines running cross one another; in *Building*, a beautiful way of ornamenting ceilings with flowers, knots, &c. goes by the name of *fret-work*; wine, beer, ale, &c. when inclined to be eager, is said to be upon the *fret*; among *Miners*, openings made in the banks of rivers by land-floods, are called *frets*.

FRETFUL (A.) peevish, soon moved to anger, uneasy.

FRETTED (A.) tormented, vexed, set into a disorder or uneasiness of mind; also musical instruments divided into portions or distances upon the finger-board, to shew the regular places where to stop or put the finger, in order to produce the tone required by the composition.

FRIABILITY or **FRIABLENESS** (S.) the capacity of being reduced into powder, brittleness, or easiness of being crumbled or broke into small pieces.

FRIABLE (A.) of a nature that may be pulverized, or reduced into dust, or very small particles.

FRI'CASY or **FRI'CASEE** (S.) a dish of meat cut into small pieces and fried.

FRICATION or **FRIC'ION** (S.) the rubbing, jostling, or chafing of two or more bodies together; in the *Mechanics*, it means a resistance that a moving body meets with from the surface of the body it moves upon. The determining the quantity, and providing against the inconvenience of *friction*, as it is of the greatest use in all manner of machinery, so it is the most difficult to accomplish, towards which several learned mathematicians have lent their assistance, but the practice has not yet been completed by artificers; in *Surgery*, it means the act of rubbing a diseased part with oils, unguents, or other matters, in order to ease, relieve, and cure it; in *Chymistry*, it is what in *Cookery* is called trying or preparing matters in a pan, with the help of some unctuous matter.

FRIDAY (S.) the sixth day of the week, so called from *Frige*, a goddess worshipped by our fore-fathers on this day, commonly supposed to be the same with *Venus*.

FRIEND (S.) one who does all the kind offices in his power to promote the good or interest of another; in *Scripture*, it sometimes signifies a neighbour, acquaintance, or favourite.

FRIENDLESS (A.) one who has no body to assist him in time of necessity.

FRIENDLINESS or **FRIENDSHIP** (S.) kindness, tenderness, courteousness, goodness, or a readiness to help any one as far as it is in one's power; the return of mutual benevolence, the very cement of society, and medicine of life, performing that in civil life, which the tree of life in paradise promised to nature and constitution; the Ancients made

Friend-

Friendship a goddess, representing her in the figure of a young woman in a plain white morning-gown, with her left side bare, and her right-hand pointing to her heart, with these words in golden letters, *far and near*; her head was likewise bare, having only a crown of pomegranate flowers tied round about it, out of which grew four pomegranates with these words upon them, *winter and summer*; the bottom of her gown is bound about with these two other words, *life and death*; this goddess, thus represented, grasped a dry young elm with a vine twisted about it in her left-hand.

FRIENDLY (Part.) like to, or after the manner of a friend, kindly, hospitably, tenderly.

FRI'AR or **FRI'ER** (S.) a common name for the monks of all orders, and often means particularly such as are not priests, or in holy orders, those that are being generally called fathers; there are abundance of denominations of them, as white, grey, &c. *friars*; also a proof so illy wrought off at the printing-press, that it is scarce legible, is called a *friar*.

FRI'ERY (S.) a company or society of friars; also the convent, cloister, place, or habitation where they dwell.

FRI'GAT (S.) a small ship or man of war built somewhat lower and longer than common, for its more easy and swift sailing, consisting of but two decks, chiefly employed in privateering.

FRIGEF'ACTION (S.) a freezing, rendering or making very cold.

FRIG'EFIED (A.) froze, made or rendered very cold.

FRIG'ERATORY (S.) an ice-house, or place to make or keep things cold.

FRIG'ID (A.) cold, bleak, sharp, piercing; also barren or impotent.

FRIG'IDITY or **FRIG'IDNESS** (S.) coldness, bleakness; barrenness, or impotency.

FRIGHT or **FRIGHTEN** (V.) to surprize, put in fear, amaze, or confound.

FRIGHT (S.) a surprize, a sudden taking away the use of a person's reason by some extraordinary appearance, dismal accident, terrible threatening, &c.

FRIGHTFUL (A.) terrible, amazing, or what causes much surprize, fear, dread, or strong apprehensions of danger.

FRIGHTFULNESS (S.) apt to be surprized, soon terrified; also hideousness, terribleness, or an amazing appearance.

FRIGOR'FICK (A.) any thing that produces cold; and with some *Philosophers*, certain particles or small bodies, supposed to be absolutely cold, upon account of their structure, and which produce the effect called cold, where or with whatever they are mixed, in proportion to the quantity or number of them.

FRINGE (S.) an ornament made of silk,

worsted, gold, silver, &c. to be sewed upon the bottom of petticoats, tops of gloves, round the middle of cushions, &c.

FRINGE (V.) to garnish, ornament, or adorn with *fringe*; also to pull out the threads of cloth, &c. at the end.

FRI'PPERY (S.) old cloaths, cast-off garments, or other lumber.

FRISK (V.) to jump, skip, hop, dance, or leap about in a merry manner.

FRI'SKY (A.) hucksome, gamesome, airy, jolly, merry, jocular, full of wanton tricks.

FRIT (S.) in *manufacturing Glass*, is the calc made by baking the ashes of the plant kali, or fern, mixed with sand or flints; this is the body or chief part of the glass, which according to the intention is differently mixed and managed.

FRITH (S.) an arm of the sea, or the mouth of a large river.

FRI'TTER (S.) a small cake made with milk, flower, eggs, &c. and fried or dressed in an open pan over the fire, eaten particularly on *Shrove-Tuesday*.

FRI'VOLOUS (A.) foolish, silly, impertinent, of no value or esteem.

FRIZE (S.) the same with *Freeze*.

FRIZZLE (V.) to curl or twine up in rings, like hair bound upon a paper or curling-pin.

FRIZZLED (A.) curled or crisped, like hair upon a pipe or paper.

FRIZZLING (S.) the act of curling, tying up, or preparing hair upon pipes, papers, &c.

FROCK (S.) a loose upper garment, to go all over the other cloaths, both for warmth, and to keep them clean, worn by children both male and female, while young, and by wagoners, tallow-chandlers, &c. and commonly made of linen, upon account of being easily washed or cleaned.

FRO'DENHAM (S.) in *Cheshire*, a good port-town upon the river *Mersey*, consisting of one long street, with a castle at the west-end; the market is weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 140 computed, and 162 measured miles.

FROG (S.) an amphibious creature that breeds in marshy places.

FROISE (S.) a large sort of cake made of milk, flower, and eggs, and oftentimes slices of bacon put in the middle or inside, fried in an open pan over the fire.

FRO'LICK (V.) to play the wanton, to sport merrily, to be gay, airy, and jocular.

FRO'LICK or **FRO'LICKSOME** (A.) merry, gay, blithe, jocund, wagish, &c.

FRO'LICK (S.) a jocular, merry prank, something done purely for diversion, or to please a particular humour.

FRO'LICKSOMENESS (S.) the plying merry, wagish, or jocular tricks.

FROM (Part.) apart, distant, gone away, or departing.

FROME or **FROME SEL'WOOD** (S.) in *Somersetshire*, on the river *Frome*, over which it

It hath a large bridge; the town is well inhabited by clothiers; the market is weekly on Wednesday; distant from London 85 computed, and 99 measured miles.

FRONT (S.) the forehead, or upper-part of the face, and oftentimes means an assurance, impudence, or undauntedness; also the fore-part of any thing, or that next the view, which is sometimes called the *fore-front* or the *back-front*, as it relates to the house or building's being situated; in *Fortification*, the face or outside of any work; in *Perspective*, it is what is called the orthographical projection of any building or object whatever, and is the same with upright plan; in *War*, it is the foremost rank or line of the whole army, or of a battalion, squadron, company, &c.

FRONTA'LES (S.) two muscles, whose offices are to draw the skin of the forehead up into wrinkles, and the contrary.

FRONTIERS (S.) the boundaries, or extreme parts of a kingdom, or those where another comes to, or very near it, especially spoken of fortified towns or cities, where strong garrisons are continually kept.

FRONTAL (S.) in *Architecture*, a small pediment put over a little door; in *Physick*, an external form of medicine applied to the forehead, fastened with a bandage.

FRONTINIA'CK (S.) a rich, pleasant, luscious wine, so called from the place of its growth in *France*.

FRONTISPIECE (S.) the fore-shield or entrance of a thing, usually made more beautiful than the rest of the work, and particularly spoken of the embellishments in picture-work, put in the first page or title of a book.

FRONTLETS (S.) square pieces of hard calfskin, including four pieces of parchment, upon which the *Jews* wrote four passages of the law, and put them on their foreheads; also any thing put or bound on the forehead, whether for civil or religious purposes.

FRONTON (S.) in *Architecture*, an ornament commonly called a pediment.

FRO'PPISH or **FRA'PPISH** (A.) peevish, fretful, uneasy, froward, cross, hard to please.

FROST (S.) the congealing water, &c. into ice, by the extreme coldness of the weather, or by some artificial methods of producing the same effects, by making proper mixtures of salts and other ingredients.

FROST-NA'IL (S.) a particular fluid, or way of making the shoe of a horse, to prevent his slipping in frosty weather.

FROSTY (A.) inclinable to frost, freezing, very cold weather.

FROTH (S.) a spume, or bubbly matter raised upon the head of boiling or fermenting liquors.

FROTHINESS (S.) the quality of being frothy; also the foolishness, emptiness, or vanity of silly people's discourse.

FROW (S.) the *Dutch* name for a woman, and in the same sense frequently used in *English*, especially among the vulgar.

FROW'ARD (A.) peevish, fretful, uneasy, cross, pettish, hard to please.

FROW'ARDLY (Part.) foolishly, pettishly, crossly, peevishly, &c.

FROW'ARDNESS (S.) peevishness, fretfulness, anginess.

FROWN (V.) to express anger or displeasure by the external knitting of the brows or wrinkling the forehead, to threaten or menace by looks.

FROW'NING (S.) knitting, or drawing up the skin of the forehead into wrinkles or frowns, thereby expressing our dislike at, or to a person or thing.

FROW'SY (A.) musty, of a very nasty and disagreeable smell.

FROZEN (A.) water, &c. hardened or congealed by cold.

FRU'CTIFY (V.) to bring forth fruit, to improve, grow fruitful, and advance in learning, manners, or any other valuable qualification.

FRUGAL (A.) one that husband his money well, that is very careful of avoiding all extravagant expences, as well in garb as diet, &c.

FRUGALITY or **FRUGALNESS** (S.) thriftiness, sparingness, good husbandry, the opposite to extravagancy.

FRUIT (S.) the universal name for all natural productions, whether animal or vegetative; also the effect of a person's endeavours or actions, whether good or bad; also the profits arising by trade, rent, &c. but particularly applied to the produce of trees, as cherries, apples, pears, plumbs, &c. exclusive of grain and herbage.

FRUITERER (S.) one that deals in, or sells fruit, particularly restrained to apples, pears, plumbs, oranges, &c. exclusive of all sorts of grain and herbage.

FRUITERY (S.) a room or place to keep or grow apples, plumbs, &c. in.

FRUITFUL (A.) that yields or produces much fruit, or a plentiful crop of any grain, herbage, apples, &c. also one of a quick and ready invention, stored with fine thoughts or useful projects.

FRUITFULNESS (S.) fertility, or yielding great store of fruit, grain, &c. hieroglyphically represented by an olive-tree; in *Sculpture*, by a lady sitting upon a bed, with two small infants hanging upon her neck.

FRUITION (S.) the enjoyment, possession, compassing, or obtaining what is desired.

FRUITLESS (A.) barren, that yields no profit; also a vain or unsuccessful attempt.

FRUMENTACEOUS PLANTS (S.) such as have pointed stalks, and like reeds, producing their seeds in ears like corn.

FRUMP (V.) to pout, lour, flout, jeer, mock, taunt, or snub.

FRUSH (S.) the tender part of a horse's heel next to the hoof.

FRUSTRANEIOUS (A.) fruitless, unsuccessful, in vain, to no purpose.

FRUSTRATE (V.) to hinder, disappoint, balk, deceive, make void, or prevent.

FRUSTRATION (S.) a hindering, preventing, disappointing, &c.

FRUSTUM (S.) a fragment, piece, or part broken or cut off from any whole thing; *Mathematically*, it means a part cut from off a pyramid or cone, by a plane parallel to the base.

FRY (S.) the spawn or young of fish; also a large number or company of any creatures whatever.

FRY (V.) a particular manner of dressing viands in an open pan over the fire, and commonly by putting in oil, butter, or fat, to keep the matter to be dressed from burning or scorching, by the over heat and driness of the pan, which is commonly made of iron, copper, or other metal.

FU'AGE (S.) the tax imposed upon every house, called hearth or chimney-money.

FUB (S.) a nick-name for a fat, unwieldy child or person.

FUB or **FOB** (V.) to put off, to trick or deceive a person by a formal pretence or invented story, made on purpose to take off a person's attention, or to amuse him.

FU'CAVE (V.) to paint, disguise, colour, or counterfeit a thing, by making it look abundantly more beautiful than it really is.

FU'CUS (S.) a paint or wash, particularly used by women to hide a blemish or imperfection, or to make them look younger or handsomer than they really are; also a sea-plant, by some called alga.

FU'DDLE (V.) to tipple, or drink much, to spend a great deal of time and money in drunkenness.

FU'DDLER or **FU'DDLE-CAP** (S.) one that loves tipping; an excessive drinker, or drunkard.

FUDGE (S.) a pretence, excuse, colour, or deception; a mere fiction, where there is no reality or truth.

FUDGE (V.) to steal privately, to excuse, palliate, or colour a matter; to endeavour to make a falsity pass for a reality, to make a great bustle, and pretence of doing business, but without any riddance.

FU'PL (S.) any sort of materials that produce or keep up fire, when made, as coals, wood, straw, &c.

FUGE (S.) in *Music*, is when the different parts of a composition follow each other, each repeating what the first had performed; and according to what and how it is performed, is called a single *fuge*, which consists of 5, 6, or any other number of notes begun by a single part, and followed by a second, third, &c. part; a double *fuge* is when two or more different points move together in a *fuge*, and are alternately interchanged by several parts.

FU'GILE (S.) the distemper called an imposthume in the ear.

FU'GITIVE (S.) a vagabond, deserter, or run-away; one that strolls or flies from place to place for fear of being seized, taken up, or punished for some offence committed; the goods of such a person, being lawfully found after the flight, belong either to the king, or the lord of the manor, and are called *fugitive* goods.

FU'LCIMENT (S.) in *Mechanicks*, the prop, support or point upon which a lever, balance, &c. turns, acts, or is suspended.

FULFYL (V.) to finish, accomplish, perform, or do a thing, either according to one's own desires or inclinations, or that of others.

FU'LGENCY or **FU'LGENTNESS** (S.) the brightness, shinings, or glitteringness of any luminous or polished body.

FULGENT or **FULGID** (A.) bright, shining, or glittering.

FULGURATION (S.) the flashing of fire or lightning, which seems commonly to precede thunder; in *Chymistry*, it is the operation of reducing all metals, except silver and gold, into vapours.

FULGINOUS (A.) sooty, smoky, inclinable to, or full of soot or smoke.

FULL (A.) that has no void space, or that has no part empty.

FULL (V.) to mill or dress woollen cloth fit for the market.

FULLER (S.) the operator or worker in dressing, cleaning, and preparing woollen manufactures for the market.

FULLERS EARTH (S.) a particular sort of earth used by the woollen manufacturers to cleanse and dress their cloths.

FULLERY (S.) a work-house or place where woollen cloth is dressed by the fuller.

FULL-NIGH (Part.) very close or near.

FULL-OFT (Part.) very frequent or often.

FULLY (Part.) simply, largely, sufficiently, abundantly, to the utmost extent.

FULMINANT (A.) noisy, loud, thundering, roaring, bellying, &c.

FULMINATE (V.) to thunder, or make a noise by sudden gushes; to threaten grievously or severely.

FULMINATING LEGION (S.) a legion of Christian soldiers in the Roman army, that were under the command of *Marcus Aurelius*, who, when the army were ready to perish for thirst, prayed very fervently, and obtained large showers of rain, together with a storm of thunder and lightning.

FULMINATION (S.) the loud noise of a thunder clap, the storming or threatening of an angry person, the crackling or noise of metals heated in crucibles; in the *Church Discipline*, it is the sentence of excommunication pronounced by some bishop or other ecclesiastic, appointed by the pope, in a public manner, against some people or nation he is displeased with.

F U N

F U N

FULNESS (S.) plenty, abundance, that has no want or lack of any thing.

FU'LSOME (A.) loathsome, hateful, nasty, lascivious, disagreeable, flattering, or fawning.

FU'LSOMNESS (S.) loathsomeness, nastiness, foulness; also too much praise or flattery.

FULVID (A.) of a deep or dark yellow colour inclining to a red.

FUMBLE (V.) to do a thing as if in the dark, awkwardly, lamely, or disagreeably, without skill or judgment.

FUME (S.) a steam or smোক arising from any agitated body, especially liquids; also anger, vexation, fretting or tormenting one's self at some disappointment, &c.

FUME (V.) to reek, steam, or smোক; to cast off effluvia from odoriferous bodies, &c. also to chafe, fret, vex, or torment one's self.

FUMIDITY (S.) the reekiness, smোকiness, or steaming of any body whatever.

FUMIGANT (A.) smoking, reaking, fuming, steaming.

FUMIGATE (V.) to perfume a place by raising a great steam or smোক, and particularly applied to physical operations, when rosemary, frankincense, or other matter, is burnt, in order to impregnate a person or place very strongly with the smell of the burnt ingredients, used to take away any ill smell, occasioned by diseased or dead persons, or to help several distempers, as head-aches, tooth-aches, &c. also to salivate by the smোক of Mercury.

FUMIGATION (S.) a perfuming or purifying the air of a place by smোক, which is by burning sweet woods, flowers, gums, &c. with the *Chymists*, it is the eating away of metals by the smoke or vapour of corrosive bodies; and with the *Surgeons*, it is the raising a salivation by the smোক or fume of Mercury, which, unless very skillfully performed, and the person well prepared, is very dangerous.

FUMOUS or **FU'MY** (A.) that is apt or inclining to yield or send up smোক or vapours.

FUN (S.) sport, pastime, joking, any sort of waggishness; also the buttocks.

FUN (V.) to please, wheedle, cajole, soothe, flatter, or impose upon a person.

FUNAMBULATION (S.) the art of dancing upon a rope.

FUNCTION (S.) the business, office or calling of a thing or person.

FUND (S.) the publick security that is given to the people for money borrowed of them by the state, which is either by appointing a bank to repay the sums borrowed, or appropriating certain taxes for the discharge thereof; also the publick stock or bank of any society, corporation, or copartnership.

FUNDAMENT (S.) that part of the body upon which we sit, commonly called the buttocks or breech.

FUNDAMENTAL (A.) the principal or chief

things to be minded or taken care of; those propositions upon which the whole structure of a doctrine is raised, or those necessary concessions that require the principal looking after; the first beginning of a science or art; the foundation of a building, or the constituent laws of a nation or commonwealth.

FUNDAMENTALLY (Part.) according or agreeable to the principles upon which a thing is laid or done.

FUNERAL (S.) the last offices paid to the dead, or the solemn and ceremonious burial of a person, according to the particular customs of particular countries; the *old Romans*, after they had closed the eyes of the dead, called out aloud to him several times, to see if he was not fallen into a swoon, or some lethargical distemper; after this, they washed the corps with warm water, and rubbed it with perfumes; this being done, they put a sort of white gown upon him, and brought him to the door, with his feet to the street; then they stuck branches of cypress before the house: This ceremony continued seven days, and upon the eighth they carried the corps where it was to be burnt, which custom was introduced, because the enemy should not expose the dead bodies of the soldiers, that were killed in the wars; among people of fortune, the bier or coffin was generally carried by relations; and at the funerals of emperors and consuls, the senators and magistrates of the republick did this office; but the common people were carried by vespiliones, or common bearers; when persons of blood, or eminent for their posts in the government, or for remarkable actions, were brought to the pile, the distinctions of their quality were carried before their coffin, as the scepter, sword, mace, their ancestors in wax-work, the plunder they had gain'd from the enemy, the civic, mural, &c. crowns which they had deserved, or whatever might add to their figure and reputation. The *primitive Christians* buried their dead after the *Jewish* manner, first washing, then embalming them; they wrapped the corps in fine linen or silk, and sometimes put them on rich habits: They laid them forth three days, during which time they constantly attended the dead body, and passed the time in watching and praying by it; then they carried it to the grave, with torches or flambeau's, singing psalms and hymns to the praise of God, and expressing their hopes of the resurrection. They recommended the dead likewise in their prayers, received the communion, and made their agapes, or love-feasts, and distributed alms to the poor. At the end of the year they made a fresh commemoration for them, and so from year to year, besides the standing commemoration for the dead, always joined with the holy eucharist; they frequently put into the grave several things, either as marks of honour to

the deceased, or to preserve his memory, as the badges of his dignity, the instruments and acts of his martyrdom, an epitaph, or at least his name, and sometimes they threw in medals, laurel leaves, some crosses, and the gospel; they had a religious ambition to be buried near the bodies of the martyrs, which introduced the custom of burying in churches and church-yards, and the custom of erecting tombs or monuments over them. It being the ancient custom always to bury without the walls of the city. From what is said above, an easy conclusion may be made, how we came by our present customs.

FUNERAL ORATION (S.) a speech or sermon made at the grave, or upon the death of a person of note; the Romans had a custom of giving dead people of quality the respect of an harangue, which was spoken at the great square at Rome, in the rostra, where the company who attended the corps, stopped; the speaker began with the antiquity of his pedigree, and the figure he made in the republic; then he set forth the regularity of his behaviour, the obligingness of his temper, his remarkableness for the discharge of some publick office, &c. Sometimes these speeches are made by the children of the deceased, and sometimes by an orator appointed by the state; and this ceremony was paid to the ladies likewise, which was allowed them, as a reward for their generous assisting the commonwealth upon an extraordinary emergence, by presenting it with their necklaces, jewels, &c. *Popilia* was the first Roman lady who had an oration pronounced at her funeral, which was done by her son *Craffus*, and it is observed by *Cicero*, that *Julius Cæsar* did the like for his aunt *Julia*, and his wife *Cornelia*.

FUNERARY (A.) any thing belonging to a funeral or burial.

FUNGOSITY (S.) porosity, spanginess, or full of little holes or spaces.

FUNGOUS (A.) any thing porous, full of spaces, or spongy, as mushrooms, &c.

FUNGUS (S.) soft, pappy, spongy flesh, such as grows upon or about wounds.

FUNK (S.) a strong, rank, ill smell, or a large, off-nside, or suffocating smোক.

FUNNEL (S.) an instrument to convey liquors out of one vessel into another; also the shafts or hollows of chimneys to convey smোক out of a room, or air into a close or confined place.

FUNNY (A.) jocular, merry, wanton, arch, witty.

FURBELOE (S.) an ornament of ruffled or plaited linen, silk, stuff, &c. sewn on womens garments, sometimes of the same colour with the garment, and sometimes of different colours.

FURBISH (V.) to cleanse, polish, or fit a thing up for use, particularly spoken of the gunsmiths art in cleaning, mending, and fit-

ting up fire-arms, that have lain long by, fit both for use and ornament.

FURBISHER (S.) a polisher, cleaner, brightener, or ornamentor of arms, &c.

FURIES (S.) according to the heathen poetical stories, are the three daughters of *Night* and *Acheron*, called *Allecto*, *Megera*, and *Tisiphone*, who live in *Pluto's* dominions, and are his rods to scourge guilty and sinful souls; by some they are called the three evils of the mind, *Anger*, *Ausrice*, and *Concupiscence*.

FURIOUS (A.) outrageous, mad, fierce, that cannot be stopped or appeased.

FURIOUSNESS (S.) the rage, fury, or anger of an enraged beast or man.

FURL (V.) a Sea term, signifying to roll, wrap, or bind up a sail close to the yard.

FURLING (S.) tying, binding, or wrapping up close, as the sail of a ship to the yard, upon proper occasions.

FURLONG (S.) is a stated measure of length, for land, consisting of forty poles or perches, each sixteen feet and a half, or five yards and a half, which makes 220 yards, or the eighth part of an *English* mile.

FURLOUGH (S.) a permission, leave, or licence granted by a superior officer to an inferior one, or to a common soldier, to be absent a stated time from duty.

FURMETY (S.) a pleasant broth, or thick pottage, made of whole wheat hulled, steeped, and boiled in milk, &c.

FURNACE (S.) is sometimes spoken of a vessel of iron, copper, &c. but generally of a kiln, or place so built and contrived, as to make an exceeding vehement, strong fire, to melt ores, metals, &c. in, or to calcine stones, &c. in, of which there are various sorts and forms, which take their different name according to the purposes for which they are built or made.

FURNISH (V.) to accommodate or supply a person with such necessaries, goods, or other matters, as he wants.

FURNITURE (S.) any goods, necessaries, or materials whatever, that are proper or convenient to render a house, place, or thing, fit to do the office it is appointed for; and in *Dialling*, it is the art of ornamenting sundials with the parallels of declination, length of the day, azimuths, almucantars, &c. besides the common hours.

FURR (S.) the hairy skins of such wild beasts as are commonly used for wearing apparel, upon account of warmth, &c. also the sediment that adheres to vessels in which urine is kept; also the scurf that arises upon the tongue of those afflicted with a fever, &c.

FURR (V.) to foul, daub, or cover with the sediment of any liquid, especially urine, &c. in *Heraldry*, it is to represent the skins of certain wild beasts seen in the doublings of mantling, &c.

FURRIER (S.) one who deals in skins with the hair on, for the use of muffs, wearing apparel,

apparel, &c. in *England* they particularly prepare the ornaments of mayors, aldermen, livery-men of companies, and magistrates public gowns, &c.

FURROWS (S.) channels or drains for watry lands; also the little vallies between the ridges cast up by the plough in arable lands, &c.

FURTHER (Part.) at a distance from, or beyond where a person now is.

FURTHERANCE (S.) a helping, promoting, assisting, forwarding, &c.

FURTHERMORE (Part.) over and above, or besides what has been said or done already.

FURTHEST or **FURTHERMOST** (A.) at the greatest distance.

FURY (S.) rage, madness, frenzy; also the sprightliness of poetical writings.

FURZ (S.) a sort of prickly heath or wild broom, that grows upon commons and uncultivated places, and which the country-folks use for firing to heat ovens, &c.

FUSE or **FUSEE** (S.) a spindle or staff upon which another thing rolls, &c. in *Watch-making*, it is that conical part drawn by the spring, about which the chain or string is wound; in *Gunnery*, it is an appendage of a bomb or granado shell, by which the composition within is fired, consisting of a wooden pipe or top filled with wild-fire, or some other proper combustible, so made and contrived, as to burn as long as the bomb is in motion from the mouth of the mortar to the place where it is to fall; also the name of a portable or hand-gun.

FUSIBILITY (S.) a fitness, aptness, or readiness to melt, run, or become liquid by the heat of a strong fire, as lead, gold, &c.

FUSIL (S.) in *Heraldry*, is a bearing of a rhomboidal figure, slenderer than the lozenge, having its upper and lower angles more acute than its collateral or middle ones.

FUSILE or **FUSIBLE** (A.) that may be melted, run, or cast.

FUSILEER or **FUSILIER** (S.) a foot-soldier, armed with, or carrying a musket or fusée.

FUSION (S.) the melting or solution of ores, or metals, for casting, founding, refining, &c.

FUSSOCKS (S.) a lazy, fat wench, one who delights in idleness and gluttony.

FUST (S.) the shaft of a column, or that part from the astragal to the capital; sometimes called the naked of a column.

FUSTIAN (S.) a sort of strong cotton cloth, made for frocks or outer coats of men or boys, &c. also an affected rumbling, made use of by mean writers, to make them look formidable to the ignorant, by using many uncouth and hard words to convey their ideas, which might be much better done in familiar and common expressions.

FUSTICK or **FUSTOCK** (S.) a wood imported from the *Antille* islands in the *West-Indies*, for the use of dying, in which art it is exceeding useful, and with a small assistance produces a beautiful gold colour; it is used also

as an ingredient in blacks; there is another sort brought from *Italy*, *Provence*, &c. used to dye a dark brown, or coffee-colour.

FUSTI-LUGS (S.) a fat, dirty, nasty, rank, ill-smelling woman.

FUSTINESS (S.) rankness, mustiness, or an unpleasant smell or frowiness, that arises from sweat, or a half-dry'd, moist cloth that has lain folded together wet, &c.

FUSTY (A.) rank, musty, ill-scented.

FUTILE (A.) babbling, talkative, foolish, that cannot keep his own counsel.

FUTILNESS (S.) weakness, vanity, blabbing, silliness, lightness, &c.

FUTTOCKS or **FOOTHOOKS** (S.) in *Ship-building*, are those compassing timbers which give the breadth and bearing to the ship, which are scarfed to the ground timbers; and because no timbers of that compass can be found long enough, to go up thro' all the side of the ship, those compassing timbers are scarfed one into the other; and those next the keel are called the lower or ground futtocks, the other the upper futtocks.

FUTURE or **FUTURITY** (S.) the time not yet come, or that will hereafter be.

FUZZ (V.) to unweave or unravel, like the ends of stuffs, silks, &c.

FY or **FIE** (Part.) for shame, out upon you, abominable, nasty, &c.

G.

G Is the seventh letter and fifth consonant in our alphabet, but in the *Greek* and oriental languages it is the third; it is one of the mutes, and cannot be sounded without the assistance of some vowel. It is frequently changed by *Latin* authors in their preterperfect tenses into C, and sometimes into S or X; the Ancients made frequent use of N for Gn, as the *Spaniards* do now; it was anciently used for a numeral, and signified 400; with a dash, thus, Ḡ, 40,000; in *Musick*, it is the mark for the treble cliff, and is now made use of for almost all the upper parts above the bass, except in church musick, where the tenor cliff is still retained; in *English* it has a hard and soft sound, as it happens to come before particular letters, viz. before a, o, and n, generally a hard or guttural sound, as in game, gore, gun, &c. and before e and i, a soft or easy sound, as in gesture, giant, &c. gh at the end of words sounds like ff, as rough, tough, &c. it is written in many words where the sound is not perceived, as in sign, reign, &c.

GABARA (S.) a preserved or embalmed dead body, which the *Egyptians* frequently kept in their houses, especially of such of their friends as died with the reputation of great piety and holiness, or as martyrs, by which means they supposed

supposed they paid them more honour than if they buried them, wrapping them up in several fine linen cloths, with balms and spices.

GA'BLE (V.) to talk loud and fast, to chatter, or prate foolishly, impertinently, or incoherently.

GA'BEL (S.) anciently it was a sort of duty, or service, rendered to the king or lord; but now it is applied to customs, taxes, and imposts upon any sort of commodity whatever; though at first it was applied to salt only, among the *French*, from whom the word comes.

● **ABIONA'DE (S.)** in *Fortification*, is a bulwark made with gabions.

GABIONS (S.) in *War*, are baskets filled with earth, and placed upon the batteries about four foot diameter, and five or six foot high, to destroy which, the besieged throw among them lighted faggots well smeared with pitch, &c.

GA'BLE-END (S.) in *Carpentry*, is the upright triangular end of a house, from the eaves to the ridge.

GA'BLOCKS or GA'FFLETS (S.) false spurs made of silver, steel, &c. put over the natural ones of game or fighting-cocks, at the time of fighting-matches.

GABRIEL (S.) one of the principal angels or messengers of God, whose name signifies the strength of God; the scripture mentions him as being sent upon many occasions; as to *Daniel*, to explain to him the vision of the ram and the goat, and the mystery of the seven weeks; to *Zachary*, to declare to him the future birth of *John the Baptist*; to the *Virgin Mary*, to acquaint her that she should conceive and bring forth our Lord Jesus Christ without the conversation of any man, &c. The eastern people have added a great deal to the scripture account of this angel; the *Mahometans* call him the faithful spirit; the *Persians*, by way of metaphor, the peacock of heaven; it is now commonly used as a proper name of men among us.

GAD (S.) the son of *Jacob* and *Zilpah*, *Leah's* servant, whom, according to the custom of the *East*, *Leah* gave to *Jacob*, because she had no children herself, that she might adopt what were the offspring of her servant; from him one of the tribes of *Israel* was called, which when they came out of *Egypt* were 45,650 men; also the name of a prophet who was *David's* friend, and who followed him in all his troubles from *Saul's* persecution; also an heathen deity mentioned in several passages of scripture, as *Isaiah* xlv. 13, &c. The *Arabians* call the planet *Jupiter*, or whatever they imagine good and beneficent, *Gad*; it is also a measure of length, or a geometrical perch; also a small bar of steel kept to be heated and quenched in liquor to drink, in disorder of the stomach, where the retentive faculty has been too much weakened, in order to strengthen it.

GAD (V.) to straggle, range, or wantonly go abroad without any necessary call, or valuable business inviting thereto.

GA'DDING (A.) rambling, roving, wandering, or loitering about from place to place, without any real call or business.

GAD FLY (S.) a troublesome, large, stinging fly, by some called the *gad bee*.

GA'FFER (S.) a familiar word mostly used in the country for master.

GA'GATES (S.) a stone that smells, when rubbed, like brimstone, and will take fire very easily.

GAGE or GAUGE (S.) a standard, instrument, measure, or rod, upon which are fixed certain numbers to make or measure casks by, that they may know what they do, or should contain; in *Joinery*, it is an iron peg put into a stick to strike a line or lines at equal distances; also a pledge, surety, or security for the doing or performing something; the *gage* of a ship is so many feet of water as she draws.

Weather-Gage, is a *Sea* term for one ship that is to the wind, or has that advantage of another.

GAGE or GAUGE (V.) to find out the contents or measure of any vessel of capacity.

GA'GER or GAUGER (S.) any person that measures, or finds out the capacity of liquid measures or vessels, and is commonly spoken of an officer of the excise upon ale, beer, &c.

GAGG (S.) an instrument put in the mouth, frequently used by thieves or house-breakers, which prevents or hinders people from shutting their mouths, and thereby incapacitates them from crying or calling out for assistance.

GAGG (V.) to force something into the mouth that may keep the jaws full stretched, and and unable to shut or close together.

GA'GGING (S.) the noise made by a goose, or company of geese.

GAILLARD (S.) a dance, that moves in a brisk, lively manner, somewhat like a jig.

GAIN (S.) any advantage, benefit, profit, or lucre whatever.

GAIN (V.) to get advantage, profit, benefit, or increase.

GA'INESS or GA'ETTY (S.) cheerfulness, briskness, finery, gallantry, &c.

GA'INFUL (A.) profitable, beneficial, advantageous, something that increases a man's substance or estate.

GA'INFULNESS (S.) profitableness, advantageousness, beneficialness, &c.

GA'INSAY' (V.) to oppose, contradict, deny, or forbid.

GA'INSBOROUGH (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, was formerly but a small town; but lately by its convenient and pleasant situation on the banks of the *Trent*, by which means ships go and come to and from *London* directly, trade is prodigiously increased, and the buildings much enlarged; the market is very great weekly on Tuesday; there

there has very lately an act passed to rebuild the parish-church; besides which there are meetings for most of the noted dissenting opinions among the dissenters; it is distant from London 115 computed, and 137 measured miles.

GALACTITES (S.) a sort of brittle stone that when broke or ground, dissolves into a liquor like milk; also a sort of earth called milk marle.

GALA'NGAL (S.) a medicinal root brought from the *East-Indies*, the produce of a tree of the same name, of which there are two kinds, the greater and the lesser, whose virtues are much the same, and used with good success in disorders of the stomach and bowels; it is used also by the vinegar-makers.

GALAXY (S.) in *Astronomy*, that long, white, luminous track, which seems to encompass the heavens like a swathe, scarf, or girdle, easily perceivable in a clear night when the moon does not shine; before the invention of telescopes, the learned were divided in their opinions about what it was, some affirming it with *Aristotle* to be a collection of vapours, others an innumerable quantity of stars, not visible to the naked eye, which latter opinion is found to be fact; it is also called the *milk way*.

GALBANUM (S.) a sort of gum or sweet spice of a fat or unctuous substance, issuing from the incision of a plant much like to large fennel, now used in physical preparations, and formerly was an ingredient in the composition of the *Jewish incense*.

GALE (S.) a *Sea* term for a currency of air, or continued blast of wind; so they say a fresh *gale*, or a strong *gale*, when the wind blows very hard, and the contrary is a gentle *gale*.

GALEASSE (S.) the largest vessel that goes with oars, low-built and heavy; it may carry 20 very large guns, with a stern capable of holding a large number of musqueteers; it uses both sails and oars; the towers are under cover; it has three masts that cannot be taken or lowered; these vessels are used only by the *Venetians*.

GALEN (S.) an eminent physician of *Pergamus*, who lived in the second century, in the reign of *Marcus Antoninus Philosophus*; he is said to have been a great enemy both to the *Jews* and *Christians*; that he was a great philosopher, and an admirable physician, and that having wrought some extraordinary cures, he was looked on as a conjurer, and for that reason forced to fly *Rome*. He introduced the way of practice in physick to this day called the *Galenical*; he wrote 200 books, 30 of which were burnt along with the temple of *Peace*.

GALENIST (S.) one who practises physick after the prescriptions, or according to the method of *Galen*, which now takes in all simple medicines, or whatever is not chymical.

GALEONS or **GALLIONS** (S.) these *Spanish* ships that are sent to *Vera Cruz* in the *West-Indies*, to fetch the bullion from *New-Spain*; if the same ships are employed in any other expedition, they go by another name.

GALL (S.) a nut that grows upon some foreign oaks, used in making common ink, and by the *Dyers* to dye blacks; in *Physick*, that yellow, bitter juice or humour commonly called bile, secreted from the blood in the glands of the liver, and deposited in a peculiar reservoir, called the *gall bladder*, or by way of emphasis the *gall*, which of divers creatures is used for several uses, especially sheep and ox *galls* for washing, or cleaning the grease out of woollen cloths, coats, or butchers aprons.

GALL (V.) to fret, tease, vex, torment; also to rub off the skin by riding, walking, or working.

GALLANT (A.) gay, brisk, lively, fine, civil, accomplished, genteel, brave, courageous, bold, or daring.

GALLANT (S.) a lover, beau, or spark, particularly spoken of one that is kept by, or criminally converses with another man's wife.

GALLANTIZE (V.) to act or play the gallant, and principally spoken of unlawful or too familiar conversation with women.

GALLANTNESS or **GALLANTRY** (S.) bravery, courageousness, valour; also intrigue or amour.

GALLERY (S.) in *Architecture*, is a covered place in a house a great deal longer than broad, and is made for the diversion of walking, and convenience of going into several apartments with ease; in a *Church*, it is a kind of continued tribune with a balustrade built along the sides, or lower end of the church; in *Fortification*, it is a covered walk made of timber, serving for the safe passage of a ditch; in a *Ship*, it is a balcony facing the great cabin, made for the pleasure of seeing or viewing what pass'd by, &c.

GALLEY (S.) a low-built vessel, that goes both with sails and oars, chiefly used by those states that border upon the *Mediterranean*; they have usually from 25 to 30 benches of oars on each side, and four or five slaves to each bench, who are commonly persons that have committed offences against the state, and are condemned to this slavery as a punishment for their crimes; in *Printing*, the wooden frame, or instrument, into which the compositor empties the letters out of his composing-stick, as often as it is filled, till it contains the matter of a page, is called a *galley*.

GALLI (S.) the priests of *Cybele*, mother of the gods, so called from the river *Gallus*, in *Phrygia*, of which they drink before they began their sacrifices, because the water of that river infused a sort of madness into them, which they called divine; they celebrated their festivals by running about like mad-men, using

- using extravagant, merry postures, and beating upon little brazen drums; they also castrated themselves, because the goddess was to be served by none but eunuchs.
- GALLIARD (S.)** a brisk, lively dance, much like to a jig, the musick whereof is composed in triple time.
- GALLICAN (A.)** something belonging to the French nation, church, or people.
- GALLICISM (S.)** a phrase in speech spoke or wrote in *English*, in the mode or manner of the French tongue or language; the same with *Idiom*.
- GALLIGA'SKINS (S.)** a sort of wide-knee'd breeches worn over others, and commonly called trowlers.
- GALLIMA'WFY (S.)** a confused mixture of divers sorts of meats, or other matters together.
- GALLION or GALLEON (S.)** a large vessel or ship of war of three or four decks, but is commonly applied to those ships only which trade to the *West-Indies*; of which the *Spaniards* send every year two fleets, the one to *Mexico*, which they call the *fleta*, and the other to *Peru*, which they call the *galleons*; besides these, which are the king's ships, there are commonly 12 or 16 others, sent to the same places by the merchants, who pay largely for that permission, and these are called *register ships*, which import gold, silver, precious stones, quinquina, skins, cochineal, indigo, &c.
- GALLIOT (S.)** a small galley or brigantine built very slightly, and designed for chase; she has but one mast, and can both sail and row, having 16 or 20 seats for rowers; each seaman acts as a soldier, having a musket lying by him, to use upon quitting his oar.
- GALLOCHES (S.)** a sort of leather clogs that cover good part of the shoes, particularly at and about the toes.
- GALLON (S.)** an *English* measure of capacity for both liquid and dry things of sundry sizes, and though they are all sub-divided into four quarts, eight pints, &c. yet that for wine contains but 231 cubic inches, or about eight pounds avoirdupoise of pure water, that for ale or beer 282 inches, and that for grain, &c. 272 cubic inches.
- GALLOON or GALLOON (S.)** a sort of narrow ferret or ribband wove for the use of tying or binding shoes, elogs, &c.
- GALLOP (V.)** to ride, go, or push on very fast, like a horse in full speed.
- GALLUP (S.)** the swiftest pace or motion that a horse can move in, of which there are divers sorts, as the hand gallop, half gallop, full gallop, &c.
- GALLOWAY (S.)** a saddle-horse of the smaller size.
- GALLOW (S.)** a frame of wood made in divers forms, sometimes representing only a straight line, sometimes a triangle, &c. and used to hang such malefactors on as are condemned by the law to suffer death, except in some particular cases; also a part of a printing-press.
- GALLOWSES (S.)** certain straps with eyes sowed to the end of them, to hook up school-boys breeches, or of such persons whose hips are very slender.
- GALLS (S.)** commonly called *Aleppo galls*, are a particular kind of vegetable tumours, or excrescences like nuts, that grow upon the hardest species of oak, and used in dying, making ink, &c. which although they are as hard as shells, are nothing but the cases of insects that are bred in them, and which when grown to maturity, gnaw their way out, which is the occasion of those little holes we see in them.
- GAMBA'DOES (S.)** a sort of leather boots affixed to the saddle, instead of stirrups, to put the legs in, and to preserve them from cold and dirt.
- GAMBOLS (S.)** sportive or tumbling tricks, played with the legs.
- GAME (S.)** any sort of sport, diversion, pastime, or pleasure, whether at bowls, dice, cards, hunting, &c.
- GAME (V.)** to play at cards, dice, &c. for the lucre of getting or winning another's money; also to ridicule, banter, or run a person down.
- GAMESOME (A.)** wanton, frolicksome, airy, brisk, full of unluckiness.
- GAMESTER (S.)** any person that plays at any sport or diversion; but particularly spoken of those that make a constant trade or livelihood by playing for money.
- GAMMER (S.)** a free, innocent country word for mistress, woman, &c.
- GAMMON (S.)** the thigh or ham, particularly of a hog; also a term in a play called *back gammon*.
- GAMMOT (S.)** sport, play, mirth, jollity, &c.
- GAMUT (S.)** the scale or alphabet of musick, whereby a person in vocal or instrumental musick knows how to distinguish and regulate the tones in a composition.
- GANDER (S.)** the he or male goose.
- GANDERING (S.)** spoken of a man that goes a whoring while his wife lies in.
- GANG (S.)** a company or crew of men going together upon some exploit or affair; so in war time, when seamen go about to impress men for the sea-service, they are called a *press-gang*; so in a *Ship*, that part where they go backwards and forwards in, is called the *gang-way*.
- GANG (V.)** to go, walk, or pass from place to place.
- GANGES (S.)** a river in *India*, which is one of the largest and most considerable rivers in the world, discharging itself into the bay of *Bengala*, through five several mouths, that form many islands; in the narrowest part it is two leagues over, and its broadest above five;

some are of opinion, that it is one of the four rivers that ran through paradise, and the superstition of those parts has rendered the waters of it sacred, for which reason, even kings come to it in disguise, to bathe in it, and others send 5 or 600 leagues for it, to drink; it being deemed the greatest rarity at every feast, vast sums of money are made by the sale of it. It is represented in *Painting*, in the shape of a rude and barbarous savage, with bended brows, of a fierce and cruel countenance, crown'd with a palm, and with a pitcher, as is usual to other floods, and a rhinoceros by his side.

GA'NGRENE (V.) to contract a deadly corruption attended with a stench, blackness, and mortification.

GA'NGRENE (S.) a young or beginning mortification, the part still retaining some sense of pain, and a share of natural heat; its seat is in the flesh, which it corrupts, consumes, and turns black, spreading into the adjacent parts, and is seldom cured without amputation.

GA'NTLET or **GAUNTLET** (S.) a large, strong glove used by those clothed in armour, made of thin-plated iron, with several plates jointed for the fingers; the cask and *gauntlet* were always bore in the ancient marches in ceremony; the *gauntlet* was frequently thrown, like the glove, by way of challenge; in *Surgery*, it is a sort of bandage or swathe for the hand, when violently bruised, being four or five yards long, to wrap round each finger, and the whole hand.

GA'NTLOPE (S.) a punishment inflicted upon soldiers for smaller offences, which consists in their being stripped bare to the waist, and so obliged to walk or run thro' the company they belong to, or so many of them as the commanding officer shall appoint, who stand so as to form or make a street or lane, with each a green switch in his hand, who gives the offender a cut or slash therewith.

GA'NYMEDE (S.) a person kept for sodomitical practices, so called from a beautiful young man said to be ravished by *Jupiter*, and made his cup-bearer instead of *Hebe*.

GAOL (S.) a prison, dungeon, or place of security for debtors, malefactors, or offenders of any kind.

GAOL-DELIVERY (S.) a freeing a prison from those that are confined therein.

GAOL'ER (S.) one that looks after and takes care of a goal, and the prisoners that are therein.

GAP (S.) an open or broken place in a hedge wall, edge of a knife, discontinued part of history, &c.

GAPE (V.) to open the mouth wide, like an affrighted person, or like one yawning.

GAP'ING (S.) staring, loitering, or looking at a thing; also yawning.

GARB (S.) the clothing or dress of a person; also a term in *Heraldry*, for a wheat-sheaf,

which is supposed the emblem of plenty.

GA'RBAGE (S.) the entrails of any creature; as the fat, tripe, guts, &c.

GA'RBEL (S.) a plank next the keel of a ship, called also a garboard; a sort of dirt of waste in sugar, spice, tobacco, &c.

GA'RBLE (V.) to pick out the dirt, or cleanse the dross, filth, waste, &c. from many sorts of commodities, as spices, sugar, plumbs, &c.

GA'RBLE (S.) an officer of great antiquity in the city of *London*, empowered to enter into any shop, warehouse, &c. to view and search drugs, &c. and to *garble* or cleanse them.

GA'RBLES (S.) the dust, sorted or picked out dross, waste, &c. of spices, &c.

GA'RBLING (S.) cleaning, sorting, or picking out the waste part of any thing.

GA'RBOARD-PLANK (S.) the first plank of a ship that is fastened to her keel on the outside.

GA'RBOARD-STRAKE (S.) that seam in a ship that is next her keel.

GA'RBOIL (S.) riot, disorder, tumult, uproar, &c.

GARD or **GUARD** (S.) protection or defence, especially spoken of the *life-guard* or yeoman of the *guard* to the prince; also the plate at the bottom of the hilt of a sword; in *Law*, it is the management or guardianship of persons under age, idiots, &c.

GA'RDANT (A.) one keeping watch, or upon guard; and in *Heraldry*, a creature full-faced, and looking right forward.

GARDEN (S.) any pleasant place stored with flowers, fruits, plants, fine walks, &c. usually divided into three sorts, *viz.* flower gardens, fruit gardens, and kitchen gardens, so called from the produce of each.

GA'RDENING (S.) the art of cultivating, improving, and knowing how to lay out gardens, for grandeur, pleasure, and advantage.

GA'RDINER or **GA'RDENER** (S.) one skilled in or employed about ordering, dressing, keeping, and improving a garden.

GA'RGARISM or **GA'RGLE** (S.) a medicinal drink prepared to wash, open, or cleanse the mouth or throat from phlegm, &c. in any distemper, or upon any occasion whatever.

GARGARISE or **GA'RGLE** (V.) to wash, open, or cleanse the throat or mouth with a lotion prepared for the occasion, when a person, through illness, is furrowed up, or almost choked with phlegm, &c.

GA'RGET (S.) a mortal disease in cattle.

GA'RGIL (S.) a disorder or disease that particularly affects geese.

GARGILLON (S.) with *Hunters*, is the principal part of a deer's heart.

GA'RGLE (S.) the gullet; also a lotion prepared to cleanse and wash the mouth of a sick or diseased person with.

GA'RISON (S.) sometimes means the castle, tower, or walled town, furnished with guns,

ammunition, men, &c. for the defence of that particular place, or the country round about it; and sometimes it signifies only the soldiers residing there; and sometimes it signifies a whole army going into winter quarters.

GARISON (V.) to furnish a place of defence with a proper number of soldiers, or to dispose of an army in winter quarters, &c.

GARLAND (S.) a fort of ornament for the head, in the nature of a crown, made of flowers, feathers, and other decorations: *Anciently*, the poets, priests, and even the victims that were to be sacrificed, were crowned with garlands; and to this day we have a custom at wakes, to dress May-poles with garlands, and the milk-maids of London dress up their pails the four first days in May, and to visit their customers, attended with fiddlers, &c. where they dance, and commonly receive money; in a *Ship*, that collar of a rope that is wound about the head of the main-mast, to keep the shrouds from rolling, is called a garland.

GARLICK (S.) a strong-scented and hot-tasted plant, useful upon many occasions, and especially against windy disorders.

GARMENT (S.) any sort of clothing or covering of the body.

GARNER (S.) a store-house, or granary for any sort of grain.

GARNET (S.) the tackle with which goods are hoisted into and out of a ship; also the name of a precious stone of the carbuncle kind.

GARNISH (V.) to adorn, ornament, beautify, or set off.

GARNISH (S.) a fee or treat claimed by prisoners, of all those who come under the same misfortune, at their first commitment or entrance; also the flowers, slices of lemons, &c. that cooks put about their dishes, when they serve them up to table.

GARNISHEE' (S.) a *Law* term, for the party in whose hands money is attached, stopped, or arrested.

GARNISHER (S.) one employed about ornamenting any thing.

GARNISHMENT (S.) notice or warning given to one for his appearance, for the better furnishing the cause and court.

GARNITURE (S.) any sort of furniture or ornament in a room or chamber, &c.

GARRET (S.) the uppermost room or floor, that is habitable, in a house.

GARRETTEER (S.) one who lives in a garret, commonly spoken of poets and other authors; also of those persons who hide or conceal themselves upon an account of debt.

GARRULITY or GARRULOUSNESS (S.) talkativeness, prating, chattering, &c.

GARRULOUS (A.) one inclined to talk, prate, or chatter too much.

GARSTANG (S.) in *Lancashire*, an indifferently town, on the *Wyre*; but its market is

large, weekly on Thursday; distant from London 175 computed, and 225 measured miles.

GARTER (S.) in *Heraldry*, is the moiety or half a bend; also a ribband, or other proper stuff to wind about the leg to keep the stockings from falling down; among us here in *England*, there is a most noble order of knighthood called by this name, of which the king is always the head: As to the reason of the institution, as it did not proceed from so trivial a ground, as a lady's garter, so neither had king *Edward III.* who was the founder of the order, any regard to the garter or leathern thong, which king *Richard I.* in his attempt upon *Cyprus* and *Acon*, ordered to be tied about the legs of his officers, to animate their courage, by such a particular distinction; but *Edward III.* being a prince of a warlike disposition, and engaged in a war with *France*, made it his business to engage the best soldiers in *Europe* in his interest; with this view he projected the setting up king *Arthur's* round table, and proclaimed a solemn tilting, to invite foreigners of courage and quality to the exercise; the place for this solemnity was fixed at *Windsor*, for which purpose, on *New-Year's Day 1344*, he published his royal letters of protection, for the safe coming and return of such foreign knights as were willing to hazard their reputation at this publick tilting, and ordered, that this entertainment should be held annually at the same place at *Whitsontide*; all the knights, during this solemnity, were entertained magnificently at the king's expence, eating together at a table 200 foot diameter, which he called the round table; to counterbalance this project, *Philip de Valois*, the *French* king, made use of a similar expedient at his own court, inviting the martial men of fame and character, in *Italy* and *Germany*, for fear they should be pre-engaged to *Edward*; this thought proving successful, gave a check to king *Edward's* design. *Edward* having lately given his garter for the signal of a fortunate battle, he took occasion from thence to institute this order, making the garter the principal distinction of it; from whence that select number, whom he incorporated into a fraternity, is called *Equites aurei perisclidici*, or knights of the garter. By this garter, the knights companions are symbolically put in mind to act by the maxims of good faith, sincerity, and religion, to push an enterprize with resolution, but not to undertake any thing contrary to the statutes of the order; not to violate the engagements of friendship, the law of arms, the privileges of peace, or to do any thing contrary to articles of probity and honour. This noble order was founded in the twenty-third year of the reign of king *Edward III.* Anno 1350; the patrons or protectors of it were the *Holy Trinity*, the

Blessed Virgin, St. George, and St. Edward the Confessor; and as it is the most noble, so it is the most ancient of any lay-order now in use in Europe; the number of the knights companions of the order are 25, besides the king, the sovereign of the order. To qualify a person for this honour, he must be a person of an unblemish'd character, not under the degree of knight, and one that cannot be charged with abetting a party or faction against his prince. He must be a gentleman born, that is, as king Henry VIIIth's statutes explain it, a gentleman by name, arms and blood; so that no knight that has been convicted of heresy, or treason, or can be charged with cowardice, is capable of being elected a companion of the order, and may forfeit it upon conviction after he is chose; he is likewise liable to be degraded at the pleasure of the sovereign, if by libertinism and extravagancy he spends so much of his patrimony as renders him incapable of maintaining his character honourably. The habit of the order, upon solemn days, is the *garter*, mantle, surcoat, hood, collar, great George and cap; upon the collar-days they are only oblig'd to wear the *garter*, the collar of the order, and the great George; at the middle of the collar, hangs the picture of St. George, sitting on horseback, who having thrown the dragon upon his back, encounters him with a tilting-pear; the *garter*, which is blue, was, at the foundation of the order, appointed to be worn a little below the knee of the left leg, which still continues, having this motto wrought on it, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, which was made in French, because at that time our king possessed the greatest part of France, and was at war for the whole, and our laws were then in the French language, which was also universally spoke at the English court; besides the 26 above-mentioned, this college or corporation consists of a dean and 12 canons, besides petty canons, vergers, and other inferior officers; to which are added 26 poor knights, who have no other maintenance but the allowance of this college, which is given them in consideration of their prayers, in behalf of the sovereign and the companions, and by way of reward for their former service in the field; there are also some considerable officers belonging to this order, as the prelate of the order, which is only an office of honour, without any profit annexed, and this is settled on the bishoprick of Winchester. The chancellor of the *garter*, is the bishop of Salisbury for the time being. The officer of regality belongs to the deanery of Windsor; there is also an officer called *garter principal king at arms*, whose business is to manage and martial their solemnities at their installation and feasts. Lastly, they have an officer called the black rod; the college is in the castle of Windsor, with the chapter-house, and chapel of St. George, built by king Edward III.

GARTER (V.) to tie or bind up the stockings with a *garter*.

GARTER KING AT ARMS (S.) a person, whose business it is to attend the service of the garter, for which he is allowed a mantle and badge, a house in Windsor-Castle, and pensions both from the sovereign and knights, also fees. He carries the rod and sceptre at every feast of St. George, when the sovereign is present, notifies the election of such as are new chosen, attends the solemnity of their installations, and places their arms over their seats, carries the garter to foreign kings and princes, for which service it is usual to join him in commission with some peer.

GASCOIN (S.) the hinder thigh of a horse, beginning at the stifle, and reaching to the ply, or bending of the hams.

GASCONADE (V.) to boast of improbabilities, to affirm, vaunt, or brag of unlikelihoods.

GASCOYNS (S.) the inner parts of the thighs or haunches of a horse.

GASH (S.) a large or deep cut in any fleshy part of the body.

GASH (V.) to separate or part asunder by cutting deep into a thing.

GASP (V.) to struggle hard for breath, to open the mouth wide to suck in air.

GASTLINESS (S.) paleness, dismalness, frightfulness, terribleness, &c.

GASTLY (Part.) terribly, frightfully, pale, dismal, like a ghost or spirit.

GASTROMANCY or GASTROMANTIA (S.) a sort of divination practised by the Ancients, by means of words seeming to come out of the belly, or by the pretended appearance of certain figures raised by magic in the bottom of a glass or other transparent vessel.

GASTROTOMY (S.) the operation of cutting open the belly, and which is sometimes called the *Cæsarean section*.

GATE (S.) the large, outward door or entrance into a court, palace, town, &c. and when considered as a part of a fortification, is made of very strong planks and iron bars, &c. intermixed, to withstand the furious shocks of an enemy; also the posture or manner of a person's carrying his body in walking; also a long chain of mountains that stretch quite through the peninsula of India on this side the Ganges, from the kingdom of Cambaya to Cape Comorin, dividing it into two equal parts, the one west, and the other east.

GATHER (V.) to collect or bring many things into one place; also to pull off fruit from trees, when ripe, or nearly so.

GATHERING (S.) a collection of money, wares, humours, &c. into one place, or at one time, and often means a charity for the present relief of persons that have suffered by fire, inundation, or any other sudden misfortune.

GATHERS (S.) the heart, liver, lights, &c. of a sheep, calf, &c.

GAUDINESS (S.) shewiness, fineness, excessive gaiety, or affected, rich, fine-coloured cloaths.

GAUDY (A.) over and above gay, or fine in cloaths, &c. by having them exceeding showy and immoderately ornamented with ribbands, gold, silver, &c. also an appellation added to particular festivals observed by the students of inns of court and colleges, which they call *gaudy-days*.

GA'VEL (S.) a *Law* term, for tribute, toll, custom, yearly rent, payment, or revenue.

GA'VEL KIND (S.) a tenure, or custom that divides the father's lands equally at his death, among all his sons; or a brother's, among his brethren, if he have no issue of his own; this was the ancient custom all over the kingdom, and remains still in part of *Kent*, *Urbion-Field* in *Hertfordshire*, &c.

GA'VELOCK (S.) a pick or iron bar to dig holes to put stakes into the ground; also a shaft, javelin, or some such warlike engine.

GA'UGER (S.) one who measures casks, or certifies the quantities of the liquor that either is in them, or that they are capable of containing, particularly spoken of those who measure or gauge for the customs, excise, &c.

GA'UGING (S.) the art of measuring, or certifying what any vessel is capable of holding, or how much liquor is in it, when it is either quite full, or partly so.

GAUNT (A.) lean, thin, one that has lost his flesh by sickness, abstinence, &c.

GA'VOT (S.) a short, brisk, lively, musical air, always composed in common time, consisting of two parts or strains, each strain or part being played twice over, the first commonly consisting of four or eight bars, and the last of eight, twelve, &c. bars.

GAUSE or GAWZ (S.) a thin sort of stuff made of silk or hair, and used for womens hoods and scarves.

GAY (A.) airy, brisk, lively, pleasant, fine, florid, or much ornamented.

GAY'NAGE (S.) plough-tackle; also the profit arising from tillage of land held by the lower class of sokemen.

GAZE (V.) to stare or look upon a thing earnestly, with solicitousness, wonder, or amazement.

GA'ZETTE (S.) in general, signifies any printed account of the transactions of divers countries in a loose sheet; but is now commonly restrained to that paper of news or intelligence published by authority under that name.

GAZETTEER (S.) a writer or publisher of gazettes; also the title of a book, explaining the bearings, distances, &c. of cities, towns, &c.

GA'ZING (S.) staring or looking upon a thing earnestly, &c.

GA'ZONS (S.) greens, turfs, or sods of earth cut in the fashion of bricks, used in facing

the outside works in a fortification made of earth.

GA'ZUL (S.) an *Egyptian* weed, that is used as a principal ingredient in making the finest glass.

GEAR or GEER (S.) the harnesses and trappings of horses; also dress for the whole human body, or a part of it; also the tackle used to lift up, or let down heavy weights, particularly among the *Miners*, such as large water-barrels armed with iron furniture, &c. buckets or corves to bring up the ore or soil, &c.

GEBSE (S.) large eating fowls, and sometimes a name given to a parcel of silly, ignorant people.

GEHE'NNA (S.) the name of a place mentioned by the evangelists, which is sometimes metaphorically understood of Hell, for the following reason: There was an image of *Baal* fit up at the foot of mount *Mariab*, at the head of the river *Siloe*, near to *Jerusalem*; this vale was a little even piece of ground well watered, and woody, extremely pleasant, having a little grove in it, consecrated to *Baal*, to whom the *Jews* sacrificed and burnt, or at least consecrated their children to devils; this place is sometimes called the valley of *Hinnom*.

GELD (V.) to castrate, or cut out the genitals of any male creature; also tribute-money; also any sum paid as a satisfaction or recompence.

GEL'DING (S.) a horse that is geld or castrated; also the act of castrating or cutting out the genitals of a male creature.

GE'LD (A.) cold, icy, inclinable to thicken, or become solid by means of the cold.

GE'LLY (S.) the produce of meat much boiled in water, by means whereof the liquor when cold, becomes congealed into a consistence proper for the strengthening aged or weak people, or when applied to other uses, called *size*, such as the plasterers use.

GELT (A.) any male creature whose genitals are cut or tore from him.

GEM (S.) the common name for all sorts of precious stones and pearls, among which the principal are the diamond, ruby, sapphire, emerald.

GEMARA (S.) complement, perfection, supplement, or explanation; the five books of *Moses*, or the *Pentateuch* the *Jews* call the law; then they have the *Talmud*, which they call the *Gemara*, it being the decision, explanation, or interpretation of the rabbins upon the whole, or particular parts of the law, of which there are two sorts, one called that of *Jerusalem*, the other that of *Babylon*; the first is not so much esteemed as the last, because of its obscurity, and metaphorical and unintelligible manner of expression; the *Gemara*, to the *Jews*, is like our comments upon the Old and New Testaments among us, in which it is remarkable some have

run

run after the *Yewish* manner of explanation.

GEMA'TRIA (S.) a geometrical or arithmetical manner of explaining words, confisting in taking the numerical value of each letter in a word or phrase, and giving it the sense of some other word, whose numerical letters taken after the same manner, make the same sum.

GEME'LLS (S.) the bearing bars by pairs or couples in a coat of arms.

GE'MINATE (V.) to double, or make twice as much as there now is.

GEMINATION (S.) a doubling, or making a number as many more as it now is.

GE'MINI (S.) in *Astronomy*, is a constellation called the twins, the third in the present order of the *Zodiack*, confisting according to *Ptolemy's* catalogue of 24 stars, of *Tycho's* 29, and of *Flamsteed's* 79; in *Anatomy*, two muscles of the thigh, which arise from the protuberance of the ischium, and are inserted with the pyriformis into the dent at the root of the great trochanter.

GE'MMA or SAL GEM (S.) is peculiarly used for rock salt, or salt dug out of mines, upon account of its transparency; in *Botany*, it is the turgid bud of any tree when it begins to bear.

GE'MMARY (S.) a cabinet, or place to put, or keep jewels in.

GENDA'RMERIE (S.) the *French* cavalry or horse, and particularly that of the king's household, which at present consists of 16 companies.

GEND-ARMES (S.) anciently the *French* king's horse-guards only, but now the companies of the king's *gard de corps*, the musqueteers and light-horse are reckoned among them; there is a company of gentlemen of about 250, of which the king himself is captain, and one of the principal peers lieutenant captain, particularly called by this name, who when the king marches with all his household troops close the march.

GENDER (S.) the distinction of sex, and is commonly spoke of the difference made in the terminations of adjectives that are to agree with substantives of different genders, especially in the *Latin* tongue; also a distinction made by the geometricians to express what sort of curve any inclining line is.

GENDER (V.) to couple together carnally, in order to beget or produce the same kind, of any sort of creatures.

GENEALOGICAL (A.) belonging, appertaining to, or after the manner of a genealogy.

GENEA'LOGIST (S.) one that studies, practices, or is skilled in genealogy.

GENEA'LOGY (S.) an historical account of the rise, progress, and present state of a publick or private person or family, relating the several marriages, intermarriages, and descendants of noble families, both by the direct and collateral line, &c.

GENEA'RCH (S.) the origin, principal, or head of a family.

GENERABLE (A.) that may be generated, begotten, or produced.

GENERAL (A.) common, frequent, universal, various, of all sorts or kinds.

GENERAL (S.) the chief or principal commander in an army; also the head or governor of a religious order among the *Roman Catholics*.

GENERALISSIMO (S.) the supreme commander of all the forces of one or more kingdoms that are in confederacy.

GENERA'LITY (S.) the greatest part or numbers, the common people.

GENERALSNESS (S.) the commonness, frequency, or universality of any thing.

GENERATE (V.) to ingender, to beget, to produce, or bring forth.

GENERATING LINE (S.) in *Mathematicks*, is that which by its motion or revolution produces any other figure plain or solid.

GENERATION (S.) the begetting or bringing a thing into being in a natural way; also the ages or races of people past, present, or to come.

GENERATIVE (A.) that has the natural power of begetting, producing, or bringing forth something.

GENE'RAL (A.) belonging to the genus, kind, or sort of a thing.

GENERO'SITY (S.) a brave nobleness of mind, that forgives the weakness, mistakes, affronts, and injuries of others, and yet at the same time behaves with an undaunted courageousness; also a liberal and free bestowing of favours, alms, and rewards to the necessitous and deserving.

GENEROUS (A.) open-hearted, bountiful, free, ready to relieve and reward the necessitous and deserving, quite opposite to sneakingsness, stinginess, or hard-heartedness.

GENESIS (S.) the beginning, formation, and origin of a thing; also the name of the first sacred book or part of the scripture, called *Genesis*, or *Generation*, because it contains the general formation of all things, and the genealogy of the first patriarchs, from *Adam* to the sons and grandsons of *Jacob*; in *Hebrew*, it is called *Bere'shit*, because it begins with this word in the original language; it includes the history of 2369 years, from the beginning of the world to the death of the patriarch *Jacob*; this book was written by *Moses*. Among the *Mathematicians*, the forming of any plain or solid figure by the motion of some line or surface, is called its *genesis*.

GENET or GENNET (S.) a *Spanish* horse that is very small and swift; also a *Turkish* bit for a horse's mouth, made in the fashion of a ring, and above the liberty of the tongue; also the name of a small creature with a very fine furr.

GENETHLI'ACAL (A.) belonging to that part of astrology that foretells future events,

by calculating the nativities of the persons spoken of.

GENETHLIALOGY (S.) the art of calculating nativities, according to the motions and aspects of the planets.

GENE'VA (S.) a spirituous liquor, or strong water distilled from juniper-berries, and by the robbers called by various humorous names, as *strike fire, white tape, shall I gnat, &c.* also the name of a famous city in Switzerland, the chief among the Protestant Cantons.

GEN'IAL (A.) merry, blithe, gay, festival, joyful, belonging to a marriage, &c. it was also, according to the ancient heathen mythology, an appellation given to certain deities, supposed to preside over the affairs of generation.

GENICULATE (V.) to grow into joints, knots, or sub-divisions.

GENICULATION or **GENUFLE'XION** (S.) the bowing or bending of the knee, as a token of respect.

GENICULATED (A.) knotted, jointed, or parted into several portions, like caucuses, reeds, &c.

GENICULUM (S.) the stalk or stem of a plant.

GEN'II (S.) certain spirits which the old Heathens imagined were the guardians of particular persons and places, a sort of middle beings between gods and men, of which they supposed each person had two, a bad and a good one, always attending him, one prompting him to vice, the other to virtue; they usually sacrificed wine, flowers, frankincense, and sometimes a pig to them; the Romans used to swear by the genius of their emperors, which they pretended to do with a great deal of conscientiousness and solemnity, and the punishment of perjury, in this case, was very ignominious; the Christians were often put to death for refusing this oath.

GENIOGRAPHY (S.) a treatise of angels, spirits, or intelligences.

GEN'ITAL (A.) belonging or serving to generation or procreation.

GENITALS (S.) the generative parts of any male creature.

GENITIVE CASE (S.) that by which property or possession is generally expressed in the Latin tongue; it is called the second case, and has, according to the declensions, various endings; but in English is expressed by *of*, or *'s* at the end of the word, as, *The house of my father*, or, *My father's house*, where it is to be noted, that when the particle *of* is used, the possessor comes first in order, and the possessor afterwards; but when *'s* is used, the proprietor is named first, and the property or thing possessed afterwards.

GENIUS (S.) according to the ancient Heathens, was a good or evil spirit, which they supposed to be placed over each particular person, and to accompany him from his birth to

his death; from hence it passed into the Christian doctrine, by the name of guardian angels; but it is now commonly understood to be the disposition, inclination, or bent of a person's mind to this or that art, science, or practice.

GENNETING or **JENNETTING** (S.) a small, pleasant sort of eating apples, that are commonly ripe before any others, and are capable of being kept the year about.

GENT or **GENTEE'L** (A.) well-carriaged, in the air, or after the manner of a gentleman, well-dressed, both for goodness and manner of clothing.

GENTLENESS (S.) the behaviour, carriage, or dress of well-educated persons.

GENTIAN (S.) a medicinal root belonging to a plant of the same name, esteemed excellent against poisons and pestilential diseases, so called from *Gentius* king of Ilyria, who is reported to have first discovered its use.

GENTIL (S.) a small worm or maggot, used by anglers as a bait to fish with.

GENTILES (S.) a term used by the Jews for all those who were not of their religion, and signifies an idolater, or one that worships idols, as most or all of the then Heathen world did; among the Romans, it signified any foreigner or person not subject to the laws of Rome.

GENTILISM (S.) heathenism, idolatry, or something foreign or different from the established way of worship.

GENTILITY (S.) the degree of honour belonging to a gentleman; also the manner of behaviour, dress, &c. of a person of a polite education.

GENTLE (A.) mild, good natur'd, well-condition'd, civil; also any creature that is wild by nature, that is tamed, or taught to behave or carry itself tamely or familiarly.

GENTLEMAN (S.) one of a noble or great family, that does, and has born arms many years; but in the present common acceptation of the word, any person that does not follow a mean or mechanic business is called a gentleman, as lawyers, physicians, &c.

GENTLENESS (S.) mildness, civility, tameness, good-humour, and obligingness.

GENTRY (S.) that part of a nation who are below the nobility, and above the commonalty; or such who, though they have large fortunes to live upon without following any trade or employ, have yet no titles of grandeur, as duke, lord, &c.

GENUINE (A.) true, natural, free from any sort of adulteration whatever.

GENUINENESS (S.) truth, perfection, reality, or what is, as it appears to be, pure, unmixed with any corruption, or debasing.

GENUS (S.) the stock, origin, manner, or fashion of a thing; with the Grammarians, it means the sort of noun, whether masculine or feminine, &c. with the Logicians, it is the universal idea, which they subdivide

also into other generals; in *Botany* and *Surgery*, it is a system or assemblage of plants or parts agreeing in some one common character; in *Musick*, it is a particular manner of subdividing the principles of melody.

GEOCENTRICALLY (A.) according to the *Ptolemaick System*, that which supposes the earth to be the centre of the world.

GEOCENTRICK (A.) in *Astronomy*, is the considering a planet or orb to have the same centre with the earth; so the

Geocentrick Latitude of a Planet, is its latitude seen from the earth.

Geocentrick Place of a Planet, is that place in the ecliptick, in which it appears to us to be in from the earth.

GEODE'SIA (S.) the art of measuring land, commonly called *surveying*.

GEODE'TICAL NUMBERS (S.) such as are applied to money, wares, or commodities of any sort or kind whatever.

GEO'GRAPHER (S.) a practitioner, student, or proficient in geography.

GEOGRA'PHICK or GEOGRA'PHICAL (A.) according to the rules, laws, or theorems of geography.

GEO'GRAPHY (S.) a description of the habitable world, or a general survey of the whole terrestrial globe, containing the situation of all countries and continents, the distances of places from each other, with their bearing, and other incidents, to render the science complete; it is esteemed the most useful and principal part of mixed mathematics.

GEO'MANCER (S.) a practitioner, student, or professor of geomancy.

GEO'MANCY (S.) a sort of divination made by means of a number of small dots or points made on paper at random, and by considering the various lines and figures which those lines represent, or are imagined so to do, a judgment is formed, and the future success of the querent is declared. From this account it is easy to judge to what a degree of stupidity and wickedness the practitioners or enquirers by this method must be arrived to, to give or take any assurance of success from such foolish, improbable, and impossible methods.

GEOMETRI'CIAN (S.) a person skilled in, or practising of geometry.

GEOME'TRICK or GEOME'TRICAL (A.) something considered as, or actually belonging to the science of geometry.

GEOMETRY (S.) strictly means measuring the earth, but it is now confined, and appropriated to the most noble of the mathematical sciences, viz. the consideration of continued quantity, or sensible magnitudes, whose parts, though never so vast or remote, by its demonstrations are exactly measured and understood; to which purpose it is divided into theoretical and practical; the one considers the relation, proportion, and other affections of such and such figures, both plain and solid,

without regarding the inconveniences that arise from friction, the difficulty or impossibility of making such or such forms perfectly, &c. and the other allows for the imperfection, or takes the figures for perfect, &c. and is called by various names, according to the application; the painters represent *geometry* by a lady with a fallow face, clad in a green mantle fringed with silver, and holding a silver wand in her hand.

GEORGE (S.) a proper name of a man, very common in *England*; also the patron saint of the kingdom, who is reported to have been a famous saint throughout all the east, and called by the *Greeks* the great martyr; in *Medals*, *Painting*, &c. he is frequently represented on horse-back well armed, and ready for an engagement; he is adored, both in the *Greek* and *Latin* church, and *England* and *Portugal* have both chose him for their patron saint; there have been various military orders under this denomination, that which in *England* is now called the order of the garter, viz. till king *Edward* the VIth's time, called the order of *St. George*; there is now one in *Venice*, the knights of which wear a chain of gold about their necks, at the bottom of which hangs a gold cross enamelled with red, which cross is likewise embroidered upon their cloaks; there are also several religious orders and congregations, particularly canons regular of *St. George* in *Alga* at *Venice*, *Sicily*, &c.

GEOR'GIC (S.) is some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry; and here part of the poet's skill lies in singling out such precepts as are useful, and at the same time most capable of ornament; and as there is art in the choice of fit precepts, so the manner of treating them must be nicely and judiciously pursued. The method must be natural and unforced, that every thing may look easy, and stand in the best light; and where there are several ways of conveying the same truth to the mind, the poet must pitch upon that which is most diverting. Farther, the poet is not obliged to encumber his poem with too much business; but sometimes to relieve the subject with a moral reflection, or let it rest a while for the sake of a pleasant and pertinent digression; but then these digressions must be something of a-piece with the main design of his *Georgic*, and have a remote alliance, at least, to the argument, that so the whole poem may be more uniform and agreeable. The style proper to a *Georgic* must be worked up with a great deal of thought and vigour, that the words may be lively and glowing, and that every thing the poet describes may immediately present itself, and rise up to the reader's view. He must be particularly careful not to let his subject debase his style, and betray him to a meanneſs of expression, but

every where to keep up his verse in all the pomp of numbers, and dignity of words. After this short scheme of rules, it may not be improper to mention, in a word or two, the different management of *Hesiod* and *Virgil*, in this kind of poetry: To begin with *Hesiod*; he is wonderfully grave, discrete, and frugal; he is always instructing his reader, avoids all manner of digressions, and does not stir out of the field once in the whole *Georgic*; his method, in describing month after month, with proper seasons and employments, is too grave and plain, it takes off from the surprize and variety of the poem, and makes the whole look but like a modern almanack in verse; it is true, his descriptions have abundance of nature in them, but then it is nature in her simplicity and undress; neither has he shewn more art and judgment in the precepts he has given us, which are sown so very thick, that they clog the poem, and are often so minute, and full of circumstances, that they weaken and enervate his verse. On the other side, *Virgil* has foisted the natural rudeness and simplicity of his subject, with the significancy of his expression, the grandeur of his versification, the variety of his transitions, and the solemn air in his reflections, that if we look upon both poets together, we see in one, the plainness of a downright countryman, and in the other, something of a rustick majesty, like that of a Roman dictator at the plough-tail; he delivers the meanest of his precepts with a kind of grandeur; he breaks the clods, and tosses the dung about with an air of gracefulness; his prognostications of the weather are taken out of *Aratus*, where we may see how judiciously he has picked out those that are most proper for his husbandman's observation, how he has enforced the expression, and heightened the images which he found in the originals: In short, the *Georgic* has all the perfection of a poem written by the greatest poet, in the flower of his age, when his invention was ready, his imagination warm, his judgment settled, and all his faculties in their full vigour and maturity.

GEO'SCOPY (S.) a sort of divination, or foretelling the future fruitfulness of any land, by well observing the soil, and other proper prognosticks.

GERFALCON or **GYRFALCON** (S.) a large bird of prey, next in strength to an eagle.

GERMAN (A.) of the same stock, family, kindred, sort, or kind, whether applied to men or things; so *brother-german* is a brother both by father and mother's side, or one that has the same father and mother with another; *cousin-germans* are those, who are the children of brothers and sisters of the same father and mother; the ancient Romans permitted such to marry, till the emperor *Claudius*, and the emperor *Theodosius* forbid

their marriage, under very severe penalties, even fine and proscription.

GERMANICUS (A.) an ancient title of honour given to several of the Roman emperors, for their many victories over the *Germans*.

GERMANY (S.) a large, fruitful, and pleasant country of *Europe*, bearing the title of an empire, and its head or principal governor is called emperor; it is divided into ten divisions, called circles; the soil is generally very fertile, affording all things necessary for the life and use of man, there being silver, copper, tin, lead, iron, and quicksilver mines in it, as well as excellent wine, corn, wool, cattle, &c. *Tacitus* describing the ancient *Germans*, says, they were the first that sung, when they marched to fight, and read verses that animated them; they judged of the success of an engagement, by the shouts and buzza's of the onset; the men were tall and robust, impatient of heat or thirst, but could endure hunger and cold to admiration.

GERMINATE (V.) to sprout, bud, blossom, or branch out.

GERMINATION (S.) spreading or sprouting, budding, blossoming, or branching out.

GERMINS (S.) young sprouts, or shoots of seeds or trees that come out the first.

GERONTES (S.) twenty-eight, or as some contend, among the ancient *Greeks*, were thirty-two senators or ancients, instituted by *Lycurgus*, after the model of the *Areopagites*, to govern in conjunction with the king, whose authority they were to be a balance for, and to preserve the rights of the people; none were to be admitted to this office under sixty years of age, and to continue in it during life, unless convicted of some capital crime.

GERUND (S.) a *Grammatical* term, by which a tense or time of the infinitive mood of a verb is expressed, by which, both the time and the manner of the action are declared, and in *Latin* it is undeclinable.

GERUNDIVE (A.) a *Grammatical* term, importing that a gerund is made into, or considered as an adjective.

GE'SSES (S.) in the *Falconers Language*, are several accoutrements or furniture belonging to a hawk.

GESTATION (S.) carrying or bearing, and is particularly applied in *Midwifery*, to the time a child is in the womb.

GESTICULATE (V.) to use much particular motion or gesture, behaviour, or carriage of the body.

GESTICULATION (S.) an endeavouring to represent an absent person, by a particular carriage or motion of the body; also motion or behaviour in general.

GESTS or **JUSTS** (S.) noble, heroick, worthy, courageous, and manly actions, deeds, or exploits, particularly the sports of princes and noblemen at tournaments.

GE'STURE

- GESTURE** (S.) the carriage, motion, or behaviour of the body.
- GET** (V.) to acquire, compass, bring about, or obtain a thing.
- GEULES** or **GULES** (S.) a term in *Heraldry*, for a brisk red, or vermilion colour.
- GE'WGAWS** (S.) the toys or trifles with which children and weak minds are pleased or delighted.
- GHA'STLY** (A.) pale, frightful, terrible, like the supposed appearance of a spirit or ghost.
- GHE'RKINS** (S.) an outlandish pickle resembling our cucumbers; also a pleasant eating apple.
- GHET** (S.) a letter of divorce which the Jews give their wives, when they put them away upon any distaste; they ground this practice upon *Deut. xxiv. If a man has married a woman, who by her faults displeases him, let him write her a letter of divorce, put it into her hand, and discharge her*: To hinder abuses that may arise from this practice, the Rabbins order, that the letter should be writ and signed before witnesses, and delivered to the woman, in the presence of a priest, who having read it, bids her not marry again under three months time, lest she should be with child, and not know it.
- GHITTA'R** or **GUITTA'R** (S.) a musical instrument, formerly much used by the ladies, especially of *France* and *Italy*, but now almost out of use, made in the shape of a lute, and resembling it in tone.
- GHIZZARD** or **GI'ZZARD** (S.) the bag under the throat, or craw of a fowl.
- GHOST** (S.) the mind, intellect, soul, spirit, or immaterial being, that makes up one part of man.
- GHOSTLY** (A.) like to or after the manner of a ghost; frightful, terrible, &c. In *Divinity*, it is applied to the spiritual advice, or religious counsel of a confessor, preacher, &c.
- GI'ANT** (S.) any person of a very large, uncommon size and stature; sometimes it means metaphorically a person of extraordinary virtues or vices, or other remarkable acquisitions; in the *Scriptures*, giants are variously understood by expositors, some imagining they are only persons of a very large bulk and stature, of which they suppose whole nations, and not here and there a picked person; while others suppose them, more rationally, a warlike, valiant, and resolute people, eager after prey, cruel and barbarous, whose qualifications being expressed by the eastern ironical way of expression, come at length to be generally supposed to have a literal meaning, among those who understood not the usual hyperboles of those people.
- GIEBERISH** (S.) an unintelligible jargon, or confused way of speaking, used by the gipsies, beggars, &c. to disguise their wicked designs; also any discourse where words abound more than sense.
- GIBBET** or **GI'BET** (S.) a triangular or other-formed sign, composed of strong timbers, to hang malefactors on, for such offences as the law makes punishable by death.
- GIBBLE-GABBLE** (S.) folly, foolishness, idle talk.
- GI'BBOSE** or **GI'BBOUS** (A.) something thrusting or bulging out like a hump back; a term used for the appearance of the enlightened part of the moon, during her course from full to new, when the dark part appears burned, and the light bunched, thrusting or rising outwards or gibbous.
- GIBBOSITY** or **GI'BBOSENESS** (S.) the irregular protuberance of any part of the body of a person, or the apparent swelling or rising up of any other thing.
- GIBE** (V.) to taunt, mock, jeer, flout at, or make game of.
- GI'BELINS** (S.) a famous faction in the 12th century that opposed the *Guelfs*; but both miserably harassed and tore *Italy* for two or three ages, each being supported by powerful allies.
- GI'BLETS** (S.) the ossal part of a fowl, particularly of a goose and duck, which the art of cookery has particularly busied itself about, by inventing ragouts, pies, soups, &c. made of giblets; the particulars are the head and neck, the heart, liver, pinions, and legs.
- GI'DDINESS** (S.) thoughtlessness, foolishness; also an infirmity that some people are afflicted with, vulgarly called a swimming in the head, or the vertigo.
- GI'DDY** (A.) dizzy, or ready to fall, by whirling round; also inconsiderate, rash, unsettled, without mature deliberation, or thoroughly thinking of a thing; young, wanton, foolish.
- GIFT** (S.) something given to, or bestowed upon a person, either by nature, called an endowment, or as a reward or gratuity for something done, or out of good will, charity, or pity to a person's necessities.
- GIFTED** (A.) endowed, qualified, or furnished with some extraordinary qualifications; and in a *religious Sense*, means a person inspired or extraordinarily assisted by God.
- GIG** (S.) a small top, made of the tips of cows or oxen horns, for children to play with, the spinning of which gives great opportunities to make many curious observations on the doctrine of projectiles, of which *Galileo*, in his system of the world, makes very good use.
- GIGANTICK** (A.) something very monstrous, large, and wonderful in its bulk or size.
- GIGGLE** (V.) to laugh out foolishly, wantonly, or triflingly.
- GIGS** (S.) the farrier's term for lumps or swellings on the inside of horses' lips.
- GILD** or **GUILD** (S.) a company, fraternity, or corporation of persons, who are to pay an allowance or sum towards defraying the publick expence; it took its rise among the

Dues, who required that every freeman of fourteen years old should find sureties for his keeping the peace, or be committed; upon which certain neighbours entered into an association, and became bound for each other, for which purpose they made a common stock, to defray any charge that such an engagement might expose them to; these combinations at first consisted of ten families, but afterwards it was applied to any society, whether religious or civil, and were endowed by various princes with particular privileges, set forth in certain writings called charters; among the old *Law-Writers*, it signifies a mulct or fine for an offence.

GILD or GUILD-HALL (S.) the public hall or meeting-place of any corporate town for the dispatch of publick business.

GILDBLE (A.) liable to be taxed, or pay tribute to a common charge.

GILDING (S.) the art of laying gold or silver upon wood, brass, &c. either in leaf, liquor, or otherwise.

GILL (S.) a measure, containing a quarter of a pint, much used by wine-drinkers in a morning; also a country word for a small rivulet or current of water; also the name of a well-known herb, of which a sort of diet or medicinal drink is made, called *gill-ale*, or ground-ivy-ale.

GILLIFLOWER (S.) a fine, pleasant summer flower, both for sight and smell; and also much used by apothecaries to make syrup; it blows about *July*.

GILLS (S.) those membranous, cartilaginous parts in fishes, whereby they respire, hear, &c. situate on each side the head.

GIM (A.) spruce, neat, fine, tight; also gay, handsome, clever.

GIMBLET or GIMLET (S.) a small piercer or borer to make holes with, in order to drive nails, pegs, &c. the more easily.

GIMP (S.) a sort of mehair twist, or large thread.

GIN (S.) a snare, trap, or contrivance to catch persons or game in; also the vulgar name for a strong water or liquor, very much drank at this time by the common people.

GIMCRACK or GIMCRACK (S.) a toy, nicety, or pretty invention, to please and amuse the curious, or for children to play with.

GINGER (S.) an aromattick root much used in cookery, as a spice; and by the *Apothecaries*, as a medicine, principally brought from *Calicut*, in the *East-Indies*; the plant which affords it, resembles our rush, the root spreads itself near the surface of the ground, in form of a man's hand, full of joints or knots.

GINGERLY (Part.) softly, tenderly, sparingly, gently.

GINGLE (V.) to make a tinkling noise, like the shaking of bits of tin, pieces of money, &c. in a bag together.

GI'PSIES (S.) a sort of pilfering, wandering, pretended fortune-tellers, who disguise themselves under various shapes, and with an affected gibberish or barbarous language, amuse ignorant people, by a specious pretence to skill in palmistry, astrology, &c.

GI'RASOL (S.) a precious stone, by some called the sun-stone, upon account of its reflecting a yellow or golden lustre, when put into the sun-beams, or towards the sun when refulgent, whereas to look upon it in common, it is of a whitish colour.

GIRD (V.) to bind up close or tight, to tie a person's clothes about him, to make him lighter, and more capable of undergoing fatigue.

GI'RDERS (S.) the large, strong, main, or principal beams that go across from side to side of a house, and which the joints or timbers to lay the floors on, are let in, and by which they are supported; by the statute for rebuilding *London*, no *girder* is to be less than ten inches into the wall, and their ends to be laid always in lome, &c. They are sometimes called *girding-beams*.

GI'RDING GIRT (S.) in the *Sea Language*, is the cable strained tight, to prevent the ship's going over it with her stern port, and so lie across the tide.

GI'RDLE (S.) a belt, band, or swathe that goes round the waist, and is now especially used by the women, more for ornament than use, being commonly made of very rich stuff, and sometimes bedecked or set with diamonds; among the *Hunters*, the roebuck of two years old is called a *girdle*; *Anciently*, bankrupts, &c. put off the *girdle* in open court, because it was customary then to wear the keys, &c. in a purse that hung to the *girdle*, which upon such occasions was delivered to the creditors; in *Architecture*, it is called a *cincture*, which see; in *Astronomy*, it is called the *zone*, which see. In the *East*, *Mutawakke*, in the year 856, ordered both the *Jews* and *Christians* to wear a *girdle*, as a badge of their religion, which they bear to this day; and in *Asia*, *Syria*, and *Mesopotamia*, they are commonly called *Christians* of the *girdle*, being generally *Nestorians*, which see.

GI'RDLER (S.) an artificer that makes bridles, girdles, &c. for horses.

GIRL (S.) a young maid or female, commonly spoken of them under sixteen years old, or before they are marriageable; also a familiar word for all unmarried females, or young women whatever; and in the *hunting Language*, is a roebuck of two years old.

GI'RLISH (A.) childish, like to, or after the manner of a girl; also amorous, lustful, or desirous of young women's company.

GIRTH or GIRT (S.) a broad girdle that buckles under a horse's belly, generally made of facking or very thick linen; among *Cockers*, the compass or circumference, span or thickness

thickness of a cock's body; and oftentimes the thickness or circumference of timber, &c.

GIRTH-WEB (S.) the particular sort of tape, &c. of which saddlers make the saddle-girths.

GISARMS or **GUI'SARMS** (S.) a halberd, or weapon with two spikes or prongs like a pitch-fork.

GISBOROUGH (S.) a pretty good town in the North-Riding of Yorkshire, whose market is weekly on Monday; distant from London 183 computed, and 215 measured miles.

GIVE (V.) to bestow, allow, or afford; also spoken of dry, absorbing bodies that suck up the moisture of the open air, or damps of a vault, cellar, &c. also to thaw, or grow damp, wet, &c.

GIVEN (A.) something bestowed upon, or allowed to another; and in *Mathematical Conclusions*, it is the premises laid down, or conditions in a proposition, by which something else that is required, and which as yet is unknown, is found out.

GIVEN-TO (A.) added, inclined to, or apt to practise any particular thing.

GLACIATE (V.) to congeal, freeze, or turn into ice; to make hard and slippery like glass by the violent heat of the fire.

GLACIS (S.) in *Fortification*, is particularly used for the counter-scarp; which is an easy or small gradual ascent, usually ranging from the parapet of the covered way to the level on the side of the common field; in common *Architecture*, it is the small insensible descent of the cyma of a cornish, to cause the water to drain off more easily.

GLAD (A.) rejoiced, merry, pleased, satisfied, or with one's own, or another's circumstances.

GLADDEN or *to make GLAD* (V.) to comfort, revive, enliven, make merry, or rejoice a person.

GLADE (S.) in *Gardening*, &c. is what is sometimes called a vista or opening like a lane or passage cut through a thick wood, grove, &c. to let the view be distinct, and to let in the sun's beams more freely, &c.

GLADIATORS (S.) sword-players, slaves that were taught to fight at sharps by fencing-masters, on purpose for the divertissement of the Roman people at their publick games or shows. At first none but slaves and fugitives that were enforced to it, would thus hazard their lives; afterwards freemen were hired to it, who bound themselves by a solemn oath, to fight to the last gasp, or yield themselves to be whipped or branded. But, for the most part, the prince or people gave their lives to the wounded, when they acknowledged themselves to be overcome, by holding up a finger, and dropping the point of their weapon; and this was called *missio*. Sometimes decay'd noblemen, to get the emperor's favour, would engage in the combats. The victor was either crowned with a palm-tree branch, or else, if he was a slave, was

presented with a wand, called *rudis*, in token of his being made a freeman; and that there might be a sufficient number of these people, there were schools erected, into which captives, fugitives, servants, and notorious offenders were condemned, and many times sold. *Theodoret*, king of the *Ostrogots*, in Italy, utterly abolished these gladiators, anno 500. They usually wore some mark of distinction, as a peacock's feather, or some other discernable thing. *Nero* ordered 400 senators, and 600 Roman knights, to fight for his diversion; they are called, among us, prize-fighters.

GLADIATURE (S.) the act of fighting like a gladiator, or prize fighter.

GLAIR (S.) the white of an egg.

GLAIR (V.) to varnish, brighten, or make a thing shine, by rubbing or washing it over with glair, &c.

GLAMORGANSHIRE (S.) is of temperate and healthful air, but of a very different soil and situation, the northern parts being extremely mountainous, full of thick woods, very barren, and thinly inhabited; the southern parts are more level, and very fertile both for corn, and feeding great quantities of sheep and cattle; is well inhabited, and thick beset with towns and houses of the gentry; it contains 118 parish-churches, 8 market-towns, and sends 2 members to parliament; at a place called *Newton* in this county, is a well, that swells up when the sea ebbs, and sinks as the flood increases.

GLANCE (S.) a side-look, turn, or cast of the eye, towards or upon a person or thing; also a hint, or distant remark, or allusion to, or upon a subject.

GLANCE (V.) to cast a side or short look, or touch upon or towards a thing, matter, or subject; to refer or allude to a matter; also to glitter or reflect a shining from the bright part of a lance; also a light touch made by the swift throwing of a lance, or shooting of an arrow, &c.

GLAND (S.) in *Anatomy*, a soft, spongy, lax kind of body, serving to separate some particular humour from the mass of blood; the Ancients thought them useful only as pillows for the other parts to lodge on; others imagined them as sponges, to suck up the superfluous moisture of the other parts; but the Moderns have discovered more noble uses for them; they are of several kinds, in respect of their form, structure, office and uses.

GLANDAGE (S.) the season for turning hogs into the woods, to feed upon the mast that falls from the trees; also to feed hogs any where with mast.

GLANDERS (S.) a filthy disease in a horse, consisting in a running of corrupt matter from the nose, of different colours, according to the degree of the malignity, or as the infection has been of shorter or longer continu-

ance, being sometimes white, yellow, green, black, &c.

GLANDFORD or **GLANDFORD-BRIDGE** (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 122 computed, and 153 measured miles.

GLANDULOUS or **GLANDULAR** (A.) something compounded of, or abounding with glands, as the flesh of the almonds of the ears, sweet-bread, &c. or such roots as grow kernel-wise, and are held together by small fibres or threads.

GLANS (S.) in *Natural History*, is an acorn, or the fruit of the oak-tree; in *Surgery*, it is the tip or button of the penis, or that part covered with the prepuce, or foreskin.

GLARE (V.) to blaze or shine very bright, like the flame of lighted torches blown by the wind; also to look or stare very earnestly upon any thing, or in the face of a person, with an intent to dash a person out of countenance.

GLASS (S.) a transparent, brittle, fictitious body, produced of salt and sand by the action of fire, which salt is extracted from certain plants, as fern, kali, &c. the sand or stone is likewise various, but the best is supposed to be a sort of marble, called *carph*, found in some parts of *Italy*; it is affirmed by the *Chymists*, that glass is the ultimate process of all productions wrought by fire, and that all bodies in the universe may be reduced to it; its invention is very ancient, and its use very great; many improvements have been made in it in the last century.

GLASTENBURY (S.) in *Somersetshire*, is almost encompassed round with rivers, by which means it is a sort of an island; the town is large, and well-built, containing two parish-churches, a good market weekly on Tuesdays, and two yearly fairs, when horses and fat cattle are very plentiful; the story of *Jesse's* of *Arimatea's* being sent hither by the apostle, to preach the gospel, about the year 31, and his actual residence at this place, with the wonders he wrought, the account of the blooming hawthorn-tree upon *Christ-mas-day*, &c. are not proper subjects for so short an account of things and places as our room obliges us to; this town is distant from *London* 103 computed, and 121 measured miles.

GLAZE (V.) to polish, make smooth, or set a gloss upon a thing, as potters do to their ware, by running melted litharge or lead over it; also to work in glass, so as to keep out the wind and rain, and let in the light, after the manner of lashing, or by leading the panes together, as is the general practice of windows all over this kingdom; also to put a pane or small plate of glass before a picture, curious piece of writing, needle-work, &c. to preserve it from dirt.

GLAZIER (S.) a workman who makes and

fits panes and plates of glass to the sashes or window-frames of houses, pictures, &c.

GLEAM (V.) in *Falconry*, is to disgorge or throw up fish from a hawk's gorge.

GLEAM (S.) a beam, or ray of light, issuing from the sun, or any other luminous body.

GLEAN (V.) to gather up the scattered ears of corn, after the general quantity is carried in; also to pick and cull sentences, &c. out of several authors, to make one small volume, &c.

GLEBE (S.) sometimes signifies a clod, or piece of earth, containing some metal or mineral, &c. and sometimes land belonging to parish-churches, besides the tythes, and sometimes any land or ground belonging to a benefice, fee, manor, inheritance, &c. the right of patronage should be annexed to the *glebe*.

GLEDE (S.) the bird called a kite; also a hot ember, or live coal.

GLEE (S.) joy, mirth, rejoicing, triumph, &c.

GLEEK (S.) the name of a play or game, at, upon, or with cards.

GLEET (S.) a flux, coving, or running of a thin brownish matter from the urethra, and sometimes caused by strains, or other harmful infirmities; but most commonly flows from venereal exercises, and frequently remains after ill cures.

GLENE (S.) a cavity or hollow part of a bone that is not too deep, but of a middle nature, as of the omoplate, which receives the humerus or shoulder-bone; sometimes it means the two cavities in the vertebra, or turning joint of the neck.

GLIB (A.) smooth, slippery, any thing that is easily put in motion; for a very talkative person is said to be very *glib-tongued*.

GLIBNESS (S.) smoothness, slipperiness, capable of being easily put in motion.

GLIDE (V.) to move along smoothly, gent'y, or easily.

GLIMMER (V.) to dawn, or begin to appear; to give a faint or weak light.

GLIMMERING (S.) a dawning, or beginning to appear, shining, or giving a very faint light.

GLIMPSE (S.) a sudden flash or beam, a very imperfect or slight sight of a thing.

GLISTEN, **GLISTER**, or **GLITTER** (V.) to shine very bright, to reflect strong rays from any body, to be very sparkling, like a diamond, or any body well polished.

GLISTER or **CLYSTER** (S.) in *Physick*, a liquid remedy or injection cast into the intestines, &c. by means of proper instruments, and is composed of various medicines, as the nature of the malady requires, for which it is applied; sometimes they are injected into the womb, to cleanse and refresh it; sometimes up the urethra for the same purpose; and sometimes up the fundament, which is the most general method, and which is used upon a great variety of occasions.

GLOBE (S.) a round solid body, the superficies of

of which is equally distant from the center in every part, and by the *Geometricians* called a sphere; the term *globe* being more peculiarly restrained or adapted to those two mathematical instruments called the *globes*; one of which having all the lines and principal places of the earth set on it, after the manner that geographers have invented, for the more easy showing or finding the bearing and distance of places, the length and shortness of the days in every clime, kingdom, and particular place, together with the degrees of heat and cold, the monsoons or trade-winds, the variations of the compass, &c. is called the terrestrial or earthly *globe*; the other having first the general lines or circles that astronomers have imagined in the heavens, and then in the proper places of those lines or circles, the several constellations, &c. set down according to the general systems or observations of particular persons, is called the celestial *globe*, by which may be known the times of eclipses, what and where any star or number of stars are above the horizon of the place where a person is, &c. They are made of divers materials, some solid of wood, others hollow of brass, silver, &c. but most commonly of paper plastered over; for the particular uses of each sort, see *Harris*, &c. that treat of the use of the *globes*.

GLOBE'SE, GLOBOUS, or GLOBULAR (A.) any solid body that is made after the manner, or like to a globe, or round body.

GLOBOSITY or GLOBULENESS (S.) the roundness, or globe-like form of any thing.

GLOBULES or GLOBULETS (S.) very small globes, or round bodies, which the present philosophy supposes all liquid bodies are composed and made up of.

GLOMERATE (V.) to wind round, or into an heap, ball, or bottom, as thread, worked, &c. is for many occasions.

GLOMERATION (S.) a gathering together, a rolling into a ball, bottom, or globe-like form.

GLOOMINESS (S.) dulness, duskiness, darkness, like a cloudy day, room, or cell, where no light is.

GLOOMY (A.) dark, dull, heavy, dusky, thick, hazy weather; also any thing, person, or circumstance, that looks unhappy, dismal, or in much trouble and affliction.

GLO'RIA PATRI (S.) a set form of praise to the Holy Trinity, appointed by the church, to be repeated after many parts of the liturgy, and particularly the Psalms; so called, because when the offices are performed in *Latin*, those are the two first words of that hymn, conclusion, or doxology, as it is frequently called; great contests have been about the antiquity, manner of wording, and other particularities of this hymn, some contending it was used in the apostles time; but it is generally allowed to have remained as a token of orthodoxy, ever since it was appointed by pope *Damasus*.

GLORIFICATION (S.) a praising, honouring, thanking, magnifying, or adoring; also the admitting or putting among the number of the blessed after this life.

GLO'RIFY (V.) to honour, praise, adore; also to perfect, compleat, or make happy, by putting among the blessed in heaven, to be a partaker of their felicity.

GLO'RIOUS (A.) famous, shining, beautiful, rich, exceeding good.

GLO'RIOUSNESS (S.) splendor, honour, renown, valuableness, richness, beauty, &c.

GLO'RY (S.) honour, renown, reputation, fame, praise for well-doing; also the beatific vision or joys of heaven; in *Painting*, those representations of shining, or shining forth beams from the head or countenance of Christ, the Virgin *Mary*, or some saint or martyr, in imitation of a sun, is called a *glory*.

GLO'RY (V.) to boast, brag, or value one's self for having done, suffered, or being willing and ready to do or suffer any thing upon the account of some opinion, persuasion, party, or profession.

GLOSE (V.) to soothe, flatter, humour, or deceive a person by false pretences.

GLOSS (S.) a comment, interpretation, or exposition of a matter or thing; also a false shew, pretence, or appearance; also a shining lustre, or beautiful surface set or put upon silks or other wares, to make them more agreeable to the eyes of the beholders.

GLOSS (V.) to interpret, comment, explain, or write notes upon a subject.

GLOSSARY (S.) an exposition or comment upon a matter; also a dictionary, explaining the difficult words used in a language.

GLOSSO'GRAPHER (S.) a commentator or expounder of hard words.

GLOSSO'GRAPHY (S.) the art of explaining or making difficult words or passages easy to be understood.

GLOSSY (A.) shining, bright, lively, like new-pressed broad-cloths, silks, &c.

GLOTTIS (S.) in *Anatomy*, a cleft or chink in the larynx, serving for the formation of the voice, being in the form of a tongue; thro' this chink the air descends and ascends, in respiring, speaking, singing, &c. it has an apparatus of muscles, whereby we contract and enlarge it as occasion requires, from whence all the varieties of tones in the voice are produced.

GLOUCESTER (S.) is the principal place in *Gloucestershire*, being a city, and a bishop's see, tolerably well built, though not fine, and for its obstinate opposing king *Charles I.* has since had all its walls and works demolished, which were very strong; and before its being besieged, had eleven parish churches, five of which were then demolished; here is a large stone-bridge over the *Severn*; there are several hospitals, schools, &c. both for teaching and maintaining the poor of both sexes.

as well young as old; it returns two members to parliament, and gives the title of duke to a younger branch of the royal family; it is governed by a mayor and 12 aldermen, out of which the mayor is annually chosen; there are also 24 common-council-men, out of which two are annually chosen for sheriffs; they have also an high steward (who is usually a nobleman) and a recorder; they are allowed to wear scarlet-gowns, to have the sword and cap of maintenance, and four sergeants at mace; their present charter was given by king Charles II. dated April 16, 1672, their former charters being resigned: For the regulation of the trade of this city, there are 22 companies affiliated, the masters whereof attend the mayor upon all publick occasions, in their gowns, with streamers; it contains 22 parishes, though there are but 6 churches, and the cathedral; it has two markets weekly, *viz.* on Wednesday and Saturday, and four fairs annually; it is a port, and has a large key and wharf on the banks of the river, very commodious for trade, to which belongs a custom-house, with proper officers; but the business is but small, most of the foreign trade being moved to *Bristol*; this city is a county of itself, and is distant from *London* 81 computed, and 102 measured miles.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE (S.) is an inland county, of a healthful air, and fertile soil, as well for corn as pasturage, yielding plenty of corn, and feeding abundance of cattle, and great flocks of sheep, especially in and near *Cotswold*, whose wool is much esteemed for its fineness; the east part, called *Cotswold*, is somewhat hilly, and is principally employ'd in grazing; the middle part lies low, and is watered by the *Severn*, which renders the plains very fruitful; the western part is overspread with wood, and called *Dean-Forest*, where grow great numbers of excellent timber-trees, for ship-building, &c. coal and iron mines, on which are many furnaces and forges, for working the same; this forest is 30 miles long, and 10 broad, and contains 3 hundreds, 23 parish-churches, 1 castle, 1 abbey, 3 market towns, 1 mayor-town, and the common thereof (besides the purlieu and abbey woods.) is said to contain 37,000 acres of ground.—The whole county is about 50 miles long, and 25 broad, containing 30 hundreds, in which are 25 market-towns, 280 parishes, 1 cattle, 2 forests, 19 parks, several large rivers, 27,000 houses, and about 160,000 people; it sends 8 members to parliament, and is about 140 miles in circumference; it is remarkable for the large manufacture of cheese, though that which is so called in *London* comes principally out of *Wiltshire*, the real cheese of this county going more to *Bristol*, than to *London*; the woollen manufacture of this county is exceeding good, and fine, and is very large in quantity.

GLOVE (S.) that part of apparel that is made

to fit the hand, sometimes of silk, linen, &c. but most commonly of soft pliant leather; among *Swordsmen*, sending or throwing the glove, is challenging the person to fight, to whom it is thrown or sent.

GLOVER (S.) a person whose trade or business it is to make, sell, or deal in gloves.

GLOVERS STITCH (S.) in *Surgery*, is a method of sewing up the lips of a wound upwards, in imitation of the glove-makers manner of sewing their gloves.

GLOUT or GLOWT (V.) to look frowningly, angrily, or displeased at a person or thing.

GLOW (V.) to grow hot and red, as the cheeks and ears do, after having walked in a sharp air.

GLOW-WORM (S.) an insect that shines or gives a light in the dark, something like phosphorus.

GLUE (S.) a thick, clammy substance, that has the property of being very tenacious, and holding those things together that have been daubed with it; it is a composition made from divers ingredients, according to the use it is to be applied to; hardly any thing curious in *Joinery* can be done without it.

GLUE or GLUTINATE (V.) to stick or join boards or other things close and fast together, with the confidence called *glue*, which is sometimes made of skins, or parings of skins, steeped in water, and then boiled to a jelly, &c.

GLUEY or GLU'ISH (A.) sticky, clammy, of the nature of, or like to glue.

GLUT (V.) to overstock, surcharge, or furnish a person or market with more wares or commodities than there is a call or demand for.

GLUT (S.) an abundance, great superfluity, or more than is wanted of any sort of fish, fruit, or other commodity.

GLUTINATION or GLU'ING (S.) a sticking, joining, or fastening together, by means of some gluey or sticky substance.

GLUTINATIVE or GLU'TINOUS (A.) of a sticky, clammy, or adhering nature.

GLUTTON (S.) the name of a bird, said to be found in the northern parts of *Muscovy*, &c. which stuffs itself with carrion till its paunch sticks out, and getting into some strait place, pushes the ordure out, and returns again to the carcase; from whence any one that practises or delights in excessive eating, is called a *glutton*.

GLUTTONY (S.) a riotous, immoderate, or extravagant living, especially with respect to rich or over-much eating.

GLYPHE or GLY'PHIS (S.) in *Architecture*, is any cavity or canal, whether round or angled, that is used ornamentally.

GNASH (V.) to set or shew the teeth, as it were, in a posture of biting hard, by way of scorn, derision, or mocking of a person; also as a sign of sorrow, grief, lamentation, or woe.

GNAT

GNAT (S.) a small stinging insect or fly, particularly troublesome in hot countries.

GNA'THO (S.) a flattering, fawning, humouring, time-serving fellow.

GNATHONICAL (A.) after the mode, way, or manner of a soothing, flattering, fawning person.

GNATHONIZE (V.) to please, humour, comply with, or fawn upon a person, to gain some bye end, or bring about some desired purpose.

GNAW (V.) to tear, pull, or rend off from the bones, or any whole part, with the teeth, after the manner of dogs, &c.

GNOME (S.) a name, which the *Cabalists* give to some certain invisible people, whom they suppose to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to fill it to the center; they are represented very small of stature, tractable, and friendly to men, and are made the guardians of mines, quarries, hidden treasures, &c. sometimes it is applied to a short, pithy, sententious expression, observation, or reflexion.

GNO'MON (S.) in general, signifies an index, director, or explainer; in *Geometry*, if a parallelogram be divided into four lesser ones, by two lines intersecting each other, and any one of these four be taken away, the remaining three will make or compose a *gnomon*; in *Astronomy*, it is an instrument for measuring the meridian altitudes of the sun or stars; in *Dialling*, it is the stile, pin, or cock, which casteth the shadow that marketh out the hours.

GNOMONICKS (S.) the art of drawing sundials upon any plane, together with all the furniture belonging thereto, vulgarly called *dialling*.

GNOMONOLOGICAL or **GNOMONICAL** (A.) something relating, belonging, or pertaining to the art of dialling.

GNOSI'MACHI (S.) a set of enthusiasts, that condemned all search after knowledge, because that God required only good actions.

GNOSTICKS (S.) these were not so much a particular sect of heretics, as a complication of many sects; who were so called, because they pretended to extraordinary illuminations and knowledge, one main branch of which consisted in their pretended genealogies or attributes of the Deity, in which they differed among themselves, as much as they did from others; they affirmed there were two principles, the one good, who was the author of all good; the other evil, who was the author of all evil; they held the soul to be of the same substance with God, and denied the divinity of Christ, saying only, *that God dwelt in him*; they held the most unlawful pleasures of the body to be good, and defiled their nightly meetings with all manner of obscene impurities; they affirmed also, that Jesus Christ was not the Son of him who gave the law, but of some other unknown deity, and many other whimsical and roman-

tick notions; they had several apocryphal books, which they esteemed as divine, such as the *Revelations of Adam*, the history of *Noria*, *Noah's wife*, &c.

GO (V.) to move, approach, or get to a place or thing, that is at a distance from us; also the imperative mood of the same verb, whereby we order or command a person to move or to go to some distant person or place, for such purposes as we have already, or do then declare.

GOAD (S.) a stick, pole, or staff, armed with a sharp-pointed iron at the end of it, to force or drive large cattle along with.

GOAL (S.) the butt, mark, end, or finishing place of a race; also a prison or goal for debtors or malefactors.

GOA'LER (S.) the keeper, or person who has the charge of a prison, and the prisoners therein.

GOAR (S.) the warm blood of any creature; also a long triangular piece of cloth to be sewed into a garment, sail, &c. to fit it for the purpose intended.

GOAR (V.) to fetch blood, or pierce the skin or flesh, by the butting of the horns of a buck, ox, &c. or with the tusks of a boar, &c. also to widen any thing at one end, by sewing in one or more places, in the shape of a triangle, &c. as women do their shifts, and seamen do their sails, &c.

GOAT (S.) an animal well known among us, horned, and when any thing aged of a very rank smell, the milk of the she's is reckoned peculiarly useful for consumptive persons; it was one of the clean beasts of the *Israelites*, and used in their sacrifices; when young, they are excellent eating; this creature is reported to be exceedingly pleased with the act of copulation, from whence those persons who are immoderately addicted to women, are called *goats*, *leathers*, &c. Sometimes in the *Scriptures*, the term *goat* signifies a demon or idol, to which sacrifice was offered under this or a similar form.

GOAT-HERD (S.) a person, whose employment it is to look after, and take care of a large number or flock of goats.

GOB or **GO'BET** (S.) a piece just big enough, or fit to put into the mouth at once.

GO'BLE (V.) to eat hastily, and after a greedy and voracious manner, like geese and swine, &c.

GO'BELINS (S.) a noted house at *Paris*, in the suburb of *St. Marcel*, formerly possessed by famous wool-dyers, whereof the chief called *Giles Gobelins*, who lived in the reign of *Francis I.* is said to have found the secret of dying scarlet, which was from him called the *scarlet of the Gobelins*; the house and river that runs by it, also took the same name: This house was purchased by *Lewis XIV.* for a manufactory of all manner of curious works for the adorning the several palaces of the kingdom, under the direction of *Monsieur Colbert*;

C. best; such as weavers of tapestry, goldsmiths, carvers, statuary, &c. which have produced extraordinary pieces of workmanship, especially in tapestry, from the designs of the famous *Le Brun*, who drew for them by the appointment of the king.

G O B L E T (S.) a round drinking vessel or cup, made without a foot or resting part, so that the person is obliged to drink what is contained in it, or runs the hazard of spilling the liquor, if he sets it down.

G O B L I N G (S.) eating greedily, hastily, gluttonously, and without any decency.

G O E L I N S or **H O P G O B L I N S** (S.) imaginary evil spirits or bugbears, invented by designing persons, to impose upon the credulity of innocent, harmless, ignorant persons; also used by nurses to quiet and frighten froward children.

G O D (S.) the supreme, eternal, and self-existing Being, from whom we, and all other beings, receive existence, and by whom they and we are preserved, maintained, and continued, who is infinite in all perfections, and free from all infirmity or decay, and who, as he had no beginning, so he can have no end.

G O D A L M I N G (S.) in *Swirey*, a corporation-town whose market is weekly on Wednesday; the chief magistrate is a warden, to whom is joined eight assistants; the manufacture of this town is clothing, for which it is the most eminent in all the county; the sorts are mixed kerseys, and blue ones for the *Canaries*, which are reported to be the best coloured of any in the kingdom; 28 computed, and 35 measured miles distant from *London*.

G O D - C H I L D (S.) a boy or girl for whom one or more persons have become sureties at their baptism, &c. or omitted that he should be taught or instructed in the duties of religion and virtue.

G O D - D A U G H T E R (S.) a girl or female child, that has sureties, or godfathers and godmothers at her baptism.

G O D D E S S (S.) a she-deity, of which the ancient *Romans* had a great number, to whom particular virtues, powers, vices, &c. were attributed.

G O D F A T H E R (S.) one who takes upon him the office to perform what he otherwise had no obligation to do, as to hold or answer for a child in baptism at the font, &c. which is supposed to be done religiously, or for the sake of God; and according to the present use, that the person he undertakes for, should be regularly instructed in the principles of religion, and the duties of humanity, thereby to render the person agreeable both to God and man; this is a very ancient custom in the church, and applied to many uses, and is still among the *Papists*, who have *poffutors* for bells, &c. The *Jews* use them likewise at the circumcision of their sons, &c.

G O D L E S S (A.) a wicked, abandoned creature; one who, both by word and deed, shews no regard to a supreme Being, or any religious ordinances.

G O D L I N E S S (S.) a sincere, devout, and true worshipping of God, and strict observance of religious duties.

G O D M O T H E R (S.) a woman that is to act in the same manner, and appointed for the same purpose, with a godfather.

G O D - S O N (S.) a boy or male-child that has sureties, or godfathers and godmothers at his baptism.

G O D W I N - S A N D S (S.) certain sands in the county of *Kent*, that were formerly the land of earl *Godwin*, but now overflowed by the sea, very dangerous to shipping.

To be a **G O G** (V.) to have a very earnest desire or longing for or after a thing; to be very zealous in the pursuit of a thing, or eager after it.

G O G G L E (V.) to stare or look upon a person or thing with the eyes full open.

G O G G L E - E Y E D (A.) a person with large, full, open, rolling, and staring eyes.

G O G - M A G O G (S.) a person of very large stature, which the *British* historians have represented, as being near 16 feet high or tall, with a bulk proportionable; the pretended figure of whom is carved and set up in *Guild-Hall, London*.

G O I N G (S.) the act of moving from place to place; also a term applied to liquor, meat, &c. when it is perishing or spoiling.

Going to the Vault, a term in *Hunting*, used for a hare's taking the ground, or burrowing like a coney or rabbit.

G O L D (S.) the most pure, ponderous, and ductile metal that is in nature, from whence it has, by the consent of almost all mankind, for many ages, been deemed the most valuable; among the *Chymists*, who characterize their metals by the names of the planets, it is called *Sol*, to shew its prebeminence; its symbol or character is ☉; its properties are so many, and different from all other metals, that we cannot here mention them, only shall observe, that it is the freest from sulphur of all others, which occasions its extraordinary ductility, as appears from the operations of the wire-drawers and gold-beaters; for mix but one thousandth part of sulphur in any mass of gold, and it ceases to be malleable; its extraordinary fixity appears from its capacity of resisting the greatest force of any artificial fire, but there are burning-glasses, which collect the heat of the sun so intensely, that it volatilizes therein; there are various names given to this metal, as *virgin gold*, which is said to be very pale, and so soft, that it may be moulded into any figure with the hand, and that it will take the impression of a seal, like warm wax, to harden which, and to lighten its colour, they mix emery with it; fine or pure gold, is that purged

purged by the fire from all impurities and alloy; standard gold, in England, is that which has 22 parts pure gold, one part silver, and the other copper.

GOLDEN (A.) something looking like to, or having the properties of gold; also a metaphorical term for success, plenty, &c.

GOLDEN-FLEECE (S.) in the ancient *Mythology*, was the skin or fleece of the ram, upon which *Phryxus* and *Hellus* are supposed to have swam over the sea to *Colchis*, and which being sacrificed to *Jupiter*, was hung upon a tree in the grove of *Mars*, guarded by two brazen-hoofed bulls, and a monstrous dragon that never slept, but taken and carried off by *Jafus* and the *Argonauts*; some imagine this to be an allegorical representation of some true history. *Philip* the Good, duke of *Burgundy*, in 1419, instituted a military order by this name; the king of *Spain* is now grand master of this order, as duke of *Burgundy*; the number of knights are 31; it is reported to have been instituted upon account of the immense profit the duke made by wool; the first solemnities were perform'd at *Burgos*, at this duke's marriage with *Isabel of Portugal*; the knights wore a scarlet cloak lined with ermin, with a collar opened, and the duke's cypher upon them, in form of a B, to signify *Burgundy*, together with flints striking fire, with this motto, *Arte ferit, quam flamma micat*; at the end of th's collar hung a golden-fleece, with this device, *Pretium non sine laborum*; this order is now common to all the princes of the house of *Austria*, as being descended from *Mary of Burgundy*, daughter of *Charles* the Hardy, last duke thereof.

GOLDEN-NUMBER (S.) a number made use of by chronologists, to shew what year of the moon's cycle any year is; in the *Julian Calendar*, it is used to shew on what days the new moons fall; but in a series of time it is to be observed, that the golden-numbers, through the defect of the lunar cycle, recede, and do not shew the true time of the new moon.

GOLDEN-RULE (S.) that rule by which *Arithmeticians* answer all questions, wherein proportion is concerned, so called by way of eminence, as being of the greatest value and use; sometimes it is called the Rule of Three, &c. because from three numbers given, a fourth is found out, proportional to the three given ones; and this is either direct, that is, when the fourth number, or that sought, bears such a proportion or relation to the third number (they being first duly arranged) as the second does to the first; or inverse, when the fourth number being found, bears such a relation or proportion to the first, as the second does to the third; sometimes these are doubled, that is, there are five numbers given to find a sixth; but as these are always reducible to those above, I

forebear saying any thing more of them here.

GOLDFINCH (S.) a very pretty coloured, small singing-bird.

GOLD-FINDER (S.) a genteel name for him whose business it is to empty privies, vulgarly called a Tum-turd-man; also a cant name for a cheat, who under the pretence of finding a piece of money, and inviting a bystander to partake of a treat, &c. out of it, endeavours to get him to play at cards, dice, &c. in order to win or cheat him of his money; they are sometimes also called *guinea-droppers*.

GOLD-FOIL (S.) leaf-gold, or that which painters use to cover their works with, as the edges of picture-frames, writing, &c. which is of so durable a nature, that it will last longer than the cloth or wood it is laid on.

GOLDING (S.) the name of both an apple and a fish; also the surname of a man.

GOLDSMITH (S.) is properly one that works gold in a furnace, or makes toys, trinkets, rings, &c. and by vulgar acceptation, one who keeps a shop, and sells gold and silver wares, rings, jewels, &c.

GOLGOTHA (S.) a scull; there was a mountain to the north-west of *Jerusalem*, called by this name, some think from its form, and others, because criminals were executed there; others, because the first man's head was buried there; it is commonly called mount *Calvary*. Jesus Christ was crucified and buried there, in a garden belonging to *Joseph of Arimathea*. The emperor *Adrian*, when he rebuilt *Jerusalem*, called it *Ælia*, filled up Christ's tomb, and placed over it figures of the most infamous idols; but the empress *Helena* caused it to be cleaned, and built over it a magnificent church.

GO'LOPS (S.) a term in *Heraldry*, that signifies roundles of a purple colour.

GOME (S.) the thick, black, oily, greasy matter, made use of for cart-wheels, to cause them to move the easier; also for the nuts and screws of large presses, &c.

GOMPHIASIS (S.) a term in *Surgery*, by which is meant that disorder or distemper in the gums of a person, that renders the teeth loose, and ready to drop out.

GOMPHOMA or GOMPHOSIS (S.) a term in *Surgery*, used when one bone is inserted and fastened into another, as the teeth in the jaws.

GOMPHOS (S.) a disorder in the eyes, when the ball is swelled, and stretched beyond the skin called *uvea tunica*.

GO'NAGRA (S.) the gout in the knee.

GONDOLA (S.) the Venetian term for a small boat or wherry, for the conveying of passengers or small parcels of goods, from one place to another, that is at but a small or moderate distance.

GONDOLIER (S.) an Italian name for a wherryman, or as we commonly call them,

a waterman, or one that rows or steers a small vessel or boat upon a river.

GONE (A.) departed, separated from, left, taken away.

GONE-OUT-A-HEAD (A.) spoken of one ship that outfalls or gets before the head of another under fall.

GO'NFALON or **GO'NFANON** (S.) the church banner carried in the pope's army; also a tent or canopy carried at the head of the processions of the chief churches in Rome, as a preservative against rain, the verge or banner serving for a shelter.

GO'NFALONIE'R (S.) the pope's standard-bearer.

GONORRHOEA (S.) a disease commonly arising from impure conversation with foul men or women, which causes an involuntary oozing or dripping of the seed without erection; sometimes it is called a clap, or running of the reins.

GOOD (S.) whatever tends or conduces to preserve or improve nature or society, and is the direct opposition to evil, which tends to destroy or impair it; *Metaphysically*, it is the essential perfection or integrity of a thing, whereby it has every thing that belongs to its nature.

Physical or Natural Good, is that whereby a thing possesses every thing necessary to its well-being.

Moral or Ethical Good, is the agreement of a thinking, reasonable being, and of the habits, acts, and inclinations thereof, with the dictates of right reason, and the will of the Creator, as discovered by natural light; in a *Scripture Sense*, it frequently signifies all the blessings and advantages both of estate and mind, as well publick as private.

GOOD-A-BEARING (S.) a *Law* term, importing dutiful and quiet behaviour, both to the king and all the members of the commonwealth, for which persons are sometimes bound to give security for having committed some act of violence, &c.

GOODLACK (Part.) O strange! wonderful! &c. &c.

GOODLY (A.) beautiful, fair, valuable, fine, delicate, precious.

GOODMAN (S.) a country word, very frequently used also in London, for the master or head of the family.

GOODNESS (S.) the valuableness of or reason why a person or thing is or should be esteemed.

GOODS (S.) all sorts of effects, riches, or possessions.

GOOD-WILL (S.) a kind, beneficent inclination, a friendly or well-wishing disposition towards a person.

GOUGE or **GOUGE** (S.) an instrument or tool used by carpenters, joiners, &c. to make channels, gutters, or hollows within.

GOOSE (S.) a large, well-known eating fowl; also the large, heavy iron used by tailors, to

press down their seams with, when heated very hot; also an opprobrious name whereby a person of little understanding is called, by way of derision.

GOOSE-BERRIES (S.) a pleasant summer fruit, used for mixing tarts with, and preserving, while green, and eating raw, when full ripe.

GOOSE-BILL (S.) a particular sail used at sea, when a ship goes before the wind, or with a quarter wind.

GOOSE-QUILL (S.) the horny part of the large feathers of a goose's wing, which grows within the skin, principally used to write with.

GORBE'LLIED (A.) large or fat-bellied, supposed to arise from too much eating or gormandizing.

GORCE or **GORZ** (S.) a shrub or furz that grows wild upon mountainous or heathy places, which the country people gather to burn; also a pool or dam to keep water in, any stop or hindrance in a river, as mills, stakes, &c.

GORDIAN KNOT (S.) a knot made in the leathers, traces, or harnesses belonging to the chariot of *Gordius*, father of *Midas*, king of *Phrygia*, so very intricate, that both beginning and ending were imperceptible; it was reported, that the oracle had declared, that whoever could untie it, should be master of all Asia: *Alexander* having undertaken it, and fearing, if he should not be able to do it, it would be looked upon as an ill omen, drew his sword and cut it; it is now often applied to things that are difficult to undo, and particularly to marriage, where it is said, such an one has this day tied the *Gordian knot*.

GORE (S.) a triangular piece of cloth, &c. sewed to or into any thing, to make one end broader than the other; in *Heraldry*, it is sometimes used as an abatement for effeminacy or cowardice; also congealed or clotted blood.

GORE (V.) to stab a person or other living creature, so that the blood flows from the wound; but it is particularly spoken of an horned beast wounding with his horns.

GORGE (S.) the throat; and in *Hawking*, that part of a hawk that first receives her meat; in *Architecture*, the narrower part of the *Tuscan* and *Doric* capitals, lying between the astragal, the shaft of the column, and the annulet; in *Fortification*, the entrance leading to the body of a work.

Gorge of a Ballion, is the right line that bounds the distance between the two flanks.

Gorge of the half Moon, that space contained between the two ends of their faces next the place.

Gorge of the Out-Works, the space between their sides next to the great ditch.

GORGE (V.) to eat over-much, to cram, glut, or fill unreasonably.

GO'RGED

G'ORGED (A.) in *Heraldry*, is bearing a coronet about the neck of a swan, lion, &c.

G'ORGEIOUS (A.) fine, gay, costly, delicate, extravagantly gaudy and rich in habit.

G'ORGEIOUSNESS (S.) costliness, great extravagancy in clothes, furniture, or equipage, &c.

G'ORGET (S.) the neck-dress of a woman; also a breast-plate worn as a defensive by soldiers.

G'ORGONS (S.) three sisters, *Medusa*, *Euriale*, and *Sthenio*, the reputed daughters of *Phebus*, a marine deity, who are said to have but one eye among all, which they lent to one another, as occasion required; they are reported to have had long wings; their heads were dressed with snakes, their teeth were as big as boars tusks, and their talons crooked and sharp; they dwelt near the *Hesperian* gardens, and turned those people into stones that looked in their faces, &c. These romantick stories are supposed to be fabulous representations of fortitude, and other noble virtues, that overcome all difficulties.

GORMANDIZE (V.) to eat more than a sufficiency, to gluttonize, or swallow greedily large quantities of rich food.

GORMANDIZING (S.) eating much, and greedily.

GORS or GOSS (S.) a shrub that grows upon the heaths, commons, and other barren places, called furz.

GOSHAWK (S.) a large bird of prey.

GOSLIN (S.) a young or chicken goose; also a substance that grows on nut trees.

GOSPEL (S.) the book of the life, miracles, death, resurrection, and doctrine of Jesus Christ, of which there are four, under the names of *Matthew*, *Mark*, *Luke*, *John*; the word signifies good news, or a joyful message; besides those four, the first ages of the church were pestered with about forty others, some of which are still remaining, stuffed with the follies of the enthusiastick notions of their foolish inventors. It was the general practice of the ancient hereticks, first to attack the *gospels*, in order to maintain their errors, or excuse them, some rejecting the true ones, and substituting spurious ones in their stead, others endeavoured to interpolate, and others to obliterate the true ones, according to the several opinions they embraced.

GOSPELLER (S.) a reader, professor, or great lover and promoter of the gospel.

GOSSEP (S.) a name given to those women who love and practise much going abroad, and talking of other people's concerns; also a godmother.

GOSSEPIING (S.) a going from place to place with a tale; also a merry-making, christening, or baptizing of a child; or a visit paid by several women, to one who is pretty well recovered after a lying-in, and usually before her going abroad.

GOT or GOTTEN (A.) any thing acquired, possessed, or enjoyed.

GOTHICK (A.) rude, inartificial, rustick, after the manner, or like to the *Goths*, whose architecture was very heavy and rude, like most of our old churches, which are built in their manner.

GOTHS (S.) an ancient people of *Germany*, that dwelt all along the *Vistula*, as far as its mouth in the *Baltick Sea*, at *Danzick*; in process of time, mixing with the *Rugians*, and other *Vandalick* clans, were, by way of distinction, called *Gotks*.

GOUD or GAUD (S.) a plant called also woad, used by the *Dyers* in producing a yellow colour.

GOUDHURST (S.) in *Kent*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 40 computed, and 49 measured miles.

GOVERN (V.) to rule over, direct, keep in awe or subjection, to manage or take care of.

GOVERNABLE (A.) orderly, regular, that may be directed or managed.

GOVERNANTE (S.) a term of disgrace for an old woman that acts as a bawd; also a governess, or woman that has the care of young girls, &c. much used in *Spain*, &c.

GOVERNMENT (S.) the power or authority that one person exercises over another, or many; also the publick authority or manner of administering justice in every nation or commonwealth.

GOVERNOR or GOVERNOUR (S.) the person invested with the power of commanding, directing, or managing any affair, whether publick or private, and is commonly spoke of the deputy of a king or prince, to whom the care of a town, castle, province, &c. is committed.

GOUGE (S.) an iron instrument used by most workmen in wood, to hollow out small channels, such as flutings of columns, the shafts of gun-stocks, &c.

GOURD (S.) a plant which produces leaves and branches much like garden cucumers, which creeps upon the earth, and is divided into several branches; its fruit is of the size and figure of an orange; it is of a light, whitish substance, if you pare off the rind, and so bitter to the taste, that it is called the gill of the earth.

GOUST, GOUT, GUST or GUSTO (S.) a relish for, liking, approving, or tasting of a thing; also an inclination or desire after any thing.

GOUT (S.) a painful disease, that exercises its fury principally upon the joints of the legs and hands; physicians are much divided about the origin of it, and more about the cure.

GOUTY (A.) troubled with the gout; also any thing swelled, ill-shaped, or bigger at one part than another, uneven, or irregular, as thread, silk, &c.

GOWN (S.) a loose garment worn by men

over their other cloaths, commonly to distinguish their profession, office, or dignity, as parsons, lawyers, livery-men, &c. also the common or uppermost garment of a woman's cloathing.

GRABBLE (V.) to handle awkwardly or wantonly, to reel and stagger in muddy places, to lay hands on any thing.

GRACE (S.) in *Divinity*, is any favour or gift that God bestows upon his creatures out of his mere goodness towards them, without any regard to their merit; most disputes are maintained by the divines of differing communities about the sort, power, extent, &c. of *grace*, which do as little service to mankind as many other religious disputes that are managed with much warmth and opposition on both sides. In the formula of patents from princes, it is an usual term, they commonly beginning A or B by the *grace* of God. The *Romish* bishops frequently begin their mandates in the same manner; it is also a title for princes of an inferior rank, and particularly *English* dukes and archbishops; in *Germany*, it extends to barons. Till the time of king *James I.* the *English* kings were addressed to by that title, since when, by that of majesty only.

Days of Grace, in *Trade*, are a certain number of days that the custom of particular kingdoms or cities allows for the payment of a bill of exchange, after the stipulated time in the bill is expired; as in *England* it is three days, at *Rome* 5, *Rotterdam* 6, *Paris* 10, *Hamburg* 12, *Antwerp* 14.

All of Grace, is an act of parliament or law for the relief of debtors, who are otherwise insolvent, in order to clear them from their present restraint or imprisonment, upon their complying with the conditions required, and which the creditor has no power to prevent.

GRACE (V.) to honour or favour with a person's presence; to adorn or beautify a thing by proper decorations, &c.

GRACEFUL (A.) beautiful, handsome, decent, well-looking, ornamental, &c.

GRACELESS (A.) an impious, hardened, impenitent wretch, that has lost all shame and remorse, and commits all manner of wickedness with pleasure.

GRACES (S.) in the *common Law*, is what is commonly called provisions; and sometimes benefices promised or granted before they are vacant, are called *reversionary graces*; in the *Heathen Theology*, three supposed daughters of *Jupiter*, represented exceedingly beautiful, called *Aglaia*, *Thalia*, and *Euphrosyne*, denoting the benefit done, the receiver, and the bestower, whether it be to a person or nation, &c.

GRACIOUS (A.) kind, tender, merciful, beneficent, favourable.

GRADATION (S.) a regular ascending to, or descending from any thing, whether it be material by steps, as stairs, ladders, &c. or

immaterial by arguments, in a course of disputation or reasoning.

GRADUAL (A.) the going to a place, person, or thing, by regular methods or steps, orderly or by degrees.

GRADUAL (S.) a part of the mass sung between the epistle and gospel; there are 15 psalms called *graduals*, or psalms of degrees, which are supposed to have been sung by the *Jewish* priests standing upon the 15 steps of the temple.

GRADUATE (S.) a person that has taken his degree in any faculty, as divinity, physics, &c.

GRADUATE (V.) to confer the honour or degrees of a university or college upon a person; also to divide a mathematical instrument into parts or degrees, that it may answer the purpose for which it was made.

GRADUATION or GRADUATING (S.) the working upon mathematical instruments, and marking the degrees of the several lines according to the purpose for which it was constructed.

GRAFF or GRAFT (S.) in *Gardening*, a small shoot, cyon, bud, or eye of a tree inserted into another tree, in order for that other to bring forth the same fruit with the first, or that from whence the *graft* was taken; or it is a small portion of a tree inclosed in a cleft or incision made in another, in order to correct, qualify, or improve the taste of its fruit, and sometimes to make it bear a different sort.

GRAFF or GRAFT (V.) to insert, inoculate, or put a cyon, bud, or layer of one tree into another.

GRAIN (S.) all sorts of corn; also the smallest part of any thing, and particularly the least of the silver weights, 24 of which make a penny-weight, being in value near half a farthing, and about two pence in gold; in *Wood*, it is the fibres or component parts; any thing done against our inclination or will, is said to be against the *grain*.

GRAIN COLOUR (S.) with the *Dyers*, is that which has cochineal for one of its ingredients, such as scarlet, and a multitude of mixed colours.

GRAINS OF PARADISE (S.) the seeds of the plant called *cardamum*.

GRAMMAR (S.) the art of adjusting words according to the idiom and flexion of any language, so that they may agree together in the most regular, clear, and intelligible manner; also the name of a book, in which are laid down such rules, from whence it will be easy to conclude that the science, as such, is the same all over the world, and the difference between the *grammar* and *system* of one language and another is purely accidental, the essence being universally the same.

GRAMMARIAN (S.) one skilled in the art of grammar; and in the present state of learning, only means one who spends his time, thoughts,

thoughts, and pains upon the niceties and particularities of particular words and phrases, by which means not duly attending to the sense and intention of the speaker or writer, renders both himself, and the person whom he comments upon, ridiculous. This term is now almost confined to the little teachers of particular systems of the *Latin* and *Greek* tongues, whose general ignorance in almost all the other polite and useful parts of learning has brought the art, though in itself exceedingly useful and commendable, into contempt, by their captious and ill-adapted criticisms; anciently the most eminent in all parts of literature were denominated *grammarians*.

GRAMMATICAL (A.) according to the rules or maxims of grammar.

GRAMMATICASTER (S.) a pretender to, or a snatter in the art of grammar, without being really skilful.

GRAMPOUND (S.) a mean borough-town in *Cornwall*, of no great antiquity; formerly it had a market weekly on Saturday, but is now either quite discontinued, or very little used; it has but one street of about 80 houses, with a small, ordinary chapel; it is a town-corporate, has a mayor, eight magistrates, a recorder, and a town-clerk, and sends two members to parliament; its principal manufacture is in the gloves goods; is distant from *London* 206 computed, and 252 measured miles.

GRAMPUS (S.) a fish of the whale kind, but lesser.

GRANADIER (S.) a soldier who carries a pouch full of hand grenades, to throw among and annoy the enemy; they are of two sorts, horse and foot; to each troop of horse-guards there is added, by establishment, a troop of grenadiers, consisting of 64 men, besides officers, commanded by the captain of the troop of guards; the pay of a private horse-grenadier is 2 s. 6 d. per day.

GRANADO (S.) an iron ball or globe cast hollow, and filled with various sorts of combustible matter, having a fusee at the touch-hole, to fire it and throw among the enemies.

GRANARY (S.) a warehouse or storehouse to lay up and preserve corn in, which are sometimes under the direction and command of the publick magistrate, as in cases of sieges, civil wars, famines, and other publick calamities, and sometimes only the property of private persons.

GRANATE (S.) a gem, or precious stone of a high, red colour, called by this name upon account of its resemblance to the stone or kernel of a pomegranate; in *Bohemia*, they are found in common fields among the sand or pebbles, and not in any regular vein or mine.

GRAND (A.) great, chief, principal, valuable, beautiful, noble; this word is much used among the *French*, as an appellation for many officers of state, &c. as *grand almoner*, *grand*

GRANDAME or *GRANNUM* (S) the same with *Grandmother*.

GRANDCHILD (S.) the son's or daughter's child.

GRANDEE (S.) the common title for a peer or nobleman of *Spain*, particularly those to whom the king has given license to be covered in his presence, of which there are various sorts, some for life only, made by the king's saying, *Be covered*; others are *grandezes* by descent, made by the king's saying, *Be covered for thyself and heirs*; which are much more honourable than the former; some have three or four *grandezes* or *granulatus* in their family.

GRAND GU'STO (S.) a term in *Painting*, importing something very extraordinary for its delicacy, accuracy, and instruction, in the design and performance of the piece.

GRANDEUR (S.) magnificence, nobility, excellence, greatness.

GRANDFATHER (S.) my or your father's or mother's father.

GRANDMOTHER (S.) my or your father's or mother's mother.

GRAND SE'IGNIOR (S.) the title given to the emperor of the *Turks*.

GRAND SE'RGENTRY (S.) the tenure of holding lands of the king, by the personal service of carrying a banner, or leading his horse, being his champion, carver, butler, &c. at his coronation.

GRANDSIRE (S.) the same with *Grandfather*.

GRANDILOQUENCE (S.) high, eloquent, or lofty speech.

GRANGE (S.) sometimes signifies only the barn or threshing-floor, and sometimes the whole farm, as well fields as barn, stables, and all other its appendages, and sometimes a farm-house only.

GRANIT (S.) a sort of marble, exceeding hard and rough, and very unfit for a curious polish, sprinkled with a great number of little spots or stains like sands.

GRANIVOROUS (A.) that feeds upon corn, or any sort of grain.

GRANNY (S.) sometimes is a familiar name for grandmother, and sometimes a term of scorn.

GRANT (V.) to give, bestow, allow, yield, or concede to.

GRANT (S.) leave, permission, a gift or allowance for a thing done, or to be done; in *Law*, a gift in writing of something which cannot aptly be passed, or conveyed by word only, as reots, reversions, &c. given by such persons as cannot give but by deed, as the king, and all bodies politick; those things that cannot be assigned without deed, are said to lie in *grant*.

GRANTEE (S.) the person to whom any thing is given or granted by deed.

GRANTHAM (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, a borough-town, governed by an alderman, and twelve justices

offices of the peace; has a large market weekly on Saturday, and is a neat, populous, well-built town, and by the greatness of its traffick, enriches many of its inhabitants; it has a fine church, whose spire-steeple is 280 feet high, which by vulgar report is said to stand awry; it has also a fine free-school, that has produced many great scholars; it sends two members to parliament; distant from London 85 computed, and 105 measured miles.

GRANTOR (S.) the person or body politick that gives or makes a grant.

GRAINULATED (A.) made into small globes or grains, as gun-powder, shot, &c.

GRANULATION (S.) the art of reducing metals into small grains or globules, which is done by casting the metals into cold water while in fusion, which is usually done by pouring the metal through a cullender or a new birchen-broom; gun-powder, common sugar, &c. are usually granulated.

GRAPES (S.) the fruit of the vine, or that which makes or produces wine; in *Farricry*, many tumours in horses legs are so called.

GRAPHICAL (A.) described or drawn after the life with exactness or curiosity.

GRAPHICE (S.) the art of painting, limning, or drawing.

GRAPHOMETER (S.) an instrument for surveying, commonly called a semi-circle, having a ruler, sights, and a compass in the middle, to measure heights, &c.

GRAPNEL ANCHOR (S.) an anchor for a small ship, boat, or galley, without stocks, and having four hooks or hold-fasts.

GRAPNELS (S.) large iron hooks to be thrown into an enemy's ship, to take hold, and hold her close, to board, &c.

GRAPPLE (V.) to contend, strive, or endeavour to overcome some difficulty; to grasp or lay hold of a thing with one's arms, or otherwise; in the *Menage*, a horse is said to *grapple* with one or both legs, when he catches or raises them more hastily, or higher than ordinary, as if he were curvetting.

GRASIER or GRAZIER (S.) one whose trade or employ it is to feed or breed cattle for food, as sheep, oxen, &c.

GRASP (V.) to squeeze in one's hand, to seize or lay hold of violently.

GRASP AT (V.) to desire earnestly, eagerly, and covetously, to wish or long for.

GRASS (S.) the common herbage of every field, used for feeding cattle, either green or dried, when it is called hay.

GRASS COCKS (S.) small heaps or parcels of grass raked together after being mown or cut down, to dry or make hay of.

GRASSHOPPER (S.) an insect that breeds and lives in the grass, especially in warm weather, exceeding nimble and springy, and that leaps or jumps a considerable distance at once.

GRASS-PLOT or GREEN (S.) in *Garden-*

ing, is one of the most considerable parts to distribute and order regularly; they are made by cutting or parting off a part or portion of the garden or ground from the rest, and laying it either with turf cut from some other part or place, or sowing it with hay-ferd, &c.

GRASSY (A.) full of, or mixed with grass, or common herbage.

GRATE (S.) an iron instrument that is usually built or fastened to the walls of kitchens, to make large fires in to dress victuals, heat water for washing, &c. those in chambers are usually called stoves, and are moveable; also the lattice-work, &c. of iron to let the water out of the streets into the common-sewers; also the wire or net-works that stand before shop-windows, to prevent things being stolen; also the opening in wickets or doors of prisons, &c. to speak through, whose apertures are secured with iron bars to prevent getting out, &c.

GRATE (V.) to rub upon a rough matter or thing; to reduce a substance into small particles, as bread, nutmegs for sauce; also to be displeasing to a person, to go against one's mind or inclination, to fret, perplex, or disturb.

GRATED (A.) reduced to powder, &c. by rubbing with, or upon a grater, as bread, nutmegs, &c.

GRATEFUL (A.) ready to acknowledge or reward a favour received; agreeable, pleasant; also delightful, &c.

GRATICULATION (S.) the dividing a draught or design into squares, in order to enlarge or reduce it.

GRATIFICATION (S.) a present or gift made or returned to a person for some favour or service heretofore received or done.

GRATIFY (V.) to reward, recompence, or repay a person for his labour, trouble, or service past or done.

GRATING (S.) covering a thing with a lattice, as the openings upon the upper deck of a ship between the main and top-mast, to let in light, air, &c. below.

GRATING (A.) disagreeable, harsh, rough, against one's inclinations.

GRATIOUS or GRACIOUS (A.) kind, beneficent, merciful, tender-hearted, courteous, civil.

GRATIOUSNESS (S.) kindness, compassion, courtesy, favourableness, &c.

GRATIS (Part.) without fee or reward, either at present, or in expectation, freely, generously.

GRATITUDE (S.) that noble and generous disposition of the mind, that takes all opportunities to thank and reward every person for every favour or act of kindness done by, or received from another.

GRATUITY (S.) a gift, reward, or recompence freely bestowed for some service, labour, or favour done.

GRATULATION (S.) a rejoicing at, or joining with others in their joy or pleasure at their good success, the wishing joy, success, or pleasure to others.

GRAVE (S.) the pit or hole where the corpse of a dead person is put, to hinder it from being hurtful or disagreeable in sight or smell to others.

GRAVE (A.) sober, sedate, solemn, slow, majestic in carriage or behaviour, like a judge, bishop, and other chief magistrate, &c. in *Musick*, it is those parts of the composition whose notes are long and slow, and in which the harmony of the concords is perfectly distinguished, and melodiously entertain, compose, and prepare the hearer for what follows; in *Grammar*, it is the mark or accent, directing the manner of pronouncing syllables, and marked thus (˘) denoting that the syllable over which it is placed is to be pronounced in a deep, low tone.

GRAVE or **GREVE** (S.) a German title, signifying a count, governor, &c. so we say the *grave Marice*, &c. it is also an addition to the ends of words, as *landgrave*, *markgrave*, *palgrave*, &c.

GRAVE (V.) to engrave or cut figures, coats of arms, or writing, &c. upon copper plates, silver, gold, &c. in *Ship-building*, it is to bring a ship to lie dry upon the ground, and to burn off all the old filth that sticks to her sides without.

GRAVE'DO (S.) in *Physick*, is a heaviness, drowsiness, inactivity, or littleness that attends free people upon catching cold, or otherwise lessening their perspiration.

GRAVEL (S.) that part of earth that is used for the strewing of gardens, to render the walks beautiful, to mend pavements, roads, &c. the finer part is like a large, gritted sand, the coarser is a composition of smaller pebbles, from among which the curious very frequently collect those beautiful grained stones, which, when properly cut, are put into the tops of snuff-boxes, and other curious toys; in *Physick*, it is a disease in the bladder and kidneys, occasioned by the collecting or gathering together of a sandy or gritty matter therein, which cohering together becomes a stony mass, and prevents a due secretion and excretion of the urine. Some physicians say, it is the same distemper with the stone, only in an inferior degree.

GRAVEL (V.) to strew or lay gravel upon the walks of a garden, road, pavement, &c. also to put a person to a stand, disappoint, conquer, or overcome a person; to puzzle, or render a man incapable of doing what is required.

GRAVELLINESS (S.) the being full of grit, small stones, or pebbles.

GRAVELLING (S.) in *Farrury*, is a disorder that arises in the feet of travelling horses, by the working or getting in of small stones or gravel between the shoes and hoofs, which

settling to the quick, frets and festers the part; also the laying or strewing gravel in garden-walks, &c. or the puzzling or silencing an opponent in argument, by throwing some insuperable difficulty in his way, &c.

GRA'VEN (A.) engraved.

GRA'VENESS (S.) the sober, sedate, wise, and prudent carriage of learned, sober, and judicious men, especially of those advanced in years, whether they be ministers of the church or state, &c.

GRA'VER or **ENGRA'VER** (S.) one who works upon stone or metal, so as to make any figures or representations of men, beasts, &c. the Ancients were very famous for this art upon precious stones, such as cornelians, crystals, &c. as appears by many exquisite pieces of workmanship still in being in the cabinets of the curious, whose art lay buried for many centuries, till sculpture and painting's being revived in *Italy*, *graving* also began to appear again in precious stones, but came not to perfection till the beginning of the 15th century, when one *John di Cognovale*, a *Florentine*, rendered himself famous for engraving cornelians curiously, from whence he took his name; the engraving upon wood and copper was not found out here in *Europe*, at least to a very mean degree, till after the invention of printing, when *Albert Durer*, and *Lucas* were the first that brought it to perfection; the instrument, wherewith this work is performed on metal, is called a *graver*, which is a small angular piece of well-tempered steel, &c. in *Surgery*, it is a small instrument, wherewith scales of foul teeth are taken off.

GRA'VESEND (S.) in *Kent*, is a corporation, governed by a mayor, jurats, &c. it is situate upon the river *Thames*; here is vested one of the black-houses for the securing the passage of the *Thames* up to *London*; this being the common landing-place for all strangers and seamen, occasions a great resort of all sorts of people, for whose convenience there are weekly two large markets well stored with all sorts of provisions; here all outward-bound ships must stop, and come to an anchor, when a searcher of the customs comes on board, looks over the several coquets, which contain the entries of the several parts of the cargo, if of divers sorts, and this is called *clearing*; in 1727 the church, and greatest part of this town, was by a dreadful fire burnt down, which is not yet quite rebuilt; by act of parliament made in 1736, it is ordered, that no greater number of passengers shall be taken into the tilt-boat than 40, and in the wherries 30, &c. distant from *London* as computed, and 22 measured miles.

GRA'VITATE (V.) to press, incline, or strive to fall downwards.

GRA'VITATING (S.) pressing, moving, or striving to go downwards.

GRAVITATION (S.) the pressure or action of an upper body upon another that is beneath

neath it, by the natural power of gravity.

GRAVITY (S.) the tendency or inclination that all bodies have towards one another, or to some one common center; in *Mechanicks*, *gravity* is the conatus, or tendency of bodies towards the center of the earth; it is again divided into absolute and relative, specifick and apparent; but the writers upon these subjects ought to be confuted by those who would have a clear and distinct idea of the matter.

GRAVY (S.) the natural juice that runs from any kind of fish or flesh boiled, roasted, &c. when they are cut open while hot; all broths made of meat are an inferior sort of *gravy*.

GRAY or GREY (S.) a colour partaking of part black, and part white; so a man or woman is said to be *gray* when their hair naturally becomes of a mixed colour, which happens to most persons by that time they are 50 years of age, and often before.

GRAY-HOUND or GREY-HOUND (S.) a tall, thin-bodied dog of almost all colours, used in hunting hares, &c. very swift, but of no scent, so that if the prey gets out of sight it is commonly lost.

GRAYNESS (S.) dusky-colouredness, or what is sometimes called ash-colour.

GRAZE (V.) to feed or live upon grass, like a horse, cow, sheep, &c. also to keep or hire land for that purpose; also to touch lightly, glide, or easily pass over a place or thing, like a bullet, &c. slightly wounding the upper skin, &c.

GRAZIER or GRA'SIER (S.) *see* *Grazier*.

GRAZING (S.) eating or feeding upon grass; also slightly and swiftly gliding over or touching a thing.

GREASE (S.) the fat of all manner of creatures, especially the softer sort, which is denominated differently, according to the use it is applied to, or confidence it is of, the hard being called *suet*, &c. in *Furriery*, it is a swelling and gourdiness of the legs of a horse, occasioned by hard labour, colds, &c.

GREASE (V.) to smear or daub with soft fat, &c. and is commonly spoken of coach, cart, or waggon wheels, the screws of large presses, &c. to prevent them from firing by the strong friction they are subject to, and to make them move more easily; sometimes it means bribing a person to do or forbear something.

GREASINESS (S.) the oiliness or slipperiness of the outside of a thing, occasioned by being over-heated, or naturally or artificially in that condition.

GREASY (A.) slippery, daubed or smeared with grease, fat, or oil.

GREAT (A.) big, large, powerful, mighty, rich, noble, valiant, learned, &c. this word is a term of comparison, and must be always understood relatively; so one man may be a *great* scholar in comparison to another, who never had any education, and yet but indifferently qualified in comparison of some

other of a very extraordinary genius, acquisitions, &c.

GREATNESS (S.) eminence, nobleness, largeness, mightiness, &c.

GREAVES (S.) armour wore by the ancients on the legs.

GRE'CIAN (S.) a native of that part of the earth called *Greece*; also one who in those parts of the world has studied, and acquired a good share of knowledge in the *Greek* language.

GRE'CISM (S.) a phrase or sentence spoke or wrote after the idiom, manner, or true propriety of the *Greek* tongue or language.

GREECE (S.) a spacious country, now almost all subject to the *Turks*, said to have taken its name from a certain king called *Græcus*; at first its extent was but small, but in process of time it grew very large; the natives and inhabitants were so renowned for their wit and courage, that people resorted to them from all parts of the world, either to be instructed in the sciences, or to learn the art of war, they being either the inventors or improvers of most arts and sciences; they were the people who first submitted to live regularly by stated laws; the *Romans* used to send the children of their noblemen to *Athens*, a principal city in *Greece*, for education, &c. At present, they are exceedingly degenerated from what they formerly were, being cowed or over-awed by the *Turks*, their present masters, that both priests and laity are so miserably ignorant, that they frequently abuse the Christian religion, and embrace *Mahometism*, for the more quiet enjoyment of the conveniences of life, that were it not for the Christian festivals, which are with great veneration observ'd, 'tis thought the Christian religion would long before now have been eradicated out of the country. The *Greek* priests or prelates wear their hair long, and their pontifical and priestly habits differ from the *Romish* ones. The patriarch wears a dalmatick or long gown with sleeves all embroidered, and upon his head a regal crown instead of a mitre. The bishops wear a cap like the hollow of a hat without brims, down to their ears. The priests do not use surplices or square caps, but only albes, stoles, and copes; they carry a small ebony staff in their hand, tipped with ivory, or mother of pearl. In the *Sacrament*, they use leavened bread, and administer it in both kinds: They admit of no images in bas relief, or embossed work, but use paintings and sculptures in copper or silver; they use no music in their churches. Their monks or colovers, who are generally of the order of *St. Chrysostome*, lead very austere lives, especially those of mount *Arbos*; they use the septuagint translation of the bible, and though they do not assert a purgatory, yet they pray for the dead, that God would have mercy upon them at the general judgment; they disown the pope's authority, observe many holy days, keep four solemn

fists or **lents** in the year, wherein they abstain from flesh, butter, and eggs, but permit the free use of fish, oil, and wine; their ancient historians and poets were vastly addicted to tales and fictions, and their modern ones are given to visions and extraordinary adventures.

GREEDINESS (S.) covetousness, an eager and unreasonable appetite or desire for or after any thing.

GREEDY (A.) coveting more than is sufficient, desiring more than is fitting.

GREEK-FIRE (S.) a composition of combustible matter, invented by one *Callinicus*, an ingenious engineer of *Heliopolis* in *Syria*, in the 7th century, in order to destroy the *Saracens* ships, which was effected by the generals of the emperor *Pogamat's* fleet, and 30,000 men killed; the property of this fire was, to burn briskest in water, to diffuse itself on all sides, according to the impression given it: Nothing but oil, or a mixture of vinegar, wine, and sand, could quench it. It was made up of sulphur, naphtha, pitch, gums, bitumen, and other drugs; they that used it, blew it out of long tubes of copper, or shot it out of cross-bows, or other spring instruments.

GREEN (S.) the colour so called, which grass and most other herbage is naturally of; also the leaves of most trees, &c. this is esteemed the most salutary of all other colours for the eyes, especially weak or sore ones; this, according to *Sir Isaac Newton*, is one of the original colours of the rays of light; but in compositions of dying, painting, &c. it is commonly made of a mixture of blue and yellow.

GREEN (A.) is an appellation to many things that are raw, imperfect, unripe, &c. as, a *green* hide is one that is not yet curried, but remains as it was taken from the carcass; so likewise a young or unexperienced person in arts, sciences, &c. is sometimes said to be *green*, raw, &c. likewise all sorts of grain or fruits before they are arrived to their perfection or estate ripeness, is said to be *green*, &c.

GREEN-HOUSE (S.) is an ornamental building in large gardens, furnished with flowers, and other proper conveniences, to produce, promote, and preserve warmth, in which the exotick, and other tender plants and fruits are kept.

GREEN-HUE (S.) in the *Forest Law*, is whatever grows within the forest of a green colour.

GREENISH (A.) something inclinable to the colour of green.

GREENNESS (S.) the degree of green colour that is upon any thing; also the state or condition of fruit, &c. before it arrives at its full maturity or ripeness; also the rawness, unskilfulness, or imperfection of any person in a trade, art, science, &c.

GREEN-WAX (S.) a *Law* term, used for the eitreates, illures, and fines in the *Eschequer*, delivered to the sheriffs under the seal of that court, made in green wax, to be levied in the county.

GREENWICH (S.) a town of *Black-heath* hundred, in the north-west of the county of *Kent*, 5 miles from *London*; it is a neat and healthful place, pleasantly seated in a gravelly soil, on the banks of the *Thames*, and well frequented by gentry; it was formerly the court and birth-place of several kings and queens of *England*; the park and hospital for seamen are two extraordinary things in their kind, both for beauty and convenience; the kings of *England* have neglected their court there for a long time past.

GREET (V.) to salute, or with a person success, pleasure, happiness, &c.

GREETING (S.) a speaking kindly, friendly, courteously, or civilly to a person; a salutation.

GREGORIAN CALENDAR (S.) is that which shews the new and full moon, with the time of *Easter*, and the moveable feasts depending thereon, after the manner or according to the regulation made by order of pope *Gregory XIII.* *Ann.* 1582, from whom both the calendar and the year takes its name, which, though it comes nearer to nature and truth than the old or *Julian* one, yet it is not without its errors, getting one hour and 20 minutes in 400 years, and consequently a whole day in 7200 years; this computation is used in most countries of *Europe*, except *England*, *Sweden*, and *Denmark*, which occasions what is called the old and new stile, the old stile being now 11 days behind the new, so that the 12th day of any month in *France*, *Spain*, &c. is the 1st here.

GREGORIAN EPOCH (S.) is that year or time the *Gregorian* year or computation of time took its rise, this year 1739, being the 159th.

GRENADE (S.) in *Cookery*, veal collops larded, pigeons and a *ragout* baked in a stew-pan, being covered and bottomed with thin slices of *bacon*.

GRE'SHAM - COLLEGE (S.) a college founded by *Sir Thomas Gresham*, a merchant of *London*, in the year 1579: By the statutes of the foundation, there are seven lectures settled in the several faculties of learning, *viz.* divinity, civil law, physick, rhetoric, astronomy, geometry, musick, for which there is a salary of seven times fifty pounds *per Annum*, to seven professors, with the conveniency of lodgings, in the college; these lectures are only to be read in term-time; the arms of the college are the same with the founder's, *viz.* argent, a chevron ermine between 3 mullets sable.

GRID-IRON (S.) a moveable frame or grate, commonly made of iron, to lay upon the fire, and used to broil flesh, fish, &c. on.

GRIEF (S.) trouble, sorrow, or vexation of heart or mind.

GRIEVANCE (S.) any inconvenience, injury, loss, or oppression, that causes trouble or sorrow.

GRIEVE (V.) to mourn, sorrow for or after; also to afflict, injure, or hurt a person; to torment or vex.

GRIEVOUS (A.) troublesome, inconvenient, difficult to go through, &c.

GRIEVOUSNESS (S.) troublesome, heaviness, burthenfomeness, &c.

GRIFFIN or **GRIFTON** (S.) a bird of prey of the eagle kind; but the ancients have very fabulously represented this creature with four legs, two wings, and a beak, the upper or bird part representing an eagle, and the lower a lion; they supposed it to watch over gold mines, hidden treasures, &c. they consecrated it to the sun, and the painters represented *Apollo's* chariot to be drawn by them; this fabulous creature is still used in heraldry, and by sign-painters.

GRIG (S.) a young or very small species of eels; also a nick-name to an active, jocular, merry person, who is frequently called a merry *grig*.

GRILL (V.) to stew or scollop oysters, by putting them into a shell with salt, pepper, and parsley shred, and their own liquor, and so covering them with grated bread, and stewing them half an hour over a gentle fire, and browning them with a red-hot iron held over them; the same way shrimps are dressed.

GRILLA'DE (S.) meat dressed on the grid-iron, and cooked up with sauces.

GRILLUS (S.) salt of vitriol, used to promote vomiting.

GRIM (A.) one that looks angry, fierce, terrible, frightful, horrible, sour, disagreeable.

GRIMA'CE (S.) a distortion of the countenance that may express contempt, flattery, &c. and is spoken of those, who pretend one thing and mean another.

GRIME (V.) to smut, rub in, or besmear any thing with dirt, soot, grease, oil, or such like matters.

GRIMNESS (S.) the angry, disagreeable, or frightful appearance of a person's countenance that is in a fury, dying agonies, &c.

GRIMSBY (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, seated about half a mile from the *Humber*, is a borough-town that sends two members to parliament; governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, bailiffs, &c. the mayor keeps his court weekly on Tuesday, and the bailiffs theirs on Friday; its church is as large as most cathedrals; its houses are well built, of which there are several streets; it is a port-town, but the harbour is but indifferent; 124 computed, and 143 measured miles distant from *London*.

GRIN (V.) to snarl at, or shew the teeth angrily, as dogs do, when displeased; also to laugh, twitter, or be pleased at a thing; or to express our contempt or scorn of a person in trouble, or by way of menace.

GRIND (V.) to make small by breaking with a mill-stone, &c. also to make smooth by wearing or rubbing off some part of a thing.

GRINDER (S.) a mill-man, one that labours in the act of grinding.

GRINDERS (S.) the teeth of any creature, particularly spoke of the human species.

GRINDING (S.) bringing down, either by breaking into small pieces, making even or smooth; also sharpening edge-tools, by making the edge thinner; and sometimes applied to making contracts, where persons are so very hard, that they will not allow the workman sufficient for his labour.

GRINDSTONE (S.) a stone with a sharp grit, common of a round form, used by the workers in iron, especially the makers of edge-tools, to sharpen them, or at least so to thin the edge, that it may be easily set upon a hone, whetstone, &c. for the purpose intended.

GRIBE (V.) to clench or hold fast in the fist, to squeeze or wring with the hand; also to pinch, grind, or give a person too little for their wages or goods; to be covetous or desirous of getting much by any means; when a ship keeps a good wind, the sailors say the *gripes*.

GRIBE (S.) a sudden or hard squeeze; also a name for a covetous muckworm, usurer, &c. also the compass of a ship's stern under water.

GRIPES (S.) a painful, tormenting disorder in the lower belly, commonly occasioned by some sharp, pungent matter vellicating the parts, or by winds pent up in the intestines; this distemper very frequently attacks young children, and throws them, by its violence, into convulsions.

The Gripes of a Ship, is the compass or sharpness of her stem under water, chiefly towards the bottom.

GRIPINGNESS (S.) that quality, sharpness, or tartness of any thing that produces or increases the disease called the gripes.

GRISLED (A.) mixed of two colours, as the hair of ancient people, white and black, called also hoary or grey-headed.

GRISLINESS (S.) ugliness, frightfulness, terrible, horribleness; also party-coloured.

GRISLY (A.) hideous, frightful, terrible, horrible, rough, ugly, equalid.

GRIST (S.) ground corn, or grain fit for grinding; sometimes it means profit, advantage or benefit, as such or such a thing brings *grist*, that is, profit, benefit, or advantage, to his mill.

GRISTLE (S.) in *Anatomy*, a strong, cartilaginous, fleshy substance, very tough and hard.

GRIT (S.) the dust of sandy stones, especially those that are not easily reduced to a fine powder; also the grain, roughness, or composition of all sorts of sharpening stones, as whetstones,

whetstones, grindstones, &c. also the name of a fish, sometimes called a grample.

GRITTTINESS (S.) the being full of grit, large sand, or very small stones; also dustiness.

GROAN (V.) to sigh, moan, lament, or make a dismal noise, either by reason of great pain of body, or affliction of mind; and in *Hunting*, it is the noise a buck makes in rutting time.

GROAN (S.) a sigh or mournful noise made by a person in real or pretended pain, sorrow, &c.

GROANING (S.) making dismal sighs, or sorrowful expressions of internal misery.

GROAT (S.) an *English* silver coin, worth four pence, or the third part of a shilling.

GROATS (S.) whole oatmeal hulled, before it is ground.

GRO'CERS (S.) one of the twelve companies of the city of *London*, out of which the mayor is always chose; their proper business is to sell sugar, currants, raisins, figs, prunes, &c. *Anciently*, it meant engrossers or monopolizers, as appears by the stat. 37. *Edward* II. cap. 5.

GROCERY (S.) plumbs, sugar, spices, &c. and because that trade has occasion for frequent changing of money for small parcels of goods, the brass or copper-money, such as half-pence and farthings, go by this name.

GRO'GRAM (S.) a sort of silk stuff, of a large or coarse thread.

GROIN (S.) that part of the body between the belly and the thighs, adjoining to the privities.

GRO'METS (S.) rings fastened with staples on the upper side of a ship's yard, to which the baskets and caskets are tied or made fast.

GROOM (S.) generally means a person that waits upon or looks after horses; but it also means several services in the king's household, as *groom of the stole*, almoner, compting-house, privy-chamber, &c.

Groom of the Stole, an officer in the king's household, that has the care of the king's wardrobe.

GROOM-PO'RTER (S.) is an officer of the household, whose business it is to see the king's lodgings furnished with tables, chairs, stools, and firing, to provide cards, dice, &c. and to decide disputes arising at any game.

GROOVE (S.) a hollow or channel cut by masons, carpenters, &c. in stone, wood, &c. to slide something in or along, as a shutter, &c. among *Miners*, it signifies the whole digging in or for a mine, comprising the shafts, pumps, drifts, &c.

GROPE (V.) to move, act, or go in the dark, both as to place and knowledge.

GRO'PING (S.) going or walking along in dark places, by means of the hands feeling the sides of the walls, &c. also an indecent putting the hands under womens garments; also the grabbing with the hands in the holes

of rivers for fish, and by toying or playing with their gills, rendering them so tame, as to be easily caught with the hand.

GROSS (A.) fat, thick, full of humours, foul, or what wants purging or cleansing; in *Trade*, the whole or total weight both of cask and commodities, &c. and in *Law*, means absolute or independent; also wicked, vile, or unmannerly.

GROSS (S.) twelve dozen, by some called the large or great dozen of any thing, whether by measure or tale, as buttons, ferrets, &c.

GRO'SSNESS (S.) foulness, fatness, thicknes, dullness, baseness.

GROT or **GROTTO** (S.) a cave, hole, or den in a rock or mountain, used for a retiring place, but is generally spoke of an artificial, pleasant, cool retirement built on purpose, in a garden, for pleasure.

GROTESQUE WORK (S.) both in *Painting* and *Sculpture*, is the whimsical representations of figures and creatures that have no being, but in the designer's imagination, or else an amazing distortion of realities; this is sometimes called antique; this term is universally extended to all manner of extraordinary performances, whether of habits, discourses, &c.

GROVE (S.) a small wood, or place set or surrounded with trees; among the ancient *Heathens*, those places were consecrated to some idol or Pagan deity, where they frequently offered human, as well as other sacrifices.

GROVELING (S.) lying prone, or with the face upon or towards the ground; in *Hunting*, a deer is said to feed *gruvelling*, when she feeds lying on her belly.

GROUL (V.) to murmur, mutter, or make a snarling, angry noise, like a dog.

GROU'LING (A.) murmuring, muttering, grumbling.

GROUND (S.) the earth, pavement, or place on which we walk in the streets, fields, &c. also the foundation, beginning, or original cause from whence a matter or thing arises; in *Painting*, it is that surface upon which the history or design is painted, and is properly understood of such parts of the piece, as have nothing on it, but retains the original colour with which it was first laid; in *Heraldry*, the *ground* of a shield is the field of the arms; in *Etching*, it is the gum or composition that is spread over the plate, in order to draw the design on, &c.

GROUND (V.) to instruct a person perfectly in the principles of an art, science, or opinion; also to set or lay a thing down upon the earth, that before was carried upon mens shoulders, &c.

GROUNDLESS (A.) without any certain foundation, reason, or support.

GROUNDS (S.) the reason, foundation, or principles upon which arts, sciences, and other matters are built or performed; also the dregs or lees of liquor, especially those made

from malt; also the name of powder made of starch, used by the barbers to ornament their wigs with, unscented.

GROUNDESEL (S.) the bottom part of a door-frame, or threshold of a door-way.

GROUND TIMBERS (S.) in *Ship-building*, are those which lie on the keel, and are fastened to it with bolts thro' the keelson.

GROUP (S.) a collection or assemblage of two or more figures of men, birds, beasts, &c. which have a visible relation to, or dependence on one another.

GROUT (S.) the sediment of broth, or any thing that has oatmeal, &c. in it.

GROW (V.) to thrive, encrease, flourish, enlarge, or prosper.

GRUB (S.) an insect or maggot that troubles gardeners very much.

GRUB (V.) to dig, root, or pull up trees by the roots; also to go on in a mean, servile, covetous, nasty way or manner of living.

GRUDGE (V.) to envy or think much of what any person has or enjoys.

GRUDGING (S.) thinking much of, repining at, or envying another's happiness.

GRUEL (S.) a sort of liquid food, commonly made of water and oatmeal.

GRUFF (A.) furly, ill-natur'd, churlish, dogged.

GRUFFNESS (S.) furliness, ill-naturedness, churlishness, sourness, &c.

GRUMBLE (V.) to murmur, repine, or find fault.

GRUMBLING (S.) doing something with an ill-will, finding fault, and uttering a dislike, but not openly.

GRUNT (V.) to make a disagreeable noise like a hog.

GRUNTING (S.) bemoaning one's self, or making a disagreeable noise like a hog.

GUAPACUM (S.) a physical wood, called also *lignum sanctum*, used as a pacifier.

GUARANTEE (S.) a prince or other person appointed by some other agreeing parties to see justice done between them; in a *Law Sense*, it is one that some person has obliged himself to keep harmless.

GUARANTY (S.) the office or duty of a guaranter.

GUARD (V.) to look after, defend, protect, or keep safely; in *Fencing*, it is an action or posture proper to defend or screen the body from another's sword.

GUARD (S.) the duty or service done by the soldiers, to secure the army or place from the surprizes and efforts of the enemy; of this there are many sorts, as the *main-guard*, *grand-guard*, *advance-guard*, &c.

GUARDANT (A.) in *Heraldry*, is when a lion or other beast is born in a coat of arms with his face full towards the spectator; some heralds say, a lion should never be born thus, and a leopard always.

GUARDIAN (S.) one who has the charge and cure of persons committed to him, and who has the disposal of the effects and educa-

tion of an infant; sometimes this term is applied to officers, and then they are called also wardens, as *guardian* or warden of the Cinque-Ports, who has the jurisdiction of the Cinque-Ports, with all the power that the admiral of England has in other places.

GUARDIANSHIP (S.) the office or duty of one that is appointed a guardian.

GUARDS (S.) in *Adronomy*, are the two stars nearest the north pole, in the hinder part of the chariot, at the tail of the *Little Bear*; also those soldiers that are immediately attending upon the king and his palace, are called the *guards*.

GUBBINGS (S.) the trimmings or prings of salt-fish, such as cod, habberdine, &c.

GUDGEON (S.) the name of a small river fish; also a nick name given to a person that is imposed upon or cheated by others; also the iron eyes drove into the stern post of a ship, in which the pintles of the rudder go in and hang on.

GUELPHS (S.) a famous *Italian* faction, that filled *Italy* with blood for many years, by their wars with, and opposition to, the *Gibellines*; they are reported to have taken their rise from *Welfe*, or *Welfs*, sixth brother of *Henry*, duke of *Bavaria*; he, assisted by *Roger* king of *Sicily*, and others, made war with *Conrade*.

GUERDON (S.) a recompence, reward, or satisfaction for something done.

GUERITE (S.) in *Fortification*, is a small tower of wood or stone, placed usually on the point of a bastion, or on the angles of the shoulder, to hold a centinel, whose business it is to take care of the ditch, and watch against any surprize of the enemy; vulgarly this is called a centry-box.

GUERKINS (S.) see *Gierkins*.

GUERNSEY (S.) an island upon the coast of *Normandy*, subject to the king of *England*, five leagues north-west of *Jersey*, about 13 miles in length, and 36 in compass; the soil is very fruitful, and affords great plenty of grass for sheep, and other cattle; there is neither toad, snake, nor any other venomous creature in it; the inhabitants speak a sort of broken *French*; the island has ten parishes and one market town, which is likewise a haven, and called *St. Peter's Port*.

GUESS (S.) a supposition, conjecture, or imagination.

GUESS (V.) to suppose, imagine, or conjecture.

GUEST (S.) a visitor, stranger, or one invited to a feast, who is not a member of the family.

GUET (S.) a centry, watch, or spy appointed to look after a place, and give information of what passes.

GUGGLE (V.) to make a noise, like one that holds water in his throat to wash it, or the noise made by pouring of water or other liquor out of a bottle with a long neck.

GUIDANCE (S.) leading, directing, shewing, or conducting.

GUIDE (S.) a leader, director, teacher, or instructor.

GUIDE (V.) to shew, teach, or instruct persons a road, art, or science they are unskilful in.

GUIDON (S.) a flag or standard born by the king's life-guard, broad at one end, and almost a point at the other, slit, or divided into two parts; also the name of the officer who bears or carries it, and in the same, both person and thing, among the horse that the ensign is among the foot; also the name of certain priests formerly established at *Rome*, to conduct and guide pilgrims to *Jerusalem*, to visit the holy places, to assist them in case they fell sick, and to perform the last offices to them if they died.

GUILD (S.) sometimes signifies a tax, fine, or tribute; but more particularly a society or company incorporated by public authority, with immunities and privileges to encourage the improvement of manufactures, &c. from whence the public hall of the city of *London*, and other corporations, where the mayor, aldermen, common council, citizens, &c. meet to make their public elections, and do the public business, is called the *Guild-Hall*.

GUILDERS (S.) a *Dutch* coin, about two shillings value, and a *German* one of about three shillings and nine-pence.

GUILDFORD (S.) in *Surry*, by some called the county-town, upon account of the assizes being often held here, and the election for parliament men always; though it has neither the county-seat, nor the assizes always held here; it is seated on the decline of an hill, and has the river *Wey* navigable quite up to it, which renders its trade considerable for timber, &c. a small woollen manufacture is still carried on here; it is a borough-town, that sends two members to parliament, governed by a mayor, &c. it is a large, handsome, neat, well-built town, with three handsome churches; it hath a good market weekly on Saturdays; distant from *London* 25 computed, and 30 measured miles.

GUILE (S.) fraud, deceit, hypocrisy, pretence, lying, cheating, &c.

GUILEFUL (A.) fraudulent, deceitful, cheating, imposing, &c.

GUILT or **GUILTINESS** (S.) criminalness, the being conscious of having done something that ought not to have been done.

GUILTLESS (A.) innocent, free from blame, fault, or crime.

GUILTY (A.) the having done or said something to deserve blame, punishment, or condemnation.

GUINEA or **GUINEY** (S.) the name of a current gold coin at this time in *England*, whose present value is 21 shillings, but has been both more and less; it is called by this name, because the gold of which they were

at first made, was brought from a kingdom of the same name in *Africa*, whose chief productions are cotton, rice, sugar-canes, gold, elephants, peacocks, apes, ivory, &c.

GUISE (S.) the mode, manner, fashion, custom, or way of doing any thing.

GULES (S.) in *Heraldry*, is a red colour; in *Emblazoning*, some call it in noblemen's coats ruby, and in sovereign princes *Mars*; in *Engraving*, it is expressed by perpendicular lines drawn from the top of the escutcheon to the bottom.

GULF (S.) an arm or part of the sea running up within the land; also any dangerous or bottomless hole or place, either in the sea or elsewhere.

GULL (V.) to cheat, impose upon, or wheedle a person out of their money, &c.

GULL (S.) the name of a sea-fowl; also a nick name for an easy, credulous person.

GULLET (S.) the windpipe.

GULLY-HOLE (S.) the place where the water of the streets runs down or into, in order to be conveyed through the shores into the river.

GULP (S.) a mouthful of liquor, or as much as a person can swallow at one time.

GULP (V.) to make a noise by swallowing down of liquor.

GUM (V.) to stiffen, smear, or daub over with gum.

GUM (S.) a vegetable juice that comes thro' the pores of certain trees and plants, and by the warmth of the sun, or action of the air upon it, becomes hard, and commonly transparent; the distinction between a gum and a resin is, that most gums are dissoluble by water only, which resin is not; they are applicable to many uses.

GUMMINESS (S.) stickiness, clamminess, or of the nature and quality of gum.

GUMMY (A.) full of gum, or stiffened with gum.

GUMS (S.) the fleshy substance of the month, in which the teeth grow.

GUN (S.) a general name for all sorts and sizes of fire-arms.

GUNNEL or **GUNWALE** (S.) in a *Ship*, is that piece of timber that reaches on either side from the half-deck to the fore-castle; also the lower-part of a port where a piece of ordnance lies.

GUNNER (S.) a person skilful in managing the great guns of a ship, castle, or army.

GUNNERY (S.) the art of directing the ranges of great guns, throwing of bombs, &c. so as to hit a mark, or do the greatest execution at any given distance within the reach of the piece.

GUN-POWDER (S.) an artificial composition of salt-petre, sulphur and charcoal mixed together, which very easily takes fire, and rarefies and expands the air with great violence, especially when confined in a gun or tube, from whence it takes its name; it is by this

all feats in gunnery, fire-works, &c. are performed; it may be made stronger or weaker, at the pleasure of the artist, or for the use it is applied to.

GUNTER (S.) the vulgar name given by seamen to a two-foot scale, upon which are several sorts of lines, by which any common question in plain sailing, &c. may be answered sufficiently exact for practice.

GUNTER'S LINE (S.) one of the lines upon the gunter's scale, upon which are laid down the logarithms, by means whereof any question resolvable by the tables may be wrought by the scale and a pair of compasses, and sometimes by sliding.

GUNTER'S QUADRANT (S.) is the fourth part or quadrant of a circle described upon wood, brass, &c. being partly a stereographic projection on the plane of the equinoctial, the eye being supposed to be in one of the poles of the world; so that the tropick, ediptick, and horizon, are arches of circles, but the hour circles all curves, drawn by means of several altitudes of the sun for some particular latitude every day in the year.

GUSH (V.) to flow or run out violently like liquor, when the head of the cask is burst out.

GUSSET (S.) a piece of cloth much broader at one end than the other, that is sewn into other pieces to widen it, as women do their shifts, seamen their sails, &c. in *Heraldry*, it is one of the abatements of honour.

GUST (S.) a sudden and violent puff of wind.

GUST or GU'STO (S.) taste, relish, liking, or taking pleasure in a thing.

GUT (V.) to empty or take out the inside of any creature or thing.

GUTTLING (S.) eating, filling, or stuffing the guts full of food, and is very near akin to gluttony.

GUTS (S.) the bowels or entrails of any living creature; sometimes it is spoken universally of the inside of an house, clock, &c.

GUTTA-SERENA (S.) a disease of the eyes, consisting in an entire prevention of sight without any visible disorder, excepting that the pupil looks somewhat larger and blacker than before.

GUTTER (S.) a channel, sprout, or trough made of wood, lead, stone, &c. on the tops of houses, to convey the water off.

GUTTER (V.) to waste or melt away irregularly, like a candle that has knobs of cotton in the wick, which occasions the tallow to run down on the sides.

GUTTLE (V.) to eat much, or often, to delight in feeding.

GUTTURAL (A.) something that belongs to the throat, from whence those letters that are sounded in the throat are called *gutturals*.

GUZZLE (V.) to tittle, to fuddle, to drink much and greedily.

GYBE (V.) to flout, flier, joke, banter, or express one's self ludicrously upon a person or thing.

GYMNASIARCH (S.) the head, ruler, governor, or master of a school, or college, particularly where bodily exercises, as fencing, wrestling, &c. are taught.

GYMNASIUM (S.) a school or place of exercise in any art or science, particularly where bodily exercises are made use of, such as wrestling, fencing, shooting, &c. which among the ancient *Greeks* were performed naked, or very nearly so, and of which they were very fond; these inclinations they carried with them into the east, and introduced these sports and exercises in the several places which they conquered. *Jakin* having introduced these novelties at *Jerusalem*, and built a *gymnasium*, many of the *Jews* gave themselves up entirely to the sports there practised, and imitated the customs of the *Heathens*, and so despising what was before thought honourable in their own country, endeavoured to excel in such things only as were in esteem among the *Greeks*. The very priests neglecting the duties of their ministry, and the sacrifices of the temple, run after these exercises, and were ambitious of obtaining the prizes, which were the rewards of such as were most successful; as may be seen by the second book of the *Maccabees*.

GYMNAS'TICK (A.) something belonging or relating to a bodily exercise, as wrestling, dancing, &c.

GYMNOPÆDIA (S.) a dance used by the ancient *Lacedæmonians*, that was performed during their sacrifices by young persons naked, who sang, at the same time, a song in honour of *Apollo*.

GYMNO'SOPHISTS (S.) certain philosophers among the *Greeks*, who wore no cloaths, unless to secure their modesty: There were some of these sages in *Africa*, but the most celebrated clan of them were *Indians*. The *African gymnosophists* dwelt upon a mountain in *Ethiopia* near the *Nile*, without the accommodation of either house or cell; they did not form themselves into societies, nor sacrificed in common like others, but every one had his particular retirement, where they performed their devotions, and studied by themselves; if any person killed another by chance, they came before them to beg absolution, submitting themselves to the penances enjoined, without the performance of which it was not lawful for them to return home; they lived upon the natural production of the earth without culture; they are reported to have invented and improved many arts and sciences, particularly *Astronomy* and *Physick*, for which reason they were frequently consulted by princes and other great personages upon the most difficult cases, but would not wait upon their enquirers, but obliged them always to come themselves, or send their messengers; every day at dinner they examined their disciples or scholars how they had employed the morning, upon which every one

H A B

was obliged to make out that he had been busy in discharging some good office, practising some virtue, or improving himself in some part of learning, or else he was to have no dinner.

GYNÆOCRACY (S.) the rule or government of women, commonly called petty-coot government.

GYPSIES (S.) strolling beggars, that pretend to tell fortunes, &c.

GYRATION (S.) the running, whirling, or turning round of any thing, as of a boy's top, &c. also a giddiness or swimming in the head.

H.

H Is the eighth letter in our alphabet, and the sixth consonant; the nice splitters of hairs have very much contested whether it is a letter or no, some calling it a mere aspiration or breathing; but in our language it is really, and to all intents, as much a letter as any other consonant is, as is evident from the following monosyllables, *house, horse, here, &c.* In the beginning of words, it has always a vowel following it, but in the middle or towards the end, it is frequently followed by a consonant; whenever it follows P, it is sounded together with it like an F, as in *Philip, &c.* among the *Ancients*, it was a numeral, signifying 200; when a dash was added to the top, thus, *H̄*, it signified as many thousands.

HABEAS CORPUS (S.) the name of a writ, which a person indicted for a trespass before the justices of peace, or in a court of franchise, and imprisoned for it, may have out of the *King's Bench*, thereby to remove himself thither at his own costs, to answer the cause at the bar thereof. The order, in this case, is, first to procure a *cartisari* out of the court of *Chancery*, directed to the said justices, for removing the indictment into the *King's Bench*, and upon that to procure this writ to the sheriff for causing his body to be brought at a certain day.

HABERDASHER (S.) the name of a trader in various small wares or goods, as thread, tape, ribbands, needles, pins, &c. also a seller of hats.

HABERDINE (S.) an ordinary sort of cod-fish that is salted, particularly in *Scotland*.

HABERGEON (S.) a coat of mail, or piece of defensive armour in form of a coat that covered the party from the neck to the waist; and sometimes it is understood of a piece that covers the head and neck, and shoulders.

HABILIMENT (S.) all sorts of apparel or cloathing; and in *War*, all manner of necessary provisions, as armour, harness, utensils, and ammunition, &c.

H A D

HA'BIT (S.) an inclination or disposition both of the mind and body, attained by a repeated exercising the same thing often over, by which a readiness or perfection in the performance, or a satisfaction in, or liking to the thing is acquired; it is also the name of the customary cloathing of any country or people, which in different countries are in different modes, but all make a very considerable difference between the men and the women, so that the sex is at once discoverable upon sight of the garments, cloathing, or *habit*; the *Jews* were strictly forbid the woman's wearing that which pertained to the man, and the man's putting on a woman's garment, which interpreters suppose was to keep them not only from all acts of impurity that might arise from such a disguise, but from the heathenish practice of certain superstitious ceremonies, which were performed at the festivals of *Bacchus, Venus, Mars*, and others, wherein the men dressed themselves like women, and the women like men. In the *East*, the men sacrificed generally to the moon in womens cloaths, and the women in mens, because this planet was adored under the name both of god and goddess, and was affirmed to be of both sexes; the custom of most nations is to distinguish persons by their *habits*; so with us a clergyman, lawyer, magistrate, &c. have distinct sorts of *habits*, in which others appearing, are esteemed cheats.

HA'BITABLE (A.) any place, or house fit to live, dwell, or reside in.

HABITATION (S.) the place, house, &c. where a person ordinarily, or constantly resides or lives.

HABITED (A.) clothed or dressed; also used or accustomed to do this or that.

HABITUAL (A.) customary, that which a person does by long practice.

HABITUATE (V.) to use or accustom one's self to the practice of any thing.

HABITUDE (S.) the disposition or inclination of the mind or body acquired by much practice.

HAB-NAB (Part.) at all adventures, without thought or consideration, rashly, inadvertently.

HACK (V.) to cut, hew, or slit any how, without regard to one part more than another.

HACK (S.) any thing that is used in common, or upon all occasions, as a horse, cloak, &c.

HA'CKNEY (S.) any creature or thing kept to be let out for common, or publick use, as horses, coaches, &c. also the name of a famous village about two miles from *London*, where vast numbers of the rich merchants and tradesmen of that city have country-houses, lodgings, &c.

HA'DDOCK (S.) a sort of fish that is salted for long keeping, something like a cod, but not so good in kind, nor large in size.

HA'DDON-PASTURE (S.) a very large piece of

of ground near *Babwell* in *Darbyshire*, so rich, that a certain person offered to pay as much money for it as would surround it with shillings, which was refused; it is part of the estate and inheritance of the duke of Rutland.

HADLEY (S.) in *Suffolk*, is a large town-corporate, governed by a mayor, aldermen, common-council, &c. it hath two markets weekly, viz. a large one on Monday for all sorts of provisions, especially meat, and a smaller on Saturday; it has a large, handsome church, a good manufacture of woollen-cloth, and is well peopled; distant from *London* 48 computed, and 64 measured miles.

HAFT (S.) the handle of any sharp-cutting instrument, whether knife, chisel, &c.

HATTER (S.) a person whose trade or employ is to make hatts, or handles for knives, &c. of ivory, wood, horn, &c.

HAG or **HA'GARD** (S.) a witch; also any ill-looking, withered, crooked, ill-natured old woman.

HAG (V.) to tire, tease, or perplex a person by too much fatigue or labour.

HA'GARENS (S.) the descendants of *Ismael*, called also *Ismaelites*, *Saracens*, and *Arabians*.

HA'GGASS (S.) in *Cookery*, a sort of olio, or mixture of several things put together and fried in a pan.

HA'GGLE (V.) to screw or heat down the price of a commodity very low, by abating a small sum at a time, and deducting some part of the price even after the contract is made; also to cut a joint of meat in a disorderly and unhandsome manner.

HAGIO'GRAPHIA (S.) the ancient word for the sacred or holy writings, taken from the custom of the synagogues, by which the Old Testament was divided into three parts, viz. *Moses's law*, the prophets, and the *Hagiographa*; by which last is meant the *Psalms*, *Proverbs*, *Job*, *Ezra*, *Chronicles*, *Solomon's Song*, *Ruth*, *Ecclesiastes*, and *Esther*. The Jews reckon *Daniel* and the *Lamentations* also among the *Hagiographa*, and not among the prophets.

HAGUE (S.) the finest village in *Europe*, and much exceeding many cities in bigness and beauty; it lies in the province of *Holland*, about two miles from the sea, betwixt *Legden* and *Delf*, beautified with many fine buildings, and the streets with rows of trees; this is the meeting-place for the States-general, the states of the provinces, the court of *Holland*, the high-council, court of *Brabant*, and council of state; here the earls of *Holland* formerly resided, as did the princes of *Orange*; here the states, in 1586, abrogated the authority of *Philip II. of Spain*, and held a conference in 1610, upon the five articles of the remonstrants, which occasioned the synod of *Dort*.

HAGIO'GRAPHER (S.) a writer of holy or sacred things.

HAI'CTITES (S.) a *Mahometan* sect, who believe that Jesus Christ being eternal, assumed a true body of flesh, and have inserted into their creed, that Christ shall come to judge the world at the last day, that he is to reign 40 years on the earth with the same body he had when crucified, that he is to destroy anti-christ, and then the world shall be at an end. *Pocock* affirms this last opinion to be generally received among the *Turks*.

HAIL (S.) that meteor of the air that comes down in small icy particles, commonly about the bigness of pease, though sometimes very large, which in storms do much damage to houses, by breaking the windows, &c. Philosophers are much divided about the origin of it, but it is commonly supposed to be formed of drops of rain, frozen in their passage thro' the middle region of the air.

HAIL (A.) healthy, sound, hearty, in good order and condition.

HAIL (V.) to call a ship or person at a distance, to make such enquiries as are necessary; also to pour or shower down small round lumps of ice from the sky.

HAI'NOUS or **HEINOUS** (A.) very wicked, odious, hateful, or disagreeable.

HAI'NOUSNESS or **HEINOUSNESS** (S.) wickedness, guiltiness, offensiveness, &c.

HAIR (S.) those small fine threads that grow out of the skin of human creatures, and most four-footed ones; it is in men longest upon the head; in beasts, it is frequently called shag and wool; the Jews were under some particular regulations as to their hair; they were not permitted to cut their hair round, because the *Arabians*, *Amorites*, *Meabites*, *Edomites*, &c. are said to have done so in imitation of *Bacchus*; upon some occasions they were to shave or cut off their hair, as in case of a leprosy, &c. It was esteemed a notable honour among the ancient Gauls to have long hair, for which reason *Julius Caesar*, upon his conquering them, obliged them to cut off their hair, as a token of submission; and so afterwards those who forsok the common way of life, and betook themselves to a cloister, had their heads shaven, as a token that they bid adieu to all earthly ornaments, and made a vow of perpetual subjection to their superiors. The royal family of *France* had it as a particular mark and privilege of the kings and princes of the blood, to wear long hair, artfully dressed and curled; some writers affirm that the several degrees of men among them were known by the cut of their hair, and if a son of *France* had his hair cut, it was a public declaration that he was excluded from the crown; but in process of time, this extravagance changed into another, and every one was forbidden wearing long hair, under penalty of excommunication. Many uses are made of hair, or what is commonly called wool, as cloth for mens clothes, hats, &c.

HAIR'S BREADTH (S.) is a measure supposed to contain the forty-eighth part of an inch.

HAIRY (A.) covered over, or having much hair.

HA'LBARD or HA'LBED (S.) an instrument of war much used formerly, consisting of a staff about five feet long, with a steel head, in the shape of an ax; in *Farriery*, it is a piece of iron an inch broad, and about three inches long, riveted to the toe of a lame horse's shoe, to prevent his treading upon his toe.

HALBARDIER (S.) one who carries or uses a halbard, which is now commonly done by a *fericant* or corporal in the army.

HALCYON DAYS (S.) times of peace and plenty, success and public tranquillity.

HALE (V.) to drag or pull along rudely or violently.

HALE (A.) hearty, sound, strong, healthy, &c. the same with *Hail*.

HA'LESWORTH (S.) in *Suffolk*, a populous town, whose market is large weekly on Tuesday, occasioned chiefly by the linen yarn, which the women of this town, and of the neighbouring villages spin, and bring here in large quantities to sell, to make cloth both for domestic use, and public sale.

HALF (S.) one part of any thing divided into two equal or exact parts; and in *Law*, it is called the moiety.

HA'LF-PENCE (S.) are now a copper coin for the convenience of change, of the value of the twenty-fourth part of a shilling; formerly the penny had a double cross with a crease, so that it might easily be broke into two or four parts.

HALF MOON (S.) in *Fortification*, is an outwork that has only two faces, forming together a salient angle, which is flanked by some part of the place, and of the other bastions.

HALF SEAL (S.) used in *Chancery*, for the sealing commissions to delegates appointed upon any appeal in ecclesiastical or marine causes.

HALF TONGUE (S.) a jury impanelled in a cause where a stranger or foreigner is a party, consisting of half natives, and half foreigners.

HA'LIBUT (S.) a fine, large, flat fish, by some called a turbot, though it is generally esteemed inferior to it.

HA'LIFAX (S.) in the *West-Riding of Yorkshire*, a very large and populous town, consisting of several streets well paved, and full of good houses built with stone, pleasantly and commodiously situated upon the river *Kalder*, and from east to west on the gentle ascent of a hill; this town, with its dependencies, is hardly to be matched in *England*, as having a greater number of inhabitants, except *London*; who within 150 years last past, by their industrious application to the woollen

manufactures, have greatly enriched and increased the country all about them; the whole is but one parish, though above 30 miles in circumference, which is a vicarage, but there are 12 chapels of ease, two of which are parochial, 16 meeting houses of different opinions, besides Quakers, who are very numerous in these parts; and as this town, and all the adjacent parts have prodigious quantities of kerseys, shillings, cloths, &c. continually on the tenters, therefore to prevent their being stole, at their first incorporation they were empowered to punish capitally any criminal convicted of stealing upwards of thirteen-pence half penny in value, by a peculiar engine, which beheaded them in a moment; but king *James I.* in the year 1620, took it away, and they are now under the ordinary course of justice: there is weekly a very great market on Thursday, for corn and fresh provisions; and in the months of *September* and *October* they are prodigiously thronged from all the neighbouring villages, those being the times when the clothiers buy oxen, &c. to kill and salt up, smoke and dry, for the standing provision of the whole year; it is distant from *London* 140 computed, and 174 measured miles.

HALL (S.) formerly used for a house, and particularly a seat or great house belonging to a nobleman, gentleman, &c. which name is still retained in some places; but it now generally means some public place for the administration of justice, as *Justice-Hall* in the *Old Bailey*, *Westminster-Hall*, *Guild-Hall*, &c. also a large room in a great house where the servants, &c. dine, dance, &c. sometimes it means only a waiting-room at the entrance of a large house.

HA'LLAGE (S.) a toll, custom, or fee paid for cloth brought for sale to *Blackwell-Hall* in *London*; also a toll paid to the lord of a fair or market for commodities sold in the common hall or market-place.

HA'LLATON (S.) in *Leicestershire*, a poor town, in a rich soil, has a small market weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 68 computed, and 80 measured miles.

HALLELU'JAH (S.) an *Hebrew* expression frequently used in the *Psalms* and *Jewish* hymns, from whence it came into the Christian church, meaning, *Praise the Lord*. Many orders about the time when and where it was to be used, have been published by the church-officers, who differ very much about it, of which I shall say nothing here, supposing it lawful at all times to praise God for his mercies bestowed on us.

HA'LLIARDS (S.) the *Sea* term for those ropes by which all the yards of a great ship are hoisted up, except the cross-jack and the spit-fail-yard, which are always slung, but in small craft the spit-fail-yard has *balliards*.

HA'LLIER (S.) a net to catch birds with.

HA'LLOW (V.) to consecrate, sanctify, make holy,

holy, or appoint for divine use or service.

HALLOO' (V.) to shout out rudely with the voice, by way of setting dogs on to fight, or to ridicule any person for something done, by contemptuously making a noise at him, as the vulgar or mob does upon some occasions.

HALLOO' (S.) a great shout or noise made by a multitude of people tumultuously assembled together.

HALLUCINATION (S.) an error, blunder, or mistake in judgment or opinion.

HA'LMOTE or HA'LIMOTE (S.) an old *Law Term*, still retained in some countries, signifying what is now called a court baron, or a meeting of the tenants of the same hall or manor, in which differences between the tenants are determined; it was sometimes also called *fallmote*, or a meeting of the citizens in their common or Guild-hall, upon the publick business of the city or corporation.

HA'LO (S.) a meteor in the form of a ring or circle, of various colours, appearing round the bodies of the sun, moon, and stars; that about the moon is the most usual, and is sometimes called the *corona* or crown; that about the sun is peculiarly called *parhelis*; in *Physick*, it is the red circle about the nipples of a woman's breast.

HA'LESTEAD (S.) a good town in *Essex*, whose market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 39 computed, and 45 measured miles.

HALT (V.) to limp, hop, or go lame; in *War*, it is a word of command to leave off marching, or to stand still; it is also used by undertakers at a burial procession for one part to stand still till the other comes up, or while something is regulated that was out of order.

HALTER (S.) a rope that is tied round the head or neck of a horse in the stable; also a rope used as an instrument of punishment, wherewith malefactors are hanged by the neck till they are dead, for capital offences.

HALTER (V.) to put a rope or some other instrument about the neck, to prevent a horse's running away, or to hang a malefactor with.

HAM (S.) the thigh or leg of a hog, which is cured by a particular way of salting and drying, and when boiled, is a dish very much esteemed by most people; in a *Man*, it is the lowermost part of the thigh, or that adjoining to the knee; in the beginning and end of words, or names of places, it properly signifies a house, street, village, or other dwelling-place, as *Hampshire*, *Nottingham*, *Buckingham*, &c.

HAMADRYADES (S.) nymphs of oaks and other trees, of whom the great scholastick *Apollonius* relates a pleasant history out of an ancient historian, *Charm of Lampetia*, as follows: One *Rhucus* perceiving an oak ready to fall down, ordered his servants to prop it; the nymph who was to have died with the

tree, so highly repented the kindness, that she appeared to him, bid him ask her whatever he would, and she would grant it him; he readily answered, that his greatest passion was to enjoy her; to which the nymph consented, upon condition that he should not meddle with any other woman; but *Rhucus* happening one day to be overcome by temptation, a boy that served as a messenger between them, found him in the fact, and took upon him to check his master. *Rhucus* answering somewhat angrily, the nymph fell into a pission and emaculated him. The poets often confound the *Hamadryades* with the *Naiades*; some call them goddesses, and even they who make them mortal, grant them a hundred thousand years of natural life; others say they are born and die with the tree, over which they are placed as guardians.

HAMLET (S.) a district, division, or part of a manor, parish, &c. that may be at a considerable distance from the principal place, as *Bethnel-Green*, *Old-Ford*, &c. are called the *Tower-Hamlets*, &c. also a man's name.

HAMMER (S.) an instrument used by almost all artificers, of various sizes, according to the work it is to be applied to, consisting of an iron head, into the middle of which a helve, handle, or haft is fastened, in order to drive nails, flat iron, copper, silver, &c.

HAMMER (V.) to flat, beat out, or strike with a hammer, as copper-smiths, silversmiths, pewteers, carpenters, &c. do their work.

HAMMOCK (S.) a swinging or hanging-bed, contrived so as to be used at sea on board a ship; they are also used by the *Indians*, who sling them to the boughs of trees, to preserve themselves from wild beasts.

HAMPER (V.) to plague, vex, fatigue, tease, entangle, trouble, or confound.

HAMPER or HANAPER (S.) a wicker basket made with a cover to fasten or lock it up with; also the name of an officer in Chancery; the clerk of the *hanaper* is sometimes called the *warden of the hanaper*; he receives all monies due to the king for seals of charters, patents, commissions and writs, and attends the keeper of the seals daily in term-time, and all times of sealing, and takes into his custody all sealed charters, patents, and the like, which he now puts in bags; but it is supposed they were anciently put into hampers, for the easy removal from place to place.

HAMPSHIRE or HANTSIRE (S.) sometimes called the county of *Southampton*, is one of the maritime counties of *England*, bordering southward on the *Bristol* channel, east upon *Surrey* and *Stafford*, west on *Wiltshire* and *Dorsetshire*, and north on *Bedfordshire*; in length from *Blackwater* north, to *Bascomb* south, about 54 miles, and from *Petersfield* east, to *Tidworth* west, about 30 miles; in compass about

about 150 miles; the air is temperate in respect to cold, but thickish, occasioned by the fœt; and many rivers that border on, and run through it, which repay the inhabitants for this infelicity with great abundance and variety of curious fish; the soil is rich, both for corn and cattle, pleasant for pasturage, plentiful in woods, and fruitful in all commodities, both for home and foreign consumption, particularly wool and iron, and their manufactures; it is most advantageously situated for trade, having several excellent havens to receive and send out ships of great burden, as *Portsmouth, Tickfield, Hamble, Southampton, &c.* also many creeks that empty themselves into the sea, and the whole coast guarded by strong castles, block-houses, &c. It contains one city, 20 market-towns, 253 parishes, 39 hundreds, 9 forests, 29 parks, 162,350 inhabitants, and sends 26 members to parliament.

HAMPTON-COURT (S.) in *Middlesex*, a very magnificent structure, pleasantly seated between two parks well stored with game, first built by cardinal *Woolsey*, who did not quite finish it; but when it came to the crown, *Henry VIII.* very much enlarged it; now it consists of five large courts, set round with neat buildings, which by the improvements and additions made to it by king *William* and queen *Mary*, render it extraordinary beautiful, and especially the gardens; distant from *London* about 12 miles.

HA'M-STRING (V.) to cut those leaders, gristles, or strings that hold or fasten the ham or thigh to the leg.

HANCH (S.) the broad or large fleshy part of the thigh; this part is commonly applied to a deer, as we say a *hanch* or haunch of venison, &c.

HAND (S.) that useful part of the body adjoining to the wrist or lower part of the arm, that for the greater convenience and use has five branches or parts called fingers, well stored with joints, &c. of these, all persons born perfect have two, the one called the right, the other the left *band*; but with the *Anatomists*, all that part of the body from the shoulder to the fingers ends is called the greater *band*; and in common *Speech*, it is called the arm; in *Falconry*, it is used or spoke of the foot of the hawk; also the index of a clock that points out the hours, is called the *band*.

HAND (V.) to reach or give a person a thing with the *band*, or to take it away, &c. there are abundance of expressions, in which this term is used, as, a *thing* or *person* sticks on *band*, that is, it don't fell or go off well. *He is a good band*, spoke of one that is an artist in some particular mechanical art or trade, &c.

HAND-BREADTH (S.) a measure of three inches long.

HANDFUL (S.) as much as a person can hold or grasp in his hand.

HANDICRAFT (S.) any trade that is wrought or performed with the hand.

HANDINESS (S.) readiness, skilfulness, or aptness for business.

HANDKERCHIEF (S.) a garment of various uses, sometimes for covering the head or necks of women in particular; also what it much worn by seamen round their necks, made of divers manufactures, some cotton, silk, linen, &c. and universally wore in most people's pockets, to take into the hand, and wipe off, or take away any excrescences of nature, as the mucus of the nose, sweat of the head, &c.

HANDLE (S.) the protuberating part of a thing, by which it is commonly moved from place to place, or readily made use of; *metaphorically*, it is a matter or business that subjects a man to be found fault for, or gives another an advantage over him, &c.

HANDLE (V.) to feel or take hold of with the hand; also to treat upon a subject in words or writing.

HAND-MAID (S.) a woman-servant.

HANDSOME (A.) beautiful, comely, decent; also generous.

HANDSOMENESS (S.) beautifulness, comeliness, decency, generosity, &c.

HAND-SPECK or SPIKE (S.) a small lever to move heavy bodies with, and in *Ships*, to wind up the cable or hoist the anchor, generally made of wood, and when iron, it is called a crow.

HANDY (A.) that is very useful; also fit or ready for, or at the hand; clever, ingenious, ready at doing any thing.

HANDY-WORK (S.) any thing done or performed by the hand.

HANG (V.) to suspend upon something; also to punish a malefactor with death, by suspending him by the neck.

HANG-DOG (S.) a vulgar expression for an ill-looking or roguish fellow.

HANGER (S.) a broad, short, crooked sword.

HANGER-ON (S.) one that is kept by the generosity or charity of another, a loitering, idle sort of a person.

HANGERS (S.) irons made with notches in them to let up or down, to hang a pot over the fire, to boil meat, &c.

HANGINGS (S.) the linings of rooms, made of paper, silk, stuff, &c. according to the owner's fancy, which may easily be took down or put up instead of wainscoting, that is generally fixed.

HANG-MAN (S.) the common executioner of justice upon all sorts of criminals, as whipping, burning, and hanging.

HANK (S.) a skain of thread, silk, worsted, &c. also an advantage that one person has, or is supposed to have over another.

HANKER (V.) to long or desire for, or covet after any thing.

HANSE (S.) a company of merchants united together

together for mutual advantage, and the promotion of trade.

HANSE TOWNS (S.) certain free towns of *Germany* and the *North*, united by strict league, under laws and magistrates of their own appointing, for the better carrying on of commerce, and their mutual safety and assistance; this famous association is supposed to begin at *Bremen* on the *Wefer*, in the year 1164, according to others in 1260, immediately after the incursions and pyracies of the *Danes*, *Normans*, &c. At first it consisted only of towns situate on the coasts of the *Baltick Sea*, but its strength and reputation increasing, there was scarce any trading city in *Europe*, but desired to be admitted into it, and in process of time it consisted of 66 cities; they grew so formidable as to proclaim war against *Waldemar*, king of *Denmark*, about the year 1348, and against *Erick* in 1428, with 40 ships, and 12,000 regular troops besides seamen; this gave umbrage to several princes, who ordered the several merchants of their respective kingdoms, to withdraw their effects, and so broke up the greatest port and strength of the association; a great many towns in *Germany* still retain the name, though they no longer are governed by those laws.

HANSEL (S.) the first money taken for any sort or parcel of goods.

HAP or **HAP-HAZARD** (S.) chance, for tune, accident.

HAPPEN (V.) to come to pass, to be.

HAPPINESS (S.) successfulness, blessedness, satisfaction of mind, &c.

HAPPY (A.) successful, fortunate, prosperous, serene, easy, well-pleased, or satisfied in mind.

HARANGUE (S.) a long, formal speech, or public oration.

HARANGUE (V.) to speak much upon a subject in publick or private.

HARBINGER (S.) a messenger or officer belonging to the court, who goes before and provides lodgings for a king or other great personage.

HARBOROUGH (S.) in *Leicester-shire*, a good thorough-fare town, whose market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 66 computed, and 84 measured miles.

HARBOUR (S.) a sea-port, place, or station where ships may ride with safety at anchor, and is principally meant of those places improved by art, and secured by a large bomb or chain, and furnished with a mole, &c.

HARBOUR (V.) to lodge, entertain, or provide necessities for a person; and sometimes it is taken in a bad sense, to conceal, encourage, or abet thieves, traitors, &c.

HARBOURLESS (A.) that has no settled place of habitation or lodging.

HARD (A.) the quality so called in opposition to soft, or that composition of the parts of a body that makes great resistance to any pres-

sure that is made upon it; also any thing difficult to be done, performed, or gone through, troublesome, vexatious, &c.

HARDEN (V.) to make hard, or to close the pores of a body, so as to make it less capable of separation than it was before.

HARDINESS (S.) courageousness, boldness, stoutness, undauntedness, &c.

HARDISH (A.) somewhat hard, inclinable to be stiff or hard; also troublesome, vexatious, &c.

HARDNESS (S.) the close and strong cohesion of a body, whereby it is capable of strongly resisting the pressure of other bodies upon it.

HARDS (S.) the coarser part of flax separated from the finer, and commonly called tow.

HARDSHIP (S.) the circumstance of undergoing, or suffering great wrong, injury, or inconvenience.

HARDY (A.) able to bear cold, much labour and fatigue; also stout, bold, resolute, &c.

HARE (S.) a small wild creature that is caught by hunting, and reckoned a sort of venison.

HARE (V.) to hurry, frighten, storm, or scold at a person.

HARE-BRAINED (A.) thoughtless, careless, heedless, negligent.

HARE-LIP (S.) a lip slit, parted, or cloven in two like a hare's.

HARIOT or **HERIOT** (S.) a due, service, or fine belonging to the lord of a manor at the death of a tenant, which is the best beast the tenant died possessed of, whether it was horse, ox, or cow.

HARIOT SERVICE (S.) the tenure by which a person holds lands, for which he is to pay a hariot.

HARLEIGH (S.) in *Middlesex-shire*, *North-Hants*, a small borough-town, seated on a rock on the sea-shore, but the houses are but mean, and the people few, though governed by a mayor, &c. its market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 161 computed, and 103 measured miles.

HARLEQUIN (S.) a merry-andrew, buffoon, or jack-pudding, and is now used for a very expert dancer at the play-house, dressed in an antique dress, and commonly like a *Spaniard*.

HARLOT (S.) a whore, concubine, or mistress, especially those who get their livings by such wicked practices.

HARLOTRY (S.) the diabolical trade, or practice of whoring.

HARLSTON (S.) in *Norfolk*, a long, dirty town, whose market is weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 82 computed, and 95 measured miles.

HARM (S.) damage, hurt, prejudice, or injury of any sort.

HARM (V.) to damage, hurt, or prejudice in any manner.

HARMFUL (A.) hurtful, injurious, or prejudicial.

HARMLESS (A.) innocent, honest, kind, tender, that has no disposition or inclination to injure any body.

HARMLESSNESS (S.) the disposition or inclination of a person to kindness and tenderness, and the abstinence of doing an injurious act.

HARMONICAL (A.) something that is agreeing or pertaining to sound, or proportion musical.

Harmonical Division of a Line, in Geometry, is when it is so divided, that the whole line is to one of the extremes, as the other extrem is to the intermediate part.

HARMONICAL COMPOSITION (S.) is the composing or making music, so as to be agreeable to the laws of harmony and melody.

HARMONICAL PROPORTION (S.) in Music, is when the string or line is so divided, that the difference of the first and second, shall be to the difference of the second and third, as the first is to the third.

HARMONICAL SOUNDS (S.) are such as make a determinate number of vibrations, in the time that some other fundamental sound, to which they are referred, makes one.

HARMONIOUS (A.) melodious, agreeable, pleasing, charming.

HARMONY (S.) agreement, good understanding; also music justly performed, according to the strict laws thereof.

HARNESS (V.) to cloath, dress, or accoutre either man or beast with all manner of necessities for business, pleasure, or war.

HARNESS (S.) the furniture of horses for any sort of carriage; also armour for men.

HARP (S.) an ancient musical instrument, which the Moderns have very much improved, and now make of a triangular form, which is held upright between the person's legs, that plays on it: It has three parts; the main body of it, which consists of the right side, is made of eight flat fronts of wood, upon which is placed the table, which hath two holes made like trestle; it has three rows of strings, which in all make 78; the first row contains 29, which make four octaves; the second row makes the half-turn; the third is the unison of the first row; there are two rows of pins, which are called buttons, on the right side, which serve to keep the strings tight in their holes, and are fastened at the other end to three rows of pins placed on the upper side, which are called the keys; it is play'd on with both hands, by pinching them in the same manner together; its music is like that of a spinnet, all the strings going by semi-tones; that in use among the ancient *Yrus*, is supposed to have but very few strings, and more like a lute or guitar than the instrument above described, which is supposed to be derived, both name and thing, from the *Gimri* or *English Sax-*

ous; there are among us two sorts, viz. the *Irish harp* strung with wire, and the *Welsh harp* strung with gut, but in other respects much alike.

HARP (V.) to play upon the musical instrument so called; also to dwell long, or continue speaking about the same matter or subject often over, to insist upon, or be positive in a thing.

HARPER (S.) one who plays upon the instrument called a harp; also one who dwells long upon a subject, or that cannot get over a matter.

HARPIES or **HARPYS** (S.) fabulous monsters, daughters of *Neptune* and the *Earth*; they are said to dwell in islands partly by sea, and partly by land; they are represented to be fowls with the face of a virgin, and bear's ears, their bodies like vultures, and hands like their hooked talons; *Virgil* mentions three of them, viz. *Atlo*, *Ocyrops*, and *Celæno*, which last *Homer* calls *Pedærgæ*; *Hesiod* mentions only the first two; according to the poets, they haunted *Phineus*'s house, infected his meat, and snatched it from his table; but *Zetes* and *Calais*, two famous *Argonauts*, being winged, were sent thither, and drove them away to the islands *Strophades*; all which is supposed to be only a fabulous account of the locusts that very much afflicted those countries, and which the poetick inventions of those times transformed into the above-mentioned creatures.

HARPINEERS or **HARPONEERS** (S.) those men that manage the harping-irons, or spears in the whale fishery.

HARPINGS (S.) in Ship-building, is the breadth of her at the bow; sometimes the ends of the bends which are fastened into the stern, are called *harpings*; also those darts or spears which are used in the whale-fishery to catch whales and other large fish, are called *harping-irons*.

HARPOCRATES (S.) the god of *Science*, among the *Egyptians*, pictured with his finger upon his mouth, and a wolf's skin full of eyes upon his shoulders; the peach-tree was consecrated to him, whose leaf is shaped like the tongue, and its fruit like the heart.

HARPSICORD (S.) a stringed musical instrument, much used and played on, especially by organists in particular.

HARQUEBUS (S.) a short, but large-bored hand-gun.

HARRASS (V.) to weary, tire, or fatigue, to lay a country waste by the continual inroads of an enemy.

HARRIDAN (S.) a canting name for one that acts partly as a whore, and partly as a bawd; also a noisy, scolding, ill-natured old woman.

HARRIER (S.) the hunter's term for a hound of an excellent scent, and great eagerness after the game.

HARROW (S.) an instrument used by husbandmen

handmen to break the clods of earth, and to draw the ground over the seed when sown; it is commonly made with pretty thick timbers, like the joists of an house, in a square form, and like a lattice, in the joinings of each little chequer or square is fastened a strong iron spike.

HARROW (V.) to break the clods of earth that has been ploughed and sown, by drawing the *harrow* over it to cover the grain with earth, and to lay it regular and smooth.

HARSH (A.) tart, severe, or cruel, sharp in taste or disposition.

HARSHNESS (S.) tartness, sourness, severity, cruelty, &c.

HARSLT (S.) the entrails of a hog that is eaten, as the liver, heart, &c.

HART (S.) a name for a stag or buck, and when he has been hunted by a king or queen, and escapes alive, then he is called a *hart royal*.

HART-EVIL (S.) in *Farrery*, is a disease that affects the jaws and other parts of the forehead of a horse, being a defluxion of rheum that renders him almost incapable of eating.

HARTFORD or HERTFORD (S.) the shire-town of *Hartfordshire*, is a corporation-town, whose market weekly on Saturday is well stored with corn, and all sorts of provisions; it is built in the form of a Y, with a castle in the middle of the two horns; it contains several streets and lanes, well filled with handsome new-built houses; it is pleasantly situated in a sweet and wholesome air, in a dry vale; many charters have from time to time been granted to this corporation, still encreasing their privileges; but the last granted by king *James I.* anno 1605, grants them to be a free borough, and incorporates them by the name of the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of *Hartford*, and by that name to have perpetual succession, &c. that 10 chief burgesses, and 16 assistants, should attend the mayor upon publick business, &c. it sends two members to parliament, which used to be chose by the mayors and burgesses only; but 15 *Charles II.* all the inhabitants who were house-keepers were allowed to vote, and so continue to this day; it hath always a nobelman for its high-steward; it is distant from *London* 20 computed, and 23 measured miles.

HARTFORDSHIRE or HERTFORDSHIRE (S.) is an inland county, bordering east upon *Essex*, south on *Middlesex*, west on *Buckinghamshire* and *Bedfordshire*, and north on *Cambridgeshire*; its form is nearly circular; it is in circumference about 130 miles, and from *Ryfford* north, to *Totteridge* south, about 27 miles, and from *Putnam* in its west part, to *Coblen-Nunnery* eastward, about 28 miles; its air is temperate, sweet and healthful; its soil rich and plenteous, yielding abundance of corn, cattle, wood and grafs, deficient in no-

thing that yields either profit or pleasure for life; it contains eight hundreds, 18 market-towns, 120 parishes, and sends six members to parliament.

HARTLAND (S.) in *Devonshire*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 171 computed, and 197 measured miles.

HARTLEPOOL (S.) in *Durham*, is encompassed on all sides, but the west, by the sea; its market is weekly on Monday; it is principally noted now for its safe harbour, where the colliers going to and from *Newcastle* put in; it is an ancient corporation, governed by a mayor, his brethren, and subordinate officers; distant from *London* 187 computed, and 236 measured miles.

HARVEST (S.) the time or season that the corn, &c. is ripe, and fit to get into the barns, &c. also any time of advantage in trade or business when it is very flush, or there is a great deal going forward.

HARWICH (S.) in *Essex*, seated near the mouth of the *Stour*, is a most noble harbour and fine sea-port, and though it is not a large town, yet it is well peopled, and fortified both by nature and art, towards the sea, by which, and the river, about $\frac{1}{4}$ is encompassed; it is walled in, and the streets in general are paved with a sort of petrify'd clay; one thing remarkable is, that though the entrance into the sea is very wide, being between two and three miles over at high water, yet the channel where the ships most keep, and come to the harbour, is deep, and narrow, on which side there is a very strong fort, well planted with guns, so that no ship can go in and out, but must always be within gunshot; the packet boat goes out and comes in from *Holland*, &c. It is governed by a mayor, annually chosen out of eight aldermen, who with 24 capital burgesses constitute the corporation; its market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 61 computed, and 71 measured miles.

HASH (S.) in *Cookery*, is meat cut small and stewed, which is generally done to the remaining part of a joint dressed the day or meal before, and which near the bone was not boiled or roasted enough.

HASLE (S.) the wood of the small nut-tree, used for fishing-rods, &c.

HASLEMERE (S.) a borough-town in *Surry*, whose market is weekly on Tuesday; it sends two members to parliament; and tho' it has but one church, yet it is reported to have no dissenter of any kind live in it; distant from *London* 36 computed, and 41 measured miles.

HASLINGDEN (S.) a small town in *Lancashire*, whose market is weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 150 computed, and 179 measured miles.

HASP (S.) a small iron or brass fastening to a hatch, or half-door.

HASP (V.) to fasten a door or hatch by, or with a small bolt or *hasp*.

HASSOCK (S.) a cushion covered with matting, and stuffed with hay, used in churches for people to kneel on; sometimes also called a *basi*.

HASTE (S.) hurry, quickness, dispatch.

HASTE or **HASTEN** (V.) to excite, stir up, quicken, forward, or promote the doing of a thing with dispatch.

HASTINESS (S.) angeriness, or readiness to become angry upon a very slight occasion.

HASTINGS (S.) an ancient town-corporate in *Sussex*, and one of the Cinque-ports, seated between a high cliff seawards, and a high hill landwards; hath two streets, in each of which there is a parish-church; it sends two members to parliament, and has two markets weekly, viz. on Wednesday and Saturday; this town has several good houses in it, but its harbour, which was formerly famous, is now a poor road for small vessels, having been ruined by violent storms; distant from *London* 54 computed, and 62 measured miles.

HASTINGS (S.) the fruit commonly called *peasods*, or green *pease*.

HASTY (A.) sudden, unpremeditated, quick, in a hurry; also passionate, or soon moved to anger.

HAT (S.) the common covering upon a man's head in the day-time, and now most generally of a black colour.

HATCH (S.) a small or half door, often put next the street, to prevent people's coming in, yet so, that any message or small parcels may be taken in, and delivered out without opening it; in a *Ship*, those loose parts of chequer-work upon the decks, which are in the mid-ship before the main-mast, thro' which goods are let down into the hold, are called *hatches*, and the opening is called the *hatch-way*; also flood-gates set in a river to stop the current of the water; also when a man is in bad circumstances, he is said to be under the *hatches*.

HATCH (V.) to bring forth young, as hens do chickens; also to lay or contrive a plot or mischievous design; and in *Drawing*, it is filling up the shades with a great number of single fine strokes, some circular, some straight, &c. as the nature of the thing requires.

HATCHET (S.) a carpenter's tool with which he chops or cleaves wood, and is oftentimes called an *ax*.

HATCHING (S.) the maturing eggs so as to produce young chickens alive; also the inventing, plotting, or contriving mischief, &c. also the shadowing a picture by a great number of small lines drawn straight or curved, according to the design that is to be expressed thereby.

HATCHMENT (S.) an achievement or coat of arms put upon the wall of an house where a person died, and commonly remains

there a year; also the disposing or marshalling several coats of arms in one escutcheon.

HATE (V.) to be envious, or bear ill-will to a person, to have an utter aversion to, or dislike for a thing; this expression in scripture often means only a lesser degree of love; as, *No man can serve two masters, for either he will hate the one and love the other; and, he who spareth the rod hateth his child, &c.*

HATEFUL (A.) any thing that deserves disrespect, that is odious, wicked, or abominable.

HATFIELD, **HATFIELD REGIS**, or **KING'S HATFIELD** (S.) in *Essex*, sometimes called *Hatfield broad oak*, a pretty good town, with a small market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 25 computed, and 28 measured miles.

HATFIELD (S.) in *Hertfordshire*, a good town, whose market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 17 computed, and 20 measured miles.

HATHERLEIGH or **HATHERLY** (S.) in *Devonshire*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 160 computed, and 194 measured miles.

HATRED (S.) a settled ill-will, or disrespectful disposition of one person towards another, in consequence of which he will do whatever may be injurious to him.

HAVE (V.) to possess, enjoy, know, hold, keep, or detain.

HAVEN (S.) a port, harbour, or proper place for ships to ride safe in.

HAVERFORD or **HAVERFORD-WEST** (S.) in *Pembrokeshire*, *South-Wales*, a borough-town, and county of itself, which sends one member to parliament, is commodiously seated on the side of a hill, and on a creek of *Milford-Haven*, over which it hath a fine stone bridge; it is a good town, strong, well-built, clean and populous; contains three parish-churches, has a good trade, and many vessels belonging to it; the assizes are held, and the county goal kept here; has two markets weekly, viz. on Tuesday and Saturday, which are very great, both for cattle and provisions; it is governed by a mayor, sheriff, common-council, and justices of the peace; it enjoys several immunities, and has many gentlemen's seats in and near it; distant from *London* 195 computed, and 254 measured miles.

HAUGHTINESS (S.) pride, loftiness of mind, a being lifted up above the consideration of thinking justly of ourselves and others.

HAUGHTY (A.) proud, lofty, disdainful, scornful, imperious, &c.

HAUNT (V.) to frequent or go to a place often; also a troublesome way of disturbing a person or place, as spirits are related to do.

HAUNT (S.) is sometimes spoke of the accustoming a person to the doing of a thing commonly or frequently, and sometimes of a place

place that a person goes to, which is called his *haunt*, or one of his *haunts*.

HAUNTER (S.) one who goes often to a place, as a tavern *haunter* is one who goes very much thither, &c.

HA'VOCK (S.) waste, spoil, destruction, or ruin of any thing.

To make HA'VOCK (V.) is to destroy, ruin, consume, or waste an estate, fortune, or country.

HAUTBOY or **HO'BOY** (S.) a musical instrument of the wind-kind, blown with the mouth through a reed, and play'd upon with the fingers; also a curious summer-fruit much like a strawberry.

HAW (S.) a small berry, the fruit of the white-thorn tree or bush; also a gristle growing between the nether eye-lid and the eye of a horse.

HAWK (S.) a bird of prey, of a bold and generous nature, whereof there are several sorts, kinds, or species; this bird is the subject of a particular art or sport, called *Hawking* or *Falconry*; and in the *Canting Language*, it signifies any officer of justice, as a constable, bailiff, &c.

HAWK (V.) to go a sporting or fowling with a bird called a *hawk* or *falcon*; also to strive to spit up phlegm, &c. also to cry or sell things publicly about in order to get customers.

HA'WKERS (S.) were anciently esteemed fraudulent persons, who went from place to place to sell or buy any commodity in a clandestine or unfair and unlicensed manner; but now they are those who sell news-papers about the streets, or who utter wares, by virtue of a licence from the commissioners who are appointed for that purpose.

HA'WKING (S.) hunting for small birds with a hawk; also selling any commodity or thing about the streets or country, by going from door to door, &c. and not keeping a settled place, market, or shop.

HA'WKSHEAD (S.) a small town in *Lancashire*, whose market is weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 202 computed, and 265 measured miles.

HA'WSE (S.) a three-strand rope, and may be called a little cable, for that which is a small ship's cable, is but big enough for the *hawser* of a large one; they serve for many uses, as to warp a ship over a bar, &c.

HA'WSES (S.) the great round holes before and under the head of a ship, out of or thro' which the cables come when the ship is at anchor; when they lie high from the water, it is called a *bold hawse*; when it is supposed the cable is fretted or chafed, or like to burn in the *hawse*, then they say *fresh the hawse*, that is veer out a little more cordage; and when two cables which come out at different *hawses*, by the winding of the ship, have some turns one about the other, the undoing them is called *clearing the hawse*; and when

one ship rides with her stern just before another's *hawse*, she is said to *ride upon the hawse*, &c. so in common Speech, when one person hinders, prevents, or disappoints another's doing what he intended or desired, he is said to *cross his hawse*, &c.

HAY (S.) in *Brecknockshire*, *South-Wales*, a good town, seated between two rivers, having a great market weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 116 computed, and 135 measured miles.

HAY (S.) grass mown down and dried in the sun, on purpose for horses provender in the winter-time in cities, stables, or other places, when and where green and growing grass cannot be had.

To dance the HAY (V.) to dance in a ring.

HA'YLSHAM (S.) in *Suffex*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 46 computed, and 53 measured miles.

HA'ZARD (S.) peril, danger, chance; also the name of a game at dice much played at; also a term at tennis-play.

HA'ZARD (V.) to put to the venture, or run the risque or chance of the good or ill success of a thing; and in *Billiard-Play*, it is the striking another's ball into the pockets, nets, or holes in the sides of the tables.

HA'ZARDOUS (A.) dangerous, uncertain, that has a greater probability of missing than succeeding.

HAZE (S.) a thick, wet fog.

HA'ZY (A.) foggy, cloudy, misty, dark, dull, watry.

HE (S.) a term, expression, or word, whereby the male-kind of any thing is meant.

HEAD (S.) that part of the body in which the organs of sight, hearing, and taste are seated; also the principal or chief of a family, college, &c. also the upper or top part of many instruments, &c. as of a hammer, nail, &c.

HEAD (V.) to lead or go at the front of a party; to assist, encourage, or support by advice, money, &c. and in *Trade*, to let in the ends of casks, put on the tops of nails, &c.

To make HEAD (V.) to set one's self against a person or thing, to strive or endeavour to overcome difficulties, and master disadvantages.

HE'AD-ACH (S.) a tormenting, troublesome, and painful disorder in the head.

HE'ADBOROUGH (S.) was anciently the chief of the frank-pledge, and now a petty or subordinate constable.

HE'ADINESS (S.) the spirituous or strong quality of any sort of liquor, whereby it affects or gets up into the head; also obstinacy, perverseness, stubbornness, rashness, inconsiderateness, &c. the same with *Headsiness*.

HE'AD-LAND (S.) a part of a field ploughed across at the ends of other lands; also a point of land lying farther out at sea than the rest.

HE'AD-LINES (S.) the ropes of all sails which

are uppermost next the yard, by which the sail is fastened to the yard.

HEA'DON (S.) an ancient borough-town in the *East-Riding of Yorkshire*, a handsome, well-built town, with a small haven from the sea, which increases continually; governed by a mayor, &c. but now by reason of the sea's encroaching upon it, it is grown mean; its market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 141 computed, and 172 measured miles.

HEA'D-PIECE (S.) armour made to fit and put on the head; also one that is ingenious, skilful, or learned, is said to have a good *head-piece*.

HEA'D-SAILS (S.) those belonging to the fore-mast, sprit-sail, and sprit-sail top-mast, whose use is to govern the head of the ship, and make it fall off, and keep out of the wind.

HEA'D-SEA (S.) after a great storm, the wind will suddenly alter six or more points, but the sea will go the same way as before for some hours; then if your course lie so as to go right against this sea, you will meet it right a-head, for which reason it is called a *head-sea*; sometimes when there is but a little wind, the sea will come contrary to the wind, but then, in a small time, the wind will come that way.

HEA'DY or **HE'ADSTRONG** (A.) stubborn, obstinate, resolute, that will go after his own opinion; also ale, wine, or other liquors that are strong, and apt to intoxicate the head, are said to be *heady*.

HEAL (V.) to mend, cure, or make well a sore, wound, &c. also to compose differences, make up quarrels, jurs, discords, &c.

HEA'LING (S.) the art of curing wounds, sores, sickness, &c. and of allaying the angry dispositions of mens minds one towards another, upon the account of quarrels, &c.

HEA'LING, HEALTHY, or HEALTHFUL (A.) something that conduces to, or promotes the cure of sores, wounds, &c. the restoring lost health, composing differences, &c.

HEALTH (S.) a due temperament, or constitution of the several parts whereof an animal is composed, both in respect of quantity and quality, and this in respect of the mind as well as of the body.

HEALTHY or HEALTHFUL (A.) any thing that contributes or conduces to health, whether air, food, exercise, &c.

HEAP (S.) a large or small number of things laid on, or piled one upon another.

HEAP (V.) to pile, or lay things one upon another, to hoard, hide, or earnestly strive to encrease a person's wealth, by spending very sparingly, and taking all possible opportunities of getting and saving much.

HEAR (V.) to receive sounds of all sorts by the organs of the ears to the common sensory, from whence the mind forms a judgment

of the sense designed to be conveyed by words, the harmony or disagreeableness of musick, &c. sometimes it means trying a cause in a court before a judge, who is to determine the controversy, and shew what the law directs.

HEA'RING (S.) that agreeable sense by which we readily and easily know the mind of another from the words or sounds he utters, &c. also in *Devinity*, the attending or hearkning to the preacher at publick or private sermons, lectures, &c.

HEA'RKEN (V.) to attend diligently to what another says, to take advice, and follow the counsel of another; also to listen privately to the discourse of others, unknown to them, with a covetous desire of knowing other people's secrets or business, and to talk or tell tales from place to place.

HEA'RKNER (S.) a hearer, but is commonly meant in a bad sense, for a listener.

HEA'R-SAY (S.) common fame, or report, that which is taken from other people's talk, without knowing the absolute certainty of the fact.

HEARSE (S.) a covered waggon, used commonly to carry a dead corpse to the place of interment; also a term in *Hunting* for a hind in the second year of her age.

HEART (S.) a muscular part in the animal body, situate in the thorax, wherein the veins all terminate, and from which all the arteries arise, and which by its alternate contraction and dilatation is the chief instrument of the circulation of the blood, and the principles of vital action; its figure is conical, its magnitude indeterminate; it has two great cavities called ventricles, the one somewhat bigger than the other, through which the blood of the animal is continually passing and repassing, called by the *Anatomists*, the circulation of the blood; also the foundest or strongest part of a tree is called the *heart*, &c.

HEA'RT-BURNING (S.) a very troublesome, uneasy distemper, occasioning a great disorder in the stomach; also an envious and grudging disposition against, or at the good of others.

HEA'TEN (V.) to encourage, cheer, support, or keep up the spirits of a person.

HEARTH (S.) the floor or bottom of a fireplace, on which the common custom is now to set stoves or grates with fire in them, but formerly they used to burn or lay the fire on the *hearth*.

HEA'RTINESS (S.) healthiness, strength, soundness of constitution; also sincerity, true friendship, and an earnest endeavour to promote the good and interest of a person or thing.

HEA'RTLESS (A.) without hope, despairing, having no courage, or expectation of success.

HEA'RTY (A.) strong, lusty, healthy, lively, active; also sincere, firm and true to the interests of a party, cause, or person.

HEAT (S.) is commonly considered as an inherent quality in bodies, and so called one of the primary ones, and the opposite to cold; but the experience of the latter philosopher have determined, that it is only occasioned by exciting a very strong motion in the parts of which the body is composed, and so consequently not inherent, but accidental in all bodies; there are various degrees of it, some more intense than others; and as this acts upon animal bodies, occasions particular ideas to arise, according to the particular sensations it excites; that *heat* is the result of motion, may appear from the following experiment; let a grindstone be strongly turned round by the handle, without any water in the trough, and apply a piece of moderately thick iron according to the diameter of the stone, and in a very few turns of the stone, so far of the iron as touched the stone at least, will be red hot, as though it had been heated in a smith's forge.

HEAT (V.) to make warm or hot; also to make angry, to displease, to excite or stir up a person to anger.

HEATH (S.) a piece of barren or uncultivated ground, that brings forth a plant or shrub known by this name.

HEATHEN (S.) a Pagan, idolater, or one that knows nothing of the true and pure worship due to God, taught in the holy scriptures.

HEATHENISH (A.) rude, immoral, idolatrous, and disorderly, after the manner of the Heathens.

HEATHENISM (S.) the practice of idolatry, superstition, and other disorders, upon the principles of an Heathen.

HEATHEN PHILOSOPHER (S.) strictly speaking, is one of those Ancients that bears a great character for knowledge and exemplariness of life and manners in the histories of those times, but now it is a mock term for a tattered, dirty, sorry fellow, whose naked skin may be seen through the slits and rents in his cloaths.

HEATS (S.) in *Horse-Coursing*, so far as a horse runs at once without stopping, which is sometimes a greater, and sometimes a lesser distance; also the exercises that are used to prepare race-horses to keep them in wind; it is sometimes applied to bouts, or trials at cudgels, swords, &c.

HEAVE (V.) to rise or swell as the breast of a woman does that is in affliction, or as dough does that is leavened and laid in the warmth; in *Mechanicks*, turning the capstan or windless round, in order to draw up an anchor, a hole, &c. is called heaving at the capstan; also to throw a rope or any thing else overboard in a ship, or out of one's hand, is called heaving it; so to spread the top-sail, or to hang out the flag of a ship, &c. is called heaving it; and in the *Canting Language*, it is to rob or steal from any person or thing;

and in the *Sea Language*, a ship that rises and falls only by the fluctuation of the water, when she is at anchor, is said to *heave* and *set*.

HEAVEN (S.) this word has various significations, sometimes it means that place where the angels, saints, and all good men are supposed to pay their continual adoration and praises to God, and where he more immediately shews himself in power and glory; sometimes it means only that vast expanse where the stars are; and sometimes only the common atmosphere or air; and it is often applied to a state of happiness, pleasure, or content here, as well as hereafter.

HEAVE OFFERINGS (S.) the tithes or presents of the first-fruits that in the *Jewish* church were presented to the priests.

HEAVINESS (S.) weightiness, drowsiness, sorrowfulness, unapprehensiveness.

HEAVY (A.) weighty, sad, mournful, sorrowful, slow, dull, blackish, or unapprehensive.

HEBRAISM (S.) a phrase, idiom, or manner of speaking used by the *Hebrews* , or natives of *Canaan* .

HEBREW (S.) the tongue or language of the ancient *Jews* , supposed by some to have been the first and only language in the world; also a *Jew* or inhabitant of *Canaan* .

HECATE (S.) a goddess called *Luna* in heaven, *Diana* on earth, and *Hecate* or *Proserpine* in hell; she was represented with three heads, viz. a nag's head on the right, a dog's head on the left, and a wild boar's in the middle.

HECATOMB (S.) a sacrifice offered upon some very extraordinary occasions, consisting of one hundred oxen, which the *Lacedaemonians* offered yearly for the hundred cities under their subjection, and which others did in sheep, lambs, &c. upon other occasions; some affirm that it was not restrained to that number only, but only signified a great many, which might be less or more, according to the circumstance of the person or thing.

HECTOR (V.) to vapour, boast, brag, vaunt, insult, affront, bully, or pretend to great matters.

HECTOR (S.) a man's name; also a nickname for a cowardly bully, who pretends to fight for the cause of whores, &c. also one who brags or boasts much of what he is not capable of doing.

HEDGE (S.) a defence or enclosure of lands, made commonly of quick-fets, small bushes, &c.

HEDGE (V.) to encompass or enclose a field with hedges; also to secure or re-insure a dangerous debt, voyage, wager, &c.

HEDGE BIRD (S.) a fowndrel, or worth'ess, sorry fellow.

HEDGE HOG (S.) a small, four-footed creature, defended by strong bristles like sharp thorns,

rhorns, all over his back, which when he rolls himself up with his head between his legs, serves as a defence for him against any other creature that may offer to hurt him, which it cannot do without offending himself; it lives in a hole under ground upon wild fruits, which he carries in thither.

HEDGE TA'VERN or **A'LEHOUSE** (S.) a by, obscure house, that sells very ordinary liquor, and commonly entertains disorderly, or mean company.

HEED (S.) care, caution, observation, and diligence.

HEED (V.) to be cautious, watchful, observant, and careful.

HEEDFUL (A.) careful, cautious, watchful, &c.

HEEDLESS (A.) negligent, careless, &c.

HEEDLESSNESS (S.) without thought, care, or observation.

HEEL (S.) the lower and hinder part of the foot; in a *Ship*, it is that part of the main-mast, fore-mast, and mizen-mast, which is pared away a little slanting on the afterward side of the foot of the mast, but the heels of the top-masts are square.

HEEL (V.) in the *Sea Language*, is when a ship lies down on her side, whether she be afloat or aground, and so the *heels* much or little to the star-board or port.

HEELER (S.) in *Cock-Fighting*, is a cock that strikes and cuts much with his spurs.

HE'GIRA (S.) properly signifies perfection for the sake of religion; the *Mahometans* call their epochs, or beginning of their present computation of time by this name, which commences from the flight of *Mahomet* from the city of *Mecca*, which according to us begins in the 622d year of Christ, when *Mahomet* having conquered *Medina*, it so startled the principal men of *Mecca*, that they raised a considerable power against him, by which they forced him to fly, on Friday the 12th of July, anno Christi 622. To understand the *hegira* truly, it must be observed, 1. That the *Mahometans* year is lunar, that it consists of 12 lunar months of 30 and 29 days alternately, so that their common year consists of 354 day. 2. They use a period of 30 years, consisting of 19 common, and 11 extraordinary ones, viz. of 355 days each, which are the 2, 5, 7, 10, 13, 16, 18, 21, 24, 26 and 29; so that 33 *Arabian* years make very near 32 *Julian* years; this occasions frequent mistakes with those historians who are not sufficiently skilled in the nice adjusting the *Arabian* computation to the *Christian*, in point of time, when any remarkable incident fell out; there are likewise several differences about the precise year when the *hegira* begins, &c. See *Petavius*, and other chronographers.

HE'GLER or **HI'GLER** (S.) a forestaller, huckster, or person that buys up provisions in the country, and carries them to people's houses instead of selling them in the market,

HEI-DAY (Part.) what-ow, what's here, what's to be done, &c.

HEI'FER (S.) a virgin or maiden cow, somewhat larger and older than a calf, but not yet milked.

HEIGHT (S.) the tallness of any person or thing; and *Geometrically*, is the third dimension of body, otherwise expressed by thickness; in particular branches of the *Mathematicks*, where solidity is not considered, it is called the altitude of a body from a certain place, as of the sun, moon, stars, a house, mountain, steeple, &c.

HEIR (S.) one who succeeds to another's inheritance after his decease, of which there are several sorts, as by the nearness of blood, which the laws of nations have made it the right to succeed; some are called *heirs* of inheritance, which is when the present possessor cannot set him aside upon any account whatever.

HEIR APPA'RENT (S.) is one that must succeed, unless the present laws of succession are altered before the death of the present possessor.

HEIR PRESUMPTIVE (S.) is the nearest relation to the present possessor, and which, without the particular will of the testator, cannot be set aside.

HE'IRESS (S.) a female or woman heir.

HELI'ACA (S.) sacrifices performed in honour of the sun.

HELI'ACAL (A.) pertaining or belonging to the sun; so in *Astronomy*, a star rises heliacally, when it appears by coming out of the rays of the sun, where before it was hid, and sets heliacally, when the sun's light hinders its being seen.

HELIOCENTRICK (A.) a term in *Astronomy*, by which things are represented as they would appear if the eye was placed in the center of the sun.

HELICOMETRY (S.) the art of drawing and measuring spiral lines upon a plain, and shewing their respective properties.

HE'LICON (S.) a famous hill of *Pbois*, in *Achaia*, a province of *Greece*, consecrated to *Apollo* and the *Muses*, now called *Stramulipa*, taken particular notice of upon account of the fountains of *Hippocrene* and *Aganippe*, the waters of which are reported to have done wonders.

HE'LIOGRAPHY (S.) the description of the sun.

HE'LIOSCOPE (S.) a peculiar sort of telescopes, that are prepared on purpose for observing the sun, without prejudicing the eye.

HELIOTROPE (S.) the sun-flower; called also *turn-sole*, said always to follow, or turn to the sun.

HELISPHE'RICAL-LINE (S.) is the rhumb-line, or lines described on the globe, winding or turning round the globe spirally, and approaching continually nearer and nearer without centring in it.

HE'LIX (S.) in *Geometry*, is the same with a spiral-line; in *Anatomy*, it is the outward brim of the ear; in *Architecturè*, it is the small volutes under the flower of the *Corinthian* capital.

HELL (S.) is commonly understood of a place of punishment for the wicked after this life, whither the vengeance of God follows them, by an irreversible decree, to eternal punishment, and in this sense, it is the opposite to heaven; the Ancients were much divided in their opinion upon this subject, and the many fables in the heathen mythology rendered it contemptible enough; sometimes it is meant only of a state of servitude, uneasiness, or great fatigue; and sometimes so idly applied, as to mean only a place where taylors put their stolen remnants of cloth, stuff, &c. Much pains have been taken to prove the particular place or situation, as well as the duration, degrees, and kinds of punishment there exercised, all which can amount to very little; sometimes in *Scripture* the grave is called by this name, &c. from this word described as above, a lewd, graceless, stubborn wretch, is called a bell-born babe, bell-hound, &c. a lewd, vicious, prostitute woman, is called a bell-cat, and a violent, disorderly, hackney coach-man, a bell-uriver.

HELLENISM (S.) a *Grecian* phrase, or idiom of the *Greek* language.

HELLENISTS (S.) *Grecians*, or inhabitants of *Greece*, but more particularly applied to a sect among the *Jews*, who living dispersed in most provinces of the *Roman* empire, both read the scriptures in the *Septuagint* translation, and performed all their publick offices in the *Greek* tongue.

HELLESPONT (S.) a narrow arm of the sea, betwixt *Europe* on the west, *Asia* on the east, the *Propontis* or sea of *Marmora* northward, the *Egean* sea, now called the *Aeolipelago* southward; it is now called the *Dardanelian Straights*, or *Straights of Gallipoli*, taking its original name from *He'le*, daughter to *Atamas* king of *Thebes*, who was drowned here.

HELLISH (A.) very wicked, profligate, and outrageously bad.

HELM (S.) that piece of timber which the steersman holds in his hand, to direct and govern the rudder; if a ship be very foul, or too deep, or too light, she will frequently fall as if she had no rudder or helm.

HELMESLEY (S.) in the *North-Riding of Yorkshire*, a town tolerably built with stone and slate houses, whole market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 166 computed, and 197 measured miles.

HELMET (S.) a cap or armour for the head; in *Heraldry*, it is accounted the noblest part of the coat, and anciently they were restrained and regulated by certain rules, but now very little regarded.

HELMSTON or **BRIGHT-HELMSTON** (S.) in *Staffs*, a large, but ill-built town,

with an indifferent harbour, very populous, especially of fishermen; its market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 44 computed, and 60 measured miles.

HELP (S.) assistance, comfort, support, or aid of any sort or kind.

HELP (V.) to assist, forward, encourage, promote, teach, or instruct.

HE'LPFUL (A.) assisting, forwarding, instructing, &c.

HE'LPLESS (A.) one that is incapable of performing what is necessary without the assistance of others, as a bed-ridden person cannot get up and walk; also one that is destitute of friends or assistance.

HE'LISTON (S.) in *Cornwall*, a good borough-town, whose market is weekly on Saturday; it is well seated upon the little river *Cober*, is one of the five coinage towns for tin, and has a tolerable harbour for ships a little below it, where the tin-ships load; it is large and populous, and drives a considerable trade; has four large streets, and a handsome church; is governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. and sends two members to parliament; distant from *London* 226 computed, and 294 measured miles.

HE'LTHER-SKELTER (S.) a cant word for a riotous, confused, disorderly tumult.

HELVE (S.) the handle of a bill, pick-ax, hammer, &c.

HEM (Part.) so ho, heark, stop, stay, &c.

HEM (S.) the outward edge of cloth, silk, &c. turned inwards, and sewed down to prevent its ravelling or suiting out.

HEM (V.) to turn down and sew cloth, &c. also to encompass or surround a person or place, so as he or it cannot get out or escape; also to call after a person at a distance without naming him, &c.

HEMERALOP'IA (S.) a distemper that disables a person to see at any time but day-light.

HE'MEROBAPTISTS (S.) a sect among the *Jews*, so called, because they bathed or washed themselves every day in the year, esteeming holiness to consist in such ablution; they followed the opinions of the *Pharisees*, excepting that they denied the resurrection.

HEMI (S.) a word used only in composition, and then always signifies a half; as *hemicycle*, half a circle, *hemisphere*, half a sphere or globe, in which term the heavens always appear to every beholder, who continually stands in the center of his own view; it is also the name for a map or projection of half the terrestrial globe, or celestial sphere on a plane; so in *Musick*, *hemitone* is half a note or tone.

HE'MLOCK (S.) a narcotick plant used in physick, and commonly reported to be of a poisonous nature.

HE'MORRHoids (S.) the distemper called the piles.

HEMP (S.) an ordinary or coarse sort of flax, useful

useful in many cases, particularly to produce ropes, strong cloth, thread, &c.

HEMPEN-WIDOW (S.) a woman whose husband was hanged.

HEMPSTEAD (S.) in *Hertfordshire*, a town-corporate, by the name of the bailiff and inhabitants, &c. it has a great market weekly on Thursday, of corn, and all sorts of provisions; distant from *London* about 23 miles.

HEN (S.) a common name for the female of all sorts of fowls.

HENCEFORTH or **HE'NCEFORWARD** (Part.) from this time forward, or any time yet to come.

HENDE'CAGON (S.) a figure in *Geometry*, that has eleven sides.

HEN-HEARTED (A.) of a cowardly, fearful, or timorous disposition.

HENLEY (S.) in *Oxfordshire*, commonly called *Henley upon Thames*, is the most noted town in the whole county; it is a large corporation-town, governed by a warden, burgesses, and inferior officers; its market is weekly on Thursday, which is very great for timber and all sorts of grain, especially malt; the inhabitants are generally meal-men, maltsters, and bargemen, who carry corn and wood to *London*; the bridge here over the river was formerly built with stone, but is now made of wood; distant from *London* 29 computed, and 35 measured miles.

HENLEY (S.) in *Warwickshire*, a small town, that has a mean market weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 72 computed, and 84 measured miles.

HEN-PE'CKED (A.) a man that is over-awed by his wife, and dares do nothing disagreeable to her inclinations.

HEPA'TICK (A.) of, or belonging to the liver.

HEPS or **HIPS** (S.) the fruit of the black thorn-tree.

HEPTAE'DRON (S.) a figure of seven sides.

HEPTAGON (S.) a figure consisting of seven sides, and seven angles.

HE'PTARCHY (S.) a government of seven kings, and with us generally means that part of *Britain* called *England*, which was divided into seven parts or kingdoms by the *Saxons*, before it came all under the dominion of *Egbert*, who by reducing the rest, was the first monarch of *England*, being crowned king of the whole, anno 819.

HE'PTATEUCH (S.) a book containing seven parts or volumes, upon which account some add the books of *Josua* and *Judges* to the five books of *Moses*, and call them by this name.

HER (S.) the third person of the female kind always spoken of.

HE'RALDRY (S.) the art of armoury and blazoning, or the knowledge of what relates to the bearing of arms, and the laws and regulations thereof; it also comprehends what relates to the marshalling of solemn caval-

ades, processions, and other ceremonies at coronations, installments, creations of peers, funerals, nuptials of princes, &c.

HE'RALDS (S.) are those officers of a prince, or sovereign state, whose office it is to declare war, and to proclaim peace, to summon places to surrender, to assist at the ceremonies of coronations, christnings, weddings, and funerals of princes; at the general meetings of states, the renewing of leagues, solemn oaths, royal feasts, publick shews and tournaments, entries of kings and queens, and all such publick actions of state; anciently they were held in much greater esteem than they are at present, having lost much of their ancient prerogatives; with us the name king, as added to their character, used to mean only the principal or chief of the company or college, who in many ceremonies, where he represented the king's person, used to wear a crown, for which reason he was always a knight; formerly there were but two of them here in *England*, one for the south parts, called *Clarenceux*, the other for the north, called *Norroy*. *Richard III.* formed them into a college, and endowed them with privileges; and *Edward VI.* declared them free from all subsidy, taxes, and other offices; *Philip* and *Mary* enlarged their privileges, and confirmed them by letters patents, in which their titles and order stand thus; *Gar*ter, principal king at arms; *Clarenceux*, king at arms by south *Trent*; *Gar*ter was instituted by *Henry V.* whose office principally respected the ceremonies and solemnities which concern the most noble order of the garter, and to marshal the funerals of the knights of the garter; *Clarenceux* was instituted by *Edward VI.* and his office is to regulate all such solemn funerals of all degrees under peers, as happens by south *Trent*; under these are five others, and four pursuivants; in *Scotland*, the chief herald is called *Lion* king at arms, who has sundry others under him.

HERB (S.) a common name to all plants, whose stalks or stems do not grow large, or united enough to become wood, and so die away every year after their seed is become ripe; of these, in some the root perishes with the stem, as wheat, rye, barley, &c. and so are necessarily raised from the fresh seed every year; and in others the roots last many years, as mint, fennel, &c. some keep their leaves all the year round, and are called ever-greens, as the asarabacca, yellow violet, &c. others shed their leaves, and remain bare part of the year, as fern, coltsfoot, &c. they are further distinguished into kitchen or salad herbs, and medicinal or physical herbs.

HE'RBAGE (S.) all kinds of herbs whatever; and in *Latin*, it signifies the pasture or fruits of the earth, provided by nature for the food of cattle.

HE'RBAL (S.) a treatise or book that handles

or discourses upon the construction of the parts, and all the known virtues and properties of herbs; and sometimes it is taken for a collection of various sorts of them, pasted into a book to compare the definition and thing together, in order to understand and know every herb upon sight. The method of preparing them is thus; the flowers, leaves, &c. being gathered perfectly ripe, and in their true colours, are to be spread on brown paper, with the parts all display'd as distinctly as may be. If the stem or the body of the flower, &c. be thick, one half to be pared away to make it lie flat; this done, put another sheet of brown-paper over them, and then put the whole between two iron plates screwed tight together, and thus pressed, bake them in a slack oven for two hours; when taken out, wash them over with a mixture of brandy and aqua-fortis, and lay them on fresh paper to dry; when dry, smear or lick the back-sides over with a brush dipped in a dissolution of gum-dragon, to make them stick, and spread or lay them in a paper-book prepared for that purpose, where they will lie fast, and always look fresh.

HERBALIST or **HERBARIST** (S.) one who is skilled in the shape, virtues and uses of herbs, sometimes called a botanist.

HERBIFEROUS (A.) that bears, brings forth, or produces herbs.

HERCULEAN (A.) something that pertains, relates, or belongs to *Hercules*, the reputed god of *Strength*; any thing that requires much labour, strength, or difficulty to perform.

HERCULES (S.) the son of *Jupiter*, by *Alcmene*, born at *Thebes* in *Boeotia*; by the envy of *Juno* he narrowly escaped death, two serpents being sent to kill him in his cradle, he overcame and killed them, by pulling them in pieces. After having performed many extraordinary things by the command of *Eurydice*, he accomplished the twelve following works or exploits, commonly and emphatically called his labours. 1. He overcame the lion of *Nimra*, whose skin he wore continually afterwards, for which reason painters, sculptors, &c. commonly represent him so dressed. 2. He destroyed the hydra, or monster with seven heads. 3. He conquered the *Erymanthean* boar. 4. He caught a hind with golden horns, and brazen hoofs, in the forest of *Parthenia*, after a year's hunting. 5. He destroyed the *Harpies*. 6. He subdued the *Amazons*, took their queen's girdle, and obliged her to marry his friend *Teseus*. 7. He cleansed *Augeas's* stable. 8. He overcame the *Cretan* bull, *Pasiphae's* gallant, who vomited fire. 9. He killed *Drumede*, and his horses which he fed with men's flesh. 10. He subdued the *Spartan* *Geryon*, and carried away his flock. 11. He took away the golden apples from the garden of *Hesperides*, and killed the dragon that watched them.

12. He brought *Cerberus*, with the three heads, from hell; besides these, he conquer'd the *Centauri*, crush'd *Anteus* to death betwixt his arms, carried the axle-tree of the heavens to relieve *Atlas*, &c. After his death, he was taken into the number of the gods, and married *Hebe*, the goddess of *Youth*. The *Ancients* moralize this fable thus: By *Hercules*, they say the strength of reason and philosophy is meant, which subdues and conquers our irregular passions; that his marriage intimates, that great and noble actions are always fresh and blooming in the memory of all, by being transmitted in the histories of their times, to the latest posterity; some would imagine, that all this fabulous romance took its rise from the extraordinary profits and advantages of some *Phœnician* merchants, who traded and settled colonies in divers places; others imagine, that the whole is only an hyperbolical representation of what *Josiah* did for the children of *Israel*; in *Astronomy*, one of the northern constellations is called by this name, which according to *Ptolemy's* catalogue, contains 29 stars, by *Tycho's* 28, and in the *Britannick* 95.

HERD (S.) a great number of eatable cattle of the larger sort, as cows, oxen, bucks, &c. also of wild beasts, &c.

HERD (V.) to keep or join company with others of a like sort or kind, whether beasts, or men.

HERDSMAN (S.) the manager, keeper, looker after, and feeder of large cattle, &c.

HERE (Part.) in this place, &c.

HEREAFTER (Part.) for, or in the time to come, or after this present time.

HEREBY (Part.) empowering, authorizing, permitting, or commanding the doing any thing.

HEREDITAMENTS (S.) in *Law*, are such immovable things as a man may have to himself, and his heirs, by way of inheritance, or which not being determined by will, do naturally, and of course, descend to him and his next of blood, and fall not within the compass and direction of an executor and administrator.

HEREDITARY (A.) any thing that comes by right of succession, or from our ancestors, whether lands, offices, or distempers, &c.

HEREFORD (S.) is not only the chief place in *Hersfordshire*, but also of all the counties west of the *Severn*, being a city and a bishop's see; before the late rebellion it was very strong, and well fortified, and had 6 churches; but during the siege two were demolished, and never since rebuilt; it is a large and populous city, but the houses generally old, low and mean; the streets are very dirty, lying low on the banks of the *Wye*, which almost surround it, and which as often as the freshest swell it, incommodes the inhabitants; it is governed by a mayor, chosen yearly out of

HER

of 31 citizens, who are called the election, and who is ever after known for an alderman, and clothed in scarlet, 12 aldermen, a recorder, and sundry common-council men; four of the eldest aldermen are justices of the peace, graced with a sword-bearer, recorder, town-clerk, and four serjeants with mace. It hath weekly three good markets, viz. Wednesday, Friday and Saturday; this town carries on a great traffick for gloves, and other leathern wares, but as this is but a poor business, the corporation dwindles, and the city is but thinly inhabited; though the assizes, quarter and petty sessions, and most publick meetings, are held here; it sends two members to parliament, and is 101 computed, and 131 measured miles distant from London.

HEREFORDSHIRE (S.) before the conquest, was reckoned a part of *Wales*, but now, and for many ages past, one of the counties of *England*; this county boasts, that it exceeds in wood, wheat, wool, and water, to which they add various sorts of the fruit called apples, from which is made excellent cyder in very great quantities; it is an inland county, bounded on the north by *Worcestershire* and *Shropshire*, on the east with the *Malverne* hills, which part it from *Gloucestershire*, on the south with *Monmouthshire*, and on the west it is parted from *Brecknockshire* by the *Hatteral* hills: The climate is very temperate and healthful, and the soil exceeding fruitful, by which means many of its inhabitants live to a very great age, it being recorded, that serjeant *Hjstus* entertained king *James I.* among other diversions, with a morrice danced by ten aged people, the sum of whose ages made more than a thousand years: It sends 8 members to parliament, has 8 market-towns, 176 parishes, 11 hundreds, about 15,000 houses, and 90,000 inhabitants, and is 102 miles in circumference, being nearly circular. Formerly, as this county was a frontier between *England* and *Wales*, it was defended by 28 strong castles, to defend it from the *Welsh* invasions, but they are now most of them demolished.

HERESIARCH (S.) a ring-leader, inventor, chief, or head of any heresy.

HERESY (S.) this word properly signifies only choice or liberty, and was formerly used to denote a particular sect; but now, and for many ages past, it has been, and still is taken in a bad sense, and means some fundamental error against religion, follow'd with obliquity, and a resolute refusal of conviction.

HERETICAL (A.) any thing that is false or contradictory to common or known truths.

HERETICK (S.) one who holds, maintains, invents, or propagates known falsities or heretical opinions in the Christian religion pertinaciously, obstinately, and wilfully, against all possible methods of conviction.

HERETOFORE (Part.) in time past,

HER

HERUPON (Part.) immediately, &c.

HEREWITH (Part.) along or together with another person or thing.

HERITAGE (S.) an estate, &c. that comes to a person by succession or lot.

HERLING (S.) in *Norfolk*, is but a small town, but has weekly a good market on Tuesday, chiefly for linen yarn and linen cloth; 75 computed, and 88 measured miles distant from *London*.

HERMA'PHRODITE (S.) an idol of the ancients, of both sexes, composed of *Hermes* or *Mercury*, and *Aphrodite* or *Venus*; among *Us* now, it means a person who has the distinguishing marks of both sexes visible, about which the physicians and surgeons are very much disagreed, some affirming, and others denying it possible; the *Botanists* and *Florists* call several plants and flowers by this name, and the *Virtuosi* affirm, there are many reptiles of this kind, some of which, they affirm, perform the office of both sexes at once; nay, others go so far, as to affirm, there are worms that may beget young upon themselves.

HERMES (S.) among the *Ancients*, was one of the names of *Mercury*, or the god of eloquence; it is also the name of a person, commonly surnamed *Trismegistus*, or *Thrice Great*, a famous *Egyptian* philosopher, supposed to live in the reign of *Nimus*, after *Moses*; he was the first that began to leave off astrology, to admire the other wonders of nature; he proved there was but one God, creator of all things; he divided the day into 12 hours, and is supposed to be the first that divided the Zodiac into the present 12 signs or portions.

HERMETICAL PHILOSOPHY (S.) that which undertakes to solve the several phenomena of nature from the three chymical principles, salt, sulphur, and mercury.

HERMETICK ART or SCIENCE (S.) chymistry.

HERMETICK SEAL (S.) is the closing the neck of a glass-bottle, by heating it to such a degree, that it is ready to melt, and then, with a pair of hot pincers, closing or twisting it together.

HERMIT (S.) a name given at the first to those that retired to desert places, to avoid persecution, where they gave themselves up to prayers, fasting, and meditation; they were also called *anchorites*; they commonly lodged in dark caves, and their food was such roots, &c. that nature bestowed freely without culture; from these came the monks, and almost all the sorts of religious assemblies that live in monasteries, &c.

HERMITAGE (S.) the lodging or dwelling-place of a hermit; and is sometimes applied to any place of retirement built in gardens, &c. for study, diversion, &c.

HERMITICAL (A.) like or belonging to a hermit.

HERMI-

HERMITORY (S.) a chapel, or place set apart for prayers, belonging to an hermitage.

HERN (S.) a large wild bird that flies very high, and lives mostly upon fish, and in watry places, and is distinguished by its beak and long neck; there are several species of them, called by different names, as bitterns, curlews, the stork, &c. they build their nests in vast high trees, and are removed to be so hot in nature, that if their ordure falls on a tree, it loses its verdure, and dies.

HERNERY (S.) a common place where herms resort to roost, build, and breed.

HERNIA (S.) a rupture or swelling about the navel, and other places of the lower parts of the belly, and of which there are abundance of sorts, that go by as many various names.

HERNIOUS (A.) bursten, subject or inclining to burstennels, &c.

HERO (S.) a name formerly given to famous men, otherwise called demi-gods, because the heathens believed, that their great actions exalted them unto heaven after their death; there were two sorts of them, the one pretended to be only of mortal race, others to be descended at least from a god or goddess, in conjunction with one of the human species; and now, any great and courageous person, general, &c. is called a *hero*, as is also the principal person in a play.

HERODIANS (S.) a sect among the *Jews*, who believed, that *Herod* was the Messiah promised by the prophets, because the scepter was separated from the tribe of *Judah*, when he came to the crown.

HERO'ICK (A.) something honourable and worthy, brave and courageous, like the actions, or worthy of an hero.

HERO'ICK POEM (S.) one that treats of great and worthy actions, and is sometimes called an epick poem; it is commonly divided into six parts, viz. the fable, the action, the narration, the characters, the machines, the thoughts and expressions; and in *English*, it consists of lines that have in general ten syllables, whether in rhyme or blank verse, as *Milton's Paradise Lost*, the *Campaign*, &c.

HEROIN (S.) a famous woman that has done or now does something very great, noble, or remarkable.

HEROISM (S.) the actions, behaviour, and principles of an hero or heroin.

HERON (S.) a large water-fowl.

HERPES (S.) a spreading, inflammatory disease, commonly called the shingles, consisting of a very great number of corrosive, purulent pustles, that tease the patient with a continual itching, and heated uneasiness; as there are various degrees of infection, so it goes by various names.

HE'RRINGS (S.) the name of a very good, small, eating fish, caught in the *British* seas in great quantities, which both ourselves and

the *Dutch* make a very great traffick in, and profit of, both by eating them at home, and exporting them abroad; they are eaten both fresh, or just as they are caught, and also salted, dried, and pickled.

HERSE (S.) a covered carriage for dead bodies; also an offensive warlike engine in the shape of an harrow full of sharp iron spikes, which the assailed throw in the way of the assailants, to hinder both horse and foot pursuing them, by throwing them down with the points upwards.

HESITANCY or HESITATION (S.) an undeterminedness, upon the account of the uncertainty of the thing; also a flammering or faltering in the speech of a person, either through some settled natural imperfection in the organs of speech, or by reason of some sudden surprize.

HESITATE (V.) to doubt, to suspect, or be uncertain, what to say or do, to be irresolute; also to flammer or falter in one's speech.

HESPER (S.) in *Astronomy*, the star called also *Vesper*, *Phosphor*, *Lucifer*, the morning, and sometimes the evening-star; some affirm this star took its name from *Hesper*, the brother of *Atlas*, who is reported to have staid so long upon mount *Atlas*, contemplating the stars, that he was changed into this called by his name.

HESPERIDES (S.) the three daughters of *Hesper*, the brother of *Atlas*, called *Egle*, *Aerakusa*, and *Hesperarekusa*; abundance of fables are reported of them, as the having and keeping gardens that produced golden apples, guarded by a dragon at the entrance of it; others, that they had sheep with golden fleeces, &c.

HETEROCLITE (S.) a term in *Grammar*, that signifies an irregular or anomalous word, which either in the declension, conjugation, or regimen, deviates from the common rule of grammar, and is particularly applied to nouns, which vary cases, numbers, &c. having fewer or more than ordinary, and these, according as they are circumstanced, are called aptotes, diptotes, monoptotes, &c.

HETTERODOX (A.) some opinions contrary to the established and true faith generally received in the church; but this word is very often applied by different parties to different things, each accusing the other of heterodoxy, when perhaps they are both so.

HETERODOXY or HETERODOXNESS (S.) the contradictiousness of a person's or nation's opinions from known, established truths, especially in matters of religion.

HETEROGE'NEAL or HETEROGE'NEOUS (A.) of a differing or disagreeing quality, kind, or nature.

HETEROGENEOUSNESS (S.) the contrariety or difference between disagreeing persons or things.

HETERO'SCII (S.) a *Geographical* term, commonly

commonly applied to those inhabitants of the earth, whose shadow at noon is always projected the same way, as that of the inhabitants of the temperate zone does.

HEW (V.) to cut or divide stones or timber with iron instruments or tools.

HEW or HUE (S.) the colour or appearance of any person or thing.

HE'WER (S.) one whose business or employment is to cut stones or timber fit for all uses.

HE'XACHORD (S.) a term in *Musick*, for the imperfect chord, which we now call a sixth.

HEXA'EDRON (S.) in *Geometry*, is one of the regular bodies, having six sides, vulgarly called a cube.

HE'XAGON (S.) in *Geometry*, is a figure of six sides, and as many angles, and when the sides are equal, it is called a regular hexagon; in *Fortification*, it is a fortress with six bastions.

HEXA'GONAL (A.) something that has six sides and angles.

HEXA'MERON (S.) a treatise or discourse upon the six days work of creation.

HEXA'METER (A.) *Latin* verses that have six feet.

HEXAPET'ALOUS (A.) such flowers as have six leaves.

HE'XAPLA (S.) a book containing the *Hebrew* text of the bible, written in *Hebrew* and *Greek* characters, with the translations of the *Septuagint*, *Aquila*, *Theodotion*, and *Symmachus*, in six several columns; there was added to it a fifth translation found at *Jericho* without the author's name, and a sixth, called *Nicopolitan*, because found at *Nicopolis*, *Origen* joined to it a translation of the *Psalms*, and still the book retained the name of *Hexapla*, because the 5th and 6th translations were only of certain books of the bible, and so the same work of *Origen* had but six columns in many places, eight in some, and nine on the *Psalms*. Others think the two columns of the *Hebrew* text were not reckoned. When the edition contained only the translation of the *LXX*, *Aquila*, *Theodotion*, and *Symmachus*, it was called *Tetrapla*, and *Octapla* to all the eight.

HEXA'STICK (S.) a verse, stanza, or short poem, consisting of six verses.

HE'XHAM (S.) in *Northumberland*, formerly of great fame and beauty, and the ground for a considerable distance round it, was called *Hexhamshire*; it is at present a good balliwick town, on the river *Tyne*; a little above this town south and north *Tyne* meet, and with a full stream in one channel empties itself into the sea; its market is weekly on *Tuesday*, and is distant from *London* 211 computed, and 276 measured miles.

HIA'TUS (S.) an opening, chasm, or gap; and this is commonly applied to those verses, where the words end and begin with consonants, and thereby occasion the Jews to be

more spread, and the found to be very harsh.

HIE'ERNIAN (A.) something belonging to the nation called *Ireland*, as the people, language, customs, produce, &c.

HICC'OUGH or HICKUP (S.) a troubled some disorder of the breast, arising frequently from too free drinking large quantities of liquor.

HICK (S.) a silly, ignorant person, that may easily be imposed on and cheated.

HICKLING (S.) a market-town in *Norfolk*, 701 computed, and 120 measured miles distant from *London*.

HIDE (S.) the skin of any animal, but more particularly applied to those of large cattle.

HIDE (V.) to cover, or put a person or thing in a private, obscure, or dark place, so as it may be very difficult for another to find it; in the *Scripture Language*, it often signifies to defend or protect against the injurious assaults of our enemies; also to withdraw or abscond from one's usual habitation for debt, or what is commonly called breaking in a shop-keeper.

HIDE BOUND (A.) in *Farriery*, a distemper that causes the skin to stick so close to or upon the bones, that it cannot be loosened by the hand; in *Husbandry*, when the bark of a tree is not sappy enough, but clings too closely to the main body or wood of the tree; and when applied to *Mice*, it means narrow soul'd, covetous, stingy or niggardly.

HIDE OF LAND (S.) so much as can be cultivated or ploughed by one plough.

HIDE'OUS (A.) frightful, terrible, amazing, or disagreeable to look at or hear of.

HIER'ARCHICAL (A.) of or belonging to the hierarchy or holy government.

HIER'ARCHY (S.) sacred, divine, or holy government or order; when considered of unembodied beings, it is applied to the angels, which *Dionysius* divides into three orders or classes, each subdivided into three others; the first contains the three orders of seraphims, cherubims, and thrones; the second, the dominions, powers, and principalities; the third, the virtues, arch angels, and angels; and when applied to *Men*, it signifies the dignities and distinctions in the church government.

HIEROGLYPHIC or HIEROGLYPHICAL (A.) symbolical, or representing any thing by pictures, that is supposed not fit or proper to be spoke in words.

HIEROGLYPHICS (S.) certain images or figures which for the greater veneration the ancients called sacred, much used, especially by the *Egyptians*, to express the principal doctrines of their divinity, and other moral and political sciences, which were represented on stones, obelisks, or pyramids; they were invented by the priests, and of course they were the only expositors of them, which not only got them great sums, but also great power and authority over the common people.

ple; this being esteemed a considerable part, if not the whole of their learning.

HIERO'GRAPHER (S.) a writer or compiler of holy or sacred writings.

HIERO'GRAPHY (S.) sacred or holy writings.

HIERO'SCOPY (S.) a divination or prophesying, from observing, viewing, and considering the several circumstances of the victim, that occurred during the course of the sacrifice.

HIGH (A.) tall, lofty; also the dignity or authority of a prince or chief magistrate, &c.

HIGHAM FERRIS or FERRERS (S.) in *Northamptonshire*, an ancient borough and town corporate, pleasantly seated upon a rising ground on the banks of the river *Nyne*; it is small, but clean, dry, and healthful; governed by a mayor, 7 aldermen, 13 capital burgesses, a steward, &c. has a good market weekly on Saturday, and sends one member to parliament; distant from *London* 51 computed, and 60 measured miles.

HIGHNESS (S.) the distance from the ground to the top of a thing, whether a man, tree, horse, &c. also the appellation given to princes.

HIGH-PLACES (S.) certain mountains or elevated places, where the heathens and *Jews* worshipped idols, and committed all manner of disorderly impurities; in the earliest antiquity the heathens were so far from having any temples for religious worship, that they did not think it lawful to build them; for, looking upon the sun as the supreme deity, they thought it improper to confine him to the narrow compass of a house, it being common for them to say, *The whole World is the Sun's Temple*; and when they first began building of temples, they used to have the tops or roofs open, and used to plant trees to render the place more solemn, pleasant, and entertaining for the worshippers of the several deities in the places separated or consecrated for this purpose, which the *Israelites* imitated so far, as to have a college of priests settled, called the prophets of the grove, who, 1 *Kings* xviii. 19. are said to be 400; they had likewise groves or high-places to particular idols, as appears 2 *Chron.* xv. 16. where they committed all manner of abominations in groves, caves, and tents set apart for prostitution and impurity.

HIGHWORTH (S.) in *Wiltshire*, so called from its situation on an hill in the farthest corner of the county north, has a good market weekly on Wednesday, for cattle, as well as provisions; distant from *London* 60 computed, and 69 measured miles.

HIGLER (S.) one who buys fowls, butter, &c. in the country, and brings them to town to sell.

HILARIA (S.) certain feasts, rejoicings, or merriments celebrated on the 25th of *March*, by the *Greeks* and *Romans*, to the mother of

the gods, in which any man had the liberty to take what mark of dignity he pleased to himself.

HILL (S.) a rising ground, sometimes, when it is very large, called a mountain, and when but small, a hillock.

HIL'LOCK (S.) a small hill, or little piece of rising ground.

HIL'LOCKY (A.) ground that is very irregular, or full of small hills and dales.

HILT (S.) the handle of a sword, or that part into which the blade is fastened, and which is held in the hand of the user.

HIM (S.) a variation of the word *he*, and used when an absent man is spoken of; as, I will tell *him* of it, I will ask *him* about it, &c.

HIN (S.) a *Hebrew* measure which was half of a seah, and the sixth part of a bath; it contains a *Roman* medius or bushel, and weighed 160 ounces or 10 pounds *Averdupoise* weight, which in our measure is equal to one gallon and two pints; in their sacrifices, *Ysophas* says, they offered half an *hin* of oil with an ox, with a ram the third part of an *bin*, and with a lamb the fourth part.

HIND (S.) a doe of the third year; also a servant in husbandry affairs.

HIND CALF (S.) a hart of the first year.

HINDER (V.) to stop, delay, prevent, or disappoint a person in or from doing or performing what he desired or intended.

HINDERMOST or HINDMOST (A.) the last or furthest off, he that brings up the rear.

HINDON (S.) in *Wiltshire*, a small borough-town that sends two members to parliament, and whose market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 80 computed, and 90 measured miles.

HINDRANCE (S.) a stop, delay, disappointment, impediment, &c.

HINGE (S.) a curious and useful instrument in smithery, made in divers forms, and for various uses, but more particularly for doors to open and shut easily.

HINGE (V.) to fix or fasten upon some one thing, matter, or person, to lay the whole burden or stress of any thing upon.

HINGHAM (S.) a town in *Norfolk*, whose market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 80 computed, and 93 measured miles.

HINKLEY (S.) a small town in *Leicestershire*, whose market is weekly on Monday; it stands pleasantly on an hill, and has a very fair and large church, with a great stone spire steeple, furnished with a very tuneable ring and chime of bells; distant from *London* 79 computed, and 91 measured miles.

HINT (V.) to point out or mention some of the chief heads of a matter or subject.

HINT (S.) an item, a short or private notice of a thing.

HIP or H'IPPO (S.) a disorder of the body, arising from stultent and pungent humours in the spleen or sweet-bread, which also affects the

the nervous and membranous parts, and causes the party to be humouriforme, whimsical, and melancholy.

HIPPOCENTAURS (S.) a sort of monsters that the poets and painters have represented to be half men, and half horses; several authors mention these creatures as really having a being, whereas the whole fable means no more than that the *Thessalians*, who dwell near mount *Pelion*, being the first who backed and managed horses, and by that means seemed to their ignorant neighbours to be able to do more than others could do, both as to strength and swiftness, were reported to be the above-mentioned creatures.

HIPPOCRAS (S.) an artificial wine, composed of claret or white-wine, well impregnated with spices, and then strained through a flannel bag.

HIPPOCRATES'S SLEEVE (S.) in *Pharmacy*, is a thick woollen bag, made of a square piece of flannel, the opposite corners of which are sewed or joined together so as to make it triangular, used for straining syrups and decoctions to clarify them.

HIPPODROME (S.) among the *Ancients*, was the list or place where they performed their horse-races, and other exercises.

HIPPOMACY (S.) a fighting, tilting, jousting, or exercising arms on horseback.

HIPPOMANES (S.) a black fleshy kernel that is bred in the forehead of a young colt, which the mare bites off as soon as she has foaled; also a sort of poison famous among the *Ancients*, as being used for a principal ingredient in love-potions, philters, or charms; also the thorn-apple, or a sort of herb that makes horses mad if eaten by them.

HIPPOPOTAMUS (S.) an amphibious creature that lives both on land and in the water, a river-horse.

HIPPUS (S.) a disorder of the eyes, that occasions them continually to shake and tremble, and thereby renders objects always fluctuating.

HIPS (S.) the largest or uppermost parts of the thighs; also the berries or fruits of the large bramble; also the timbers that are in the corners of a roof.

HIP-SHOT (A.) spoken of a horse that by hard-riding, straining in drawing, &c. has wrung or sprained his haunches, so that the ligaments that keep the hip-bones in their due places are relaxed.

HIRCULATION (S.) with *Gardeners*, is when the vines run out into branches and wood, and bear no fruit.

HIRCUS (S.) in *Anatomy*, is the eminence of the ear, or outward auricle that is next the temples; in *Astronomy*, it is the fixed star, called also *Capella*; and sometimes it signifies a comet encompassed with a mane or shag, as though it were hairy.

HIRE (S.) the pay, reward, wages, price, value, or charge of a thing borrowed or hired.

HIRE (V.) to borrow, or agree to pay for the use of a person or thing a certain price or reward.

HIRELING (S.) a person or creature that works for wages.

HIS (A.) belonging, pertaining, or relating to something of another person's property, as, *his rule, his book, &c.*

HISS (V.) to make a noise like a serpent, and when done by a human creature, is a mark of the highest scorn and contempt.

HISSING (S.) the noise or crying of a serpent; also the method of shewing our dislike to a play, person, &c.

HISTORIAN (S.) one who writes or studies the annals, relations, or accounts of people, places, or things both past and present.

HISTORICAL (A.) giving an account of the several steps in a proceeding or action done and past.

HISTORIOGRAPHER (S.) a writer, or composer of a history.

HISTORY (S.) a regular account of the several transactions and conditions of a state, king, private person, or other thing, as they rise, or are dependent upon one another; and as it may be applied, goes by several names or distinctions; as natural *history* is a description of the productions of nature, whether celestial, as the planets, stars, comets, affections of the air, climate, &c. or terrestrial, as animals, vegetables, rivers, mines, &c. and civil *history*, is that of the people, governments, &c.

HISTORY-PAINTING (S.) is representing any memorable action, by a proper number of figures, so disposed, that one may read the affections, passions, and inclinations of the principal persons in their countenances.

HIT (V.) to strike a person a blow; also to succeed in, fit, or be well-adapted for a thing or purpose.

HITCH (V.) to catch hold of, or fasten any thing with a hook or rope; also to strike one ankle or leg against another as we walk; also to wriggle or be uneasy, to go along with an ill-will.

HITCHING (S.) in *Hertfordshire*, near the great wood called *Hitch-Wood*, hath a good corn-market weekly on Tuesday; is governed by a bailiff and four constables; distant from *London* 30 computed, and 35 measured miles.

HITHE (S.) an old word for a port, wharf, or landing-place for goods, as *Queenbute* in *London*.

HITHE or **HYTHE** (S.) in *Kent*, one of the Cinque-ports, but the port is now spoiled by the sea's washing in the sand; it is a corporation, under the name of the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of *Hythe*; it sends two members to parliament, and its market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 49 computed, and 69 measured miles.

HITHER (Part.) here, to, or in this or that place.

HITHERMOST (A.) that thing or person which is the next or nearest to a person or place.

HITHERTO (Part.) until this time.

HITHERWARD (Part.) this way, or towards this place where I now am.

HITTITES (S.) certain people, the descendants of *Heth*, who dwelt southward of the tribe of *Judah*.

HIVE (S.) a small convenient house or lodging for bees to swarm, and make their wax, honey, &c. in.

HIVITES (S.) a people descended from *Havus*, the son of *Canaan*; they dwelt at first in the land of the *Captivians* or *Philistines*; and afterwards on both sides *Jordan*, but principally at the foot of mount *Hermion*.

HO (Part.) to ho, stop, stay, come hither, &c.

HOAN (S.) a curious sort of stone, by some said to be wood petrified, used to set razors, penknives, lances, &c. on.

HOARD (V.) to lay up money, &c. privately.

HOARD (S.) a stock of goods, money, &c. laid up against a time of need; also a place boarded in before houses that are building in publick streets for the workmen to put bricks, timber, mortar, &c. for their work.

HOAR FROST (S.) the meteor in nature that appears upon the ground in winter mornings, when the sharpness of the air has congealed the dews that fall in the night, resembling hail.

HOARINESS (S.) the whiteness and hail-like icyness that is upon the ground in a frosty morning; also the mouldiness of any place or thing, occasioned by dampness; also the whiteness of old mens heads of hair thro' age.

HOARSE (A.) of a rough voice, like a person that has caught cold.

HOARSENESS (S.) the roughness or unpleasantness of sound in a human voice, occasioned by cold, or too much calling, singing, or speaking.

HOB (S.) the contraction of a man's name, properly called *Robert*, and familiarly *Robin*; also a plain, country, untaught fellow, or clown; also the back of a chimney, and the name of a small piece of wood in a cylindrical form, used by boys to set up an end to put half-pence on to chuck or pitch at with another half-penny, or piece made on purpose, in order to strike down the *bob*, and by that means throw down the half-pence, all that comes up heads is the pitcher's, and the others, or womens, are put again, &c.

HOBBLE (V.) to walk as if a person was lame; to do a thing by fits, or irregularly.

HOBLER (S.) one who walks, speaks, or does any thing in a lame or imperfect manner; also certain persons who by our old customs held lands by the tenure of being obliged to keep small, light horses, to this day called *bobbies*, to ride on, and certify any invasion

towards the sea-side; also the name of a hawk.

HOBBY (S.) a small mare, or little horse, formerly used by the *hoy*s in their armies; also a bird of prey of the hawk-kind; also an awkward country-girl or lad.

HOB GOBLIN (S.) an imaginary, frightful being, invented by timorous folks to fright themselves and others, and now used by nurses to quiet peevish children.

HOBIT (S.) a small sort of mortar, used to annoy an enemy at a distance with small bombs; also a play or game among boys so called.

HOCK (S.) the lesser or bony-end of a garmon of bacon; also the name of very strong beer, old wine, &c.

HOCK or **HOCKLE** (V.) to cut the joints or leaders of any creature near the hough.

HOCK-TIDE (S.) the time our ancestors set apart for the annual commemoration of their deliverance from the tyranny of the *Dinnet*, which was effected by an unanimous rising upon them, and destroying them in one night, after having been upwards of 250 years under their oppression, which time was celebrated by the common people, with such like sports as are now used on *Serve-Tuesday*.

HO'CUS POCUS (S.) the art of juggling or legerdemain, whether it be done by sleight of hand, or deceiving a person's judgment by fallacious arguments.

HOD (S.) an instrument used to carry bricks and mortar in, up ladders, &c. to build or repair houses, &c. with.

HO'DDY (A.) hearty, strong, healthy, in good disposition or condition of body.

HO'DGE-PODGE (S.) a confused mixture and jumble of several sorts of things or matters together, without any regularity or order.

HO'DMAN (S.) a *University* term for a young scholar just admitted from *Westminster* school into *Christ-Church College* in *Oxford*; also a labourer that carries bricks and mortar for bricklayers, masons, &c. to build or repair houses with.

HO'DSDON (S.) in *Hertfordshire*, a great thorough-fare town, with a good market weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 17 computed, and 18 measured miles.

HOE (S.) an instrument used by husbandmen to cut up weeds, &c. with.

HOE (V.) to trim, dress, prune, &c. plants in a garden or field, with an instrument called a *hoe*.

HOG (S.) the name for a male-swine or boar; also an appellation given to a covetous, nigardly, ungenerous person, or one that lives in a nasty, mean, duncy manner, when his ability or wealth is sufficient to do otherwise.

HO'GAN MOGAN (S.) the title of the states-general of the United Provinces, commonly called *Holland*, signifying high and mighty.

HO'GGISH-

HOGGISHNESS (S.) of a fwinish, selfish, greedy, covetous, nasty disposition.

HO'G-GRUBBER (S.) a covetous, raking, scraping, niggardly fellow.

HOGMAGOG-HILLS (S.) a ridge of hills so called, which lie two miles south-east of *Cambridge*; on the summits of them is a rampier, formerly so strengthened with ditches, as to be impregnable; it is supposed to have been one of the *Danes* camps.

HO'GOO (S.) that has a very strong smell, favour, or relish of spices; also a stink, or offensive smell.

HO'GSHEAD (S.) the name of a cask that holds 63 gallons.

HO'DEN (S.) a romping, unmannerly girl, full of wantonness and play.

HOISE or **HOIST** (V.) to pull, draw, or lift any dead weight up by main strength, whether it be by pulleys, cranes, &c.

HO'KE-DAY, HO'CK-DAY, or HO'CK-TUESDAY (S.) a very memorable time with our ancestors, even so far as to be a kind of epocha or period to date their leases and other writings from, or make them payable then; it was the second Tuesday after *Easter*, celebrated with public rejoicings and sports, in commemoration of the slaughter of great numbers of the *Danes* on that day, the expulsion of the rest out of the kingdom, and the entire freeing *England* from their oppression, which happened about the year 1000.

HO'LBECH or **HO'LBEECH** (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 84 computed, and 98 measured miles.

HOLD (S.) a fastness, or strong place to retire into, called in the *Bible* strong-holds, commonly made on hill's and mountainous places; also a cover or shelter for deer; and in a *Ship*, it is that part which is between the keelson and the lower-deck, where the goods of merchant-ships, and the stores of ships of war are put.

HOLD (V.) to have, keep, stop, or retain any person or thing.

HOLD OFF (V.) is when the cable is heaved or hoisted at the capstan, and being very stiff and great, or else having lain in a slimy or oozy ground, it surges, and slips back, they *hold* and keep the rings of cordage in their places upon the capstan-whelps, by their hand, nippers, or otherwise; also to go aside with a cart, coach, &c. or make way for another to come along or by.

HOLDSWO'RTHY or **HO'ULSWORTH** (S.) in *Devonshire*, a little town, whose market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 168 computed, and 194 measured miles.

HOLE (S.) a cavity, rent, or cut in any place or thing.

HO'LINESS (S.) purity, innocency, sanctity, sacredness.

HO'LLAND (S.) the name of the chief of the United Provinces, with the title of Earldom,

and upon that account people in common call the whole seven by this name; supposed to take its name from two *Teutonic* words, *Hol* and *Land*, that is, hollow ground, because of the multitude of rabbit-holes in several places; it is a peninsula, having the sea on the west, the east, and the north, and the river *Meuse*, *Brabant*, and bishoprick of *Utrecht* on the south, formerly called *Batavia*; the soil is so soft and moorish, that it cannot be ploughed; in many places there are nothing but meadows, which are preserved from the sea by strong banks that are continually kept in repair; the best part of north *Holland* has been taken out of the sea; the air is rather hot than cold; it contains 29 walled towns, and many that were so formerly, which are not so now, but still retain their ancient privileges, besides 400 villages; the *Dutch* are naturally of good-humour, liberal, cunning politicians, desirous of riches, and ready to undergo any difficulties for gain or liberty; they are grown very rich, and have many learned men among them, which the university of *Leiden* breeds them; they have abundance of manufactures, especially lino and woollen cloth; their trade of butter, milk, cheese, and saltfish is great, but that of herrings most considerable; their general way of living is frugal, private families buy an ox, or half an one about *November*, according to their number of mouths, which they salt and dry in their chimneys for summer, and then eat it with butter and vinegar; in winter, they boil a piece of beef every Sunday, which serves the whole week with fish, milk, and all kinds of garden-stuffs; all these things pay taxes or excise; and it is observed, that there is not a cow of nine years old, sold for 20 crowns, but what has already paid 22 crowns excise, and that every dish of meat pays the excise above 20 times before it comes to table; yet though they are supposed to pay more taxes than any people, none live more happily, which proceeds from their trading, sobriety, and laborious genius; formerly only six towns in this province sent deputies to the states; but *William I.* prince of *Orange*, increased the number to 18, which it now enjoys; the nobles all together have but one vote, and send 12 deputies out of their body to the states of the province; but notwithstanding they are very considerable in the government, because entrusted with the best places, civil and military, and the church-revenues all seized on by the state upon change of religion; they have also the first vote in the assembly of the states, and power to name a counsellor in the two great courts of judicature. The pensioner of *Holland*, who is a learned man in the laws and customs of the country, and able to make speeches upon publick occasions, sits next to the deputies in all the assemblies of the province; he proposes the affairs, receives advices, and puts the

the resolutions taken into a method; the deputies of the towns are chosen out of the magistrates and senators, their number is uncertain, according to the customs and pleasures of the towns, because each town has but one vote, though the deputies may be 8, 20, or 12. &c. There are several places called *New-Holland*; there is also a division of *Lincolnshire* in England called *Holland*. Sir *William Temple* furnishes up their character, and says, it is a country where the earth is better than the air, and profit more in request than honour, where there is more sense than wit, more good-nature than good-humour, and more wealth than pleasure, where a man would rather chuse to travel than to live, and will find more things to observe than desire, and more persons to esteem than love.

HOLLAND (S.) a curious sort of linen, principally the manufacture of the provinces of *Holland*, *Friesland*, &c. whence it is named; the principal mart or staple of this cloth is *Haerlem*, whither it is sent from most other places as soon as wove, to be whitened, &c. it is wove of various widths and finenesses, according to the purpose intended for; that for shirting, commonly called *gulix Holland*, a yard wide; that for sheeting and aprons, wider; the *Friesland Holland* is esteemed the strongest and best of any others, being never callendered nor whitened with soap, like the others, but imported just as it comes from the whistler, and is a yard, quarter and half wide.

HOLLOW (A.) any thing that has an empty space or cavity in the inside, any thing that is not solid; and sometimes spoken of a deceitful, treacherous person.

HOLLOWNESS (S.) the vacuity or emptiness of any thing; also deceitfulness, treachery, &c.

HOLME or **ABBEY-HOLME** (S.) in *Cumberland*, has a small market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 231 computed, and 295 measured miles.

HOLocaust (S.) the same with burnt-offering; in the *Jewish Church*, was a sacrifice, which was all burnt upon the altar, and of this kind was the daily sacrifice; this was done by way of acknowledgment, that the person offering, and all that belonged to him were the effect of the divine bounty; the *holocaust* was to be a bullock without blemish; it was brought to the tabernacle of the congregation, with the hands of him that offered it, upon its head; then the *Levites* killed it, sprinkled the blood of it upon the altar, and flaying it, cut it in pieces, after which it was laid upon the altar, and burnt by the priest, for a *sweet-smelling savour unto the Lord*; there was a libation of wine added to the burnt-offering, and while the victim was burning, the musick played, and the priests made a prayer to God to accept the sacrifice; after building the temple, there were

every day two lambs offered for a *holocaust* or burnt-offering, one in the morning before, the other in the evening after all the other sacrifices, which number was doubled on the sabbath, and upon the new-moons; the *holocausts* were two young bullocks, a ram, and seven lambs, which was likewise done every day during the paschal solemnity, and upon the day of *Pentecost*; and upon the feast of trumpets, a bullock, a ram, seven lambs, and a he-goat, which was likewise done upon the day of expiation; upon this solemnity the high-priest, before his going into the holy of holies, offered a bullock for a sin-offering, and a ram and a he-goat for a *holocaust*; and at the feast of tabernacles, they offered 70 bullocks, &c. during the eight days festival; the *Heathens* likewise offered *holocausts* to their pretended deities; the disposing of sacrifices this way, or by consuming them wholly by fire, was the general custom, till *Prometheus* introduced the custom of burning only a part, and retaining the residue for his own table, which precedent was followed afterwards by others.

HOLOGRAMMON or **HOLOGRAPH** (S.) a will wholly wrote by the hand of the testator.

HOLSTERS (S.) stiff leather-cases to put pistols in, so commodiously fixed to the saddle, that the rider may draw out the pistols with little or no trouble.

HOLT (S.) a pretty large town in *Norfolk*, with a well-frequented market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 97 computed, and 117 measured miles.

HOLY (A.) sacred, divine, pure, innocent, free from all manner of pollution, and is frequently added to many things according to the design, use, or purpose of it; it is much used by the churchmen as a common appellation to all they are concerned in, as *holy orders*, *holy office*, *holy life*, *holy professions*, &c. in *Scripture*, it is the peculiar character of God, where he is called *the holy one of Israel*, &c.

HOLY-GHOST (S.) the third person in the Trinity, by which is meant the divine power and spirit of God, sanctifying, assisting, and influencing mankind, in performing those spiritual duties of sincere prayer and praise, whereby the faith and practice of the good and obedient are strengthened, confirmed, and made acceptable: The extravagance of mankind has run so far as to erect military orders under this name, as that in *France*, instituted by *Henry III.* in 1569, in memory of three great events, happening on the same day, viz. his birth, accession to the crown of *France*, and election to that of *Poland*; it is to consist of 300 knights only, who, to be admitted, are to make proof of their nobility for three descents; the king is grand-master, or sovereign, and takes the oath, as such, on his coronation-day, whereby he solemnly

vows to maintain, for ever, the order of the *Holy-Ghost*. The knights are all to wear a gold-croft, hung about the neck by a blue silk ribband or collar; the officers and commanders are to wear a croft sewed on the left-side of their cloaks, robes, or other upper garments; before they receive this order, that of *St. Mackael* is conferred as a necessary degree; for which reason their arms are surrounded with a double collar; in *Heraldry*, a croft of the *Holy-Ghost* consists of a circle in the middle, on it a dove; the four arms are drawn narrow from the center, and widening to the ends, where the returning lines divide each of them into two sharp points, upon each of which is a pearl.

HOLY-WELL (S.) in *Flintshire*, *North Wales*, which, though it be not a market-town, yet is very populous, and of late years much increased in buildings; in this town is the famous well, called *St. Winifred's-well*, which the superstition and designing craft of former times say, was thus occasioned, That a prince of the country ravished this virgin, and because he could not pacify her outcries, he cut off her head, the blood of whose neck became this spring, from whence they attribute great virtue to it, and many ensigns of credulity still remain there, as crutches, &c. Over the head of this spring or well is a curious chapel, built of free-stone, and in the chancel, on the glass window, is lively portrayed the whole history of *St. Winifred*, and how her head was set on again by *St. Bruns*. In the well grows a sort of moss, exceeding sweet to the taste, and pleasant to the smell, which is called *St. Winifred's hair*: The stream of this well is continual, and so strong, as to form a small river, that drives a large mill; the country people are so strongly tinged with this legend, that though most of them are Protestants, yet they generally believe this story to be true, with a bundance more added to it.

HOMAGE or **HOMMAGE** (S.) the reverence, respect, and submission, that an inferior shews or owes to a superior; and in *Law*, signifies an engagement or promise of fidelity, which a vassal or tenant, who holds a fee, pays or makes to a lord, when admitted thereto.

HOME (S.) the common and ordinary house or place where a person, eats, sleeps, and resides.

HOMELINESS (S.) ill-favouredness, deformity, imperfectness, meanness, coarseness, &c.

HOMELY (A.) mean, ordinary, coarse, indifferent, unadorned, plain, simple, &c.

HOMESPUN (A.) uncultivated, unimproved, unadorned by dress or education, plain, mean, &c.

HOMEWARDS (Part.) going or moving towards home.

HOMICIDE (S.) the act of killing or murdering a man, which is divided into volun-

tary and casual; the first is, that which is deliberate, and committed with a set purpose and mind to kill, called murder; the second is purely accidental, and is called chance-medley; among the *Greeks*, this crime was tried at *Alebeus* by the *Areopagites*, the prosecutor was obliged to swear, that he did nothing out of malice, and to curse himself and family in a most terrible manner, if he knowingly misinformed the court: There was no punishment assigned to perjury in this case, the criminal being left to divine vengeance, for they did not question, but the gods would take care to do right to their own honour. If the prosecutor had not one fifth part of the bench for him, when judgment was given, he was fined a thousand drachmæ, that is about 34*l.* sterling. On the other hand, the person accused swore himself innocent of the charge; this being over, both parties pleaded for themselves, but were not allowed to flourish or move the passions, but upon the first offer to harangue, they were silenced; they spoke and answered by turns; the indicted person, after he had made his first defence, had the liberty of banishing himself without any interruption, though he were guilty; the last part of the trial was called crisis; the *Areopagæ* judges gave in their verdict, which was a sentence (they being both jury and judges too) made by balloting; having first sacrificed and worshipped the gods, and taking the ballots they were to use, from the altar, they were strictly tied up to the letter of the law. If the prisoner escaped capital punishment, he was obliged to sacrifice to *Pluto*, *Mercury*, and *Tellus*, whose statues stood in the court; the punishment, if guilty, was death, and the murderer was to be executed in the same place, where the fact was committed; farther, all homicides forfeited all the privileges of the society, the day they were indicted, but no persons might offer any injury to these persons. He that killed another at any public exercise or trial of skill, or one that lay perdue to do another a mischief, or was taken with another man's wife, mother, sister, daughter, or concubine, or him that without ground or reason abused another, and was killed by a third person, in defence of the injured person, was not deemed an homicide, if he proved the provocation fairly in court. Among the *Jews*, wilful murder was capitally punished, but for chance-medley the offender was to fly to one of the cities of refuge, where he was obliged to continue, till the death of the high priest. In the primitive Church, before the Christians had the civil power, they who were guilty of wilful murder, were put under a twenty years penance.

HOMILY (S.) as now used and understood, signifies a sermon or discourse upon some head or point of religion, commonly done in a plain manner, for its more easily being understood

flood by the common people, of which, at the time of the reformation here in England, there were several made and printed, and ordered to be read in those churches, that were nor furnished with a sufficiently learned minister, to compose sermons or proper discourses themselves, and also as a prevention of unsound doctrine, being taught in the more remote and less frequented country places; but in the *primitive Church*, it rather meant a plain conference by way of question and answer, which was commonly done by the bishop, till the fifth century, when the learned priests were allowed to preach, catechize, &c. in the same manner as the bishops used to do.

HOMOCENTRICK (A.) a circle, &c. that has the same center, or is concentrick with another.

HOMOGENEAL or HOMOGENEOUS (A.) any thing that is of the same sort, kind, or nature with another.

HOMOGENEITY or HOMOGENEOUSNESS (S.) sameness, or similarity of nature, kind, or properties.

HOMOMERICAL PRINCIPLES (S.) in *Philosophy*, are those taught by *Anaxagoras*, the Greek philosopher, which are, that all bodies are produced or generated by the assemblage of a great number of smaller ones of the same kind, as the bones of any creature out of exceeding small bones, blood out of particles of the same quality, &c.

HOMOLOGOUS (A.) whatever has the same ratio or proportion, or any thing that is of the same kind, or that is agreeable or like to another.

HOMONYMITY or HOMONYMIA (S.) uncertainty, undeterminedness, equivocalness, that means several things by one word.

HONEST (A.) just, good, virtuous, trusty, faithful.

HONESTY or HONESTNESS (S.) the principle and practice of strict equity, goodness, and virtue.

HONEY (S.) is commonly understood to be that thick, pleasant, sweet juice, that bees collect from various flowers, plants, &c. as well those that are bitter as the sweet, and so carefully bring home and manufacture in their lives, though it is sometimes meant of a resembling juice extracted from dates, &c. there are two sorts, *white* and *yellow*, the *white* called *virgin honey*, and comes out of the combs without any force or art, the *yellow* is pressed out with presses; it is esteemed very useful in many medicinal cases, both internal and external, as being of a healing and cleansing nature; in the *Jewish Economy*, though the priests were to receive the first fruits of *honey* as well as of other things, yet it was expressly forbid to be offered in sacrifice, *Levit. ii. 11. Ye shall burn no leaven nor any honey in any offering of the Lord made by fire. Canaan* was a land exceedingly abounding with *honey*, as appears from *Deut. xxxii. 13.*

where *Moses* says, *The Lord has brought his people into a land, the rocks whereof drop oil, and the fountains produce honey in abundance.*

HONEY-COMB (S.) the waxen structure full of little cells made by the bees in their nest or hive, to lodge their honey in; in *Gumery*, and several other arts where cast metal is used, it is running it so that the external surface appears full of little flaws, cells or holes, that ought to be quite smooth; this sometimes happens to iron-guns, by lying long in the weather, or by being ill-cast.

HONEY-MOON (S.) the first month after a person is married.

HONEY-DEW (S.) that pleasant, clear, sweet-tasted, transparent dew or liquor that is found on the leaves of flowers, &c. early in a summer's morning.

HONITON (S.) in *Devonshire*, a large thorough-fare town from east to west, which makes it well-known; it is a borough-town, that sends two members to parliament; its market was formerly on Sunday, but changed to Friday by king *John*, which still remains; here is carried on a considerable manufacture of white thread; distant from *London* 126 computed, and 156 measured miles.

HONOR or HONOUR (S.) the respect due or paid to one person from or by another, whether inferior or superior; also esteem, reputation, glory, virtue, &c. also a divinity to whom the *Romans* erected some statues, commonly joined with virtue; their temples were so built, that it was impossible to enter the temple of *Honour* without going thro' the temple of *Virtue*. *Marius*, who ordered them to be built, likewise ordered they should not be too much raised or lofty, to intimate to the worshippers, humility was the true way to *honour*.

HONOR or HONOUR (V.) to respect, value, esteem, reverence, promote, advance, favour, &c.

HONORARY (A.) something added by way of title to a person that does not act in the capacity of the office to which it is annexed.

HONORABLE (A.) honest, just, worthy of praise, noble, free, generous.

HONORIFICK (A.) that tends or leads to, or brings forth honour.

HONORS (S.) dignities, preferments, favour, &c. and reputable marks of distinction; in *Law*, the nobler sorts of lordships, upon which others depended; also the making bows, courtesies, &c. according to the rules of *Dancing*, at the coming into, or going out from company, &c. is called making of *honours*.

HOOD (S.) a garment or dress for the head now generally worn by women uppermost, made of various sorts of stuffs, as muslin, silk, velvet, &c. anciently worn by the men before the invention of hats, made of cloth buttoned under the chin, somewhat like a monk's cowl; in *Falconry*, it is a piece of leather

leather wherewith the head of a hawk, &c. is covered; it is also an adjunct frequently put to the end of words, signifying state of condition, as childhood, manhood, widowhood, priesthood, livelihood, &c.

HOOD-WINK (V.) to actually put a cover over a person's eyes, or endeavour to keep a person in ignorance of the true state of a matter, by bidding or concealing something from him.

HOOF (S.) that part of a horse's, cow's, &c. foot on which they tread, or is next the ground, made naturally horny, strong, and hard.

To beat the HOOF (V.) to walk much up and down, to go a-foot.

HOOK (S.) a crooked instrument commonly made of iron, wherewith or wherewith to hang or fasten one thing to another.

HOOK (V.) to catch hold of any thing with an *hook*, or to fasten one thing to another thereby.

HOOKED (A.) bent, crooked; also cheated, over-reached, or brought into some inconvenience, by the treachery or villainy of another.

HOOP (S.) a flexible instrument made of wood or metal, so as to go round or enclose a vessel, &c. to keep it tight, and commonly is round.

HOOP (V.) to encircle or enclose a vessel, &c. with a *hoop*, in order to prevent it from leaking, splitting, &c.

HOOPER (S.) one who puts hoops on a vessel, &c. also a wild swan.

HOOT (V.) to make a noise like an owl, to cry or shout out with scorn and derision, at a person or thing.

HOP (S.) the space of ground that a person throws himself by the spring of his body upon one leg at one time; also a curious plant of the reptile kind, whose flower is now much used to preserve malt liquor or drink from growing sour.

HOP (V.) to leap or throw the body from place to place upon one leg.

HOPE (S.) expectation, trust, affiance in, and dependence upon another; the Ancients represented *Hope* by a beautiful child in a long robe hanging loose, standing on tip-toes, holding a tressail in his right hand, and a silver anchor in his left.

HOPEFUL (A.) any person or thing that promises well, or gives reasonable expectations of future success.

HOPEFULNESS (S.) the promising state or condition that any thing is in, from whence future prospect of success may reasonably be expected.

HOPELESS (A.) miserable, dejected, that has lost all expectations of relief, comfort, or success; also an extravagant, wild, headstrong, vicious person, that no advice, counsel, or punishment, can reclaim.

HOPPER (S.) a trough to a corn mill, &c. wide at the top, and narrow at the bottom.

HOTPER-ARSD (A.) one whose hips or buttocks stand out more than is common.

HOPPLE (V.) to tie the legs of a horse with a rope, to prevent his kicking or running away.

HOR (S.) a mountain in *Arabia Petraea*, on the borders of *Idumaea*, which *Aaron* was ordered to go up into by the Lord to be gathered unto his fathers, which doing, he died, and was buried in the 40th year of the children of *Israel's* departure out of *Egypt*, computed to be in the year of the world 2552, before Christ 1448, and before the vulgar æra 1452.

HORARY (A.) something belonging to an hour; so on the globe, sun-dial, &c. *horary* circles, are those by which the spaces of time are marked out.

HORD (S.) a treasury, store-house, warehouse, &c. also money, goods, &c. laid up there; this term is particularly applied to a place made or built up with boards in the street when houses are building or repairing, to lay bricks, make mortar, &c. in.

HORD or HOARD (V.) to hide or lay up money, goods, &c. privately, or against some extraordinary occasion.

HOREB (S.) a mountain in *Arabia Petraea*, very near mount *Sinai*, so that they seem to be only two hills belonging to the same mountain; *Sinai* lies to the east, and *Horeb* to the west, so that when the sun rises, *Horeb* is covered with the shadow of *Sinai*. There are two or three fine springs, and abundance of fruit-trees on the top of *Horeb*, whereas there is none but rain-water on *Sinai*. At *Horeb* God appeared to *Moses* in the burning-bush: At the foot of the same mountain *Moses* struck the rock, and drew water to satisfy the thirst of the children of *Israel*.

HORITES (S.) an ancient people who originally dwelt in the mountain of *Seir* beyond *Jordan*; they had princes, and were powerful before *Esaú's* time, who made a conquest of their country; they are frequently confounded with the *Edimites*, who we suppose mixed with them, and became one people.

HORIZON (S.) in *Astronomy*, is a great circle of the sphere, dividing the world into two parts, or hemispheres; and with us, is that which bounds the visible part of the world or earth from the invisible, let us be in what part soever we may.

HORIZONTAL (A.) something belonging or relating to the horizon, or that lies flat and parallel to the plain field, &c.

HORN (S.) a hard, callous substance growing upon the head of divers creatures, with which they defend themselves; all of which, the *Naturalists* lay down as a rule or observation unexceptionable, are eleven-footed, and that almost all creatures that are horned have two; in *Scripture*, it means strength, power, eminence, glory, brightness, honour, &c.

HORN-BOOK (S.) a leaf of written or printed paper, pasted on a board, and covered with

born, for children to learn their letters by, and to prevent their being torn and dawbed.

HORN-CASTLE (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, an ancient, large, well-built town, having three parts surrounded with water; its market is weekly very great on Saturday; distant from *London* 104 computed, and 123 measured miles.

HORN-DON (S.) in *Effix*, a small town, with a weekly market on Saturday; distant from *London* 21 computed, and 25 measured miles.

HORNET (S.) a large, troublesome, stinging fly.

HORN-MAD (A.) spoken of a person that is in a fury, vexation, or ill humour, upon account of being cuckolded, &c.

HORN-WORK (S.) in *military Architecture or Fortification*, is a fort of out-work, advancing towards the field to cover and defend a curtain, bastion, or other place, supposed to be weaker than the rest.

HOROGRAPHY (S.) the art of describing the hour-lines upon sun-dials.

HOROLOGE (S.) any instrument that measures time, whether glass, clock, dial, &c.

HOROLOGIOGRAPHER (S.) a maker of instruments to measure time, as clocks, dials, watches, glasses, &c.

HOROSCOPE (S.) in *Astrology*, is the degree of the ascendant, or star rising above the horizon at any particular time, when a prediction is to be made of a future event; they were anciently so insatuated, that *Albertus Magnus* is said to have had the daringness to draw that of Jesus Christ; this term is also used for a scheme or figure of the Zodiac or twelve signs.

HORRIBLE or **HORRID** (A.) dreadful, terrible, frightful, shocking, amazing, &c. exceeding bad, wicked, or abominable.

HORRIBLENESS (S.) dreadfulneſs, frightfulness, heinousneſs, &c.

HORRID (A.) barbarous, cruel, terrible, frightful, dreadful, amazing, heinous, &c.

HORROR or **HORROUR** (S.) a fright, fear, or amazement to such an excess or degree, as to cause trembling.

HORSE (S.) the most noble and useful of all quadrupeds that do not serve for food, the proportions and properties of which are so curious and numerous, that this creature is the principal subject of a very excellent, useful, and extensive science, called the *Manage* or *Horsemanſhip*; these creature are by nature ordained for several purposes, some for hard labour, endowed with strength proportionable, others for recreation, travelling, and other useful exercises, and are endowed with exceeding agility, &c. It is uncertain when they became in use among men, but it is undeniable that they have a long while been used in war, &c. it seems to have been little known among the eastern nations, especially the *Jews*, before *Solomon's* time, who is said to have forty thousand stalls of horses for his chariots, and twelve thousand horse-men,

distributed in his fortified towns, 1 *Kings* iv. 26.

HORSE (S.) In a *Ship*, is a rope made fast to one of the fore-mast shrouds, with a dead man's eye at the end of it, through which is received the pendant of the sprit-sail sheets, and is for no other use but to keep it free of the flocks of the anchor; there are several other uses to which it is applied, as to set the shrouds taut when a rope with wale-knots at the end is used, one end of which is fastened to the shrouds, to the other they bring the lunniers, turning it with a hand-pike, they set the halliards taut, &c.

HORSE (S.) a wooden-frame made to open and shut with hinges, for the convenience of women to hang and dry linen on; also many instruments both of use in trade, and punishment in war, go by this name; also in *Lotteries*, those tickets that are let out for a day or two, &c. and not absolutely sold, are called *horses*; so men or women that are very strong and laborious, are also called by the same name.

HORSE-LEECH (S.) a sort of worm that lives in the water, of a black or brown colour, which fastens upon the flesh, and does not quit it till it is entirely full of blood.

HORSEMANSHIP (S.) the art of riding, governing, breeding, training, &c. of horses for war, hunting, or common service.

HORSE-SHOE (S.) an iron covering of divers inventions, made to fit the bottom of an horse's hoof, to which it is nailed as a defensive against stones, &c. and a preservative of the hoofs of labouring horses, by enabling them to draw more vigorously than otherwise they would be able; the superstition of some has made it usual to nail a *horse shoe* upon the threshold of houses, barns, stables, &c. as a preservative against witchcraft; in *Fortification*, it is a work that is sometimes round, sometimes oval, raised in the ditch of a marshy place, or low grounds, bordered with a parapet, to secure a gate, or serve soldiers as a lodgment, to prevent surprizes, or to relieve an over-tedious defence.

HORSE-SHOE-HEAD (S.) a disease in infants, wherein the sutures of the head are too open, so that the cranium in that part will not be so hard as the rest for many years.

HORSHAM (S.) in *Suffex*, a large, ancient borough, governed by two bailiffs; the county-goal is here, and frequently the assizes are held here; the market is very great weekly on Saturdays, especially for fowls, which are bought up here to send to *London*; it sends two members to parliament; distant from *London* 28 computed, and 33 measured miles.

HOSA'NNA (Part.) an *Hebrew* word, that signifies, *Save I beseech you*, and is still used by the *Jews*, sometimes as a form of blessing, and sometimes as a form of prayer.

HOSE (S.) a stocking; and in *Housewifery*, the wicker-strainer that is put into the mash-tub in brewing, to let off the liquor clear of the

the malt; in *Botany*, the hulk of a flower, *rod, &c.*

HOSPITABLE (A.) of a generous, free, charitable, open-hearted disposition; friendly, courteous, &c.

HOSPITABLENESS or HOSPITALITY (S.) generosity, charitableness, kindness, freedom, courteousness, &c.

HOSPITAL (S.) some publick house or large place, consisting of many apartments for the entertainment, relief and cure of those persons, whose circumstances will not permit them to be at the charge, or have not the convenience for cure that their infirmities require; also the private donation of a single person that endows a certain large house, or many small ones, for the entertainment of aged or unfortunate people in the world, to live the remainder of their days without labour, and these are commonly called almshouses.

HOSPITALER (S.) one who provides for the necessities of the poor, travellers, &c. also the name of a famous order of knights who built an hospital at *Jerusalem* for the entertainment of pilgrims.

HOSPODAR (S.) the name of the princes of *Transylvania, Valachia, and Moldavia*, who are tributary to the grand seignior, from whom they receive the investiture of their principalities, by his giving them a vest, and a standard; they are sometimes deposed by him, though in other respects they have the sovereign power within their states.

HOST (S.) an inn-keeper; also the name of the consecrated wafer in the ceremonies of the church of *Rome*; also a victim or sacrifice; and in the *Scripture*, it signifies an army, as, *The host went out to battle*; it is frequently an appellation for the Almighty, he being often called the *Lord of hosts*.

HOSTAGE (S.) a person in the time of war left as a pawn or pledge for the true performance of certain conditions or articles agreed on.

HOSTESS (S.) the mistress of an inn, tavern, or other publick-house of entertainment.

HOSTILE (A.) rude, unkind, in a war-like, ruinous manner, like a professed enemy.

HOSTILITY (S.) open-war, ravage, ruin, desolation, &c.

HOSTLER (S.) one whose employ is to look after horses, and is commonly meant of the tenders at an inn or livery-stable; those in noblemens and gentlemens families, being commonly called grooms.

HOT (A.) having a great degree of warmth, the opposite to cold; also a person of a passionate or angry disposition.

HOT-BEDS (S.) in *Gardening*, wooden-frames filled with fresh horse-dung, covered with a coat of fine mould, over which glass-doors, &c. are put, to raise tender plants early in the spring.

HOT-COCKLES (S.) an innocent sport or play among children.

HOTCH-POTCH or PODGE (S.) a mixture or jumble of many different things together.

HOT-POT (S.) ale, brandy, sugar, &c. boiled together, and drank hot.

HOT-SPUR (S.) a fiery, passionate person, one soon angry and mischievous.

HOT-VEL (S.) a flight covering of hurdles, &c. for cattle to stand under in bad weather; also any mean, ordinary building, or poor, sorry house.

HOVER (V.) to watch, walk, fly, or stay about, near, or over any person, place, or thing, in order to make a prey of some body, or thing.

HOUGH (S.) the lower joint of the hinder leg of a beast.

HOUGH (V.) to hawthring or cut the bough of any creature; also to cut or prune plants, and to break the clods of earth.

HOUND (S.) a dog for sport or hunting, of which there are many species or kinds; in a *Ship*, the holes in the cheeks which are fastened to the heads of the masts, wherein the tyes run to hoise the yard, are called *bounds*.

HOURL (S.) the 24th part of a natural day, which is the common division that clocks, watches, sun-dials, &c. are marked into, to distinguish the particular portions of time that business is to be done in; here in *England*, the dial-plates of clocks are divided into 12 equal parts, called *hours*, which the index or hour-hand goes over twice in a natural day, supposed to begin either at noon, or when the sun comes to the meridian of the place, or at midnight, when by our computation the day begins, and is called morning; in *Italy*, the whole face or dial is divided into 24 parts, so that the hand or index makes but one revolution; sometimes in the *Jewish Account*, the day was divided into 4 parts, morning, high-day or noon, the first evening, and the last evening; and the night into three parts, night, midnight, and the morning-watch; sometimes the day is divided unequally, according as the season of the year varies; for all the time the sun is above the horizon, called day, is divided into 12 equal parts, and consequently those parts at different times of different lengths; and all the time the sun is below the horizon called night, is also divided into 12 equal parts, in the same manner varying; in the *Church Account*, there are many needless niceties and distinctions of performing certain prayers at a precise time, &c.

HOURL-CIRCLES (S.) in *Astronomy*, are great circles meeting in the poles of the world, and crossing the equinoctial at right angles, divide it into 24 equal parts, and are the same with the meridians.

HOUSE (S.) a building of divers forms and materials, suited and contrived with various apartments, proper for the use and convenience

nience of the persons designed to inhabit therein, where they may be protected against the inclemencies of the weather, and insults of robbers or other vile people, and enjoy all the satisfaction that a safe, commodious dwelling, or agreeable retirement can afford; and it is variously named, according to the purpose it is applied to; some are called *dwelling-houses*, being those that the master and the rest of the family eat, sleep, &c. in; others are called *out-houses*, where the meaner offices are performed for great houses, that the principal house may not be incommoded by the dirt, litter, &c. occasioned by the work therein done; some again are called *work-houses*, which are appropriated to the producing various sorts of manufactures; they are again called *town-houses* and *country-houses*, &c. in *Alphology*, it is the 12th part or division of the heavens.

HOUSE (V.) to get into a *house*, or under a cover in bad weather, to hide one's self, or any other creature in a place of retirement from danger of any kind.

HOUSE-BREAKER (S.) a publick offender against the laws, by feloniously getting into another man's house or apartment.

HOUSE-BREAKING (S.) the act of violently forcing open another man's windows, shutters, doors, &c. of his dwelling house, ware house, booth, stall, &c. in order to get in and rob the owner of what money, goods, &c. is to be found or moved off.

HOUSE-TAYLORS (S.) upholsterers, or those that make proper furniture for bed-chambers, &c.

HOUSE OF CALL (S.) a house where journeymen tailors, shoe-makers, hatters, &c. are to be heard of; and sometimes it means a bawdy-house, where whores ply, &c.

HOUSEWIFE (S.) a careful, industrious woman, that takes care to do, or causes to be done, all proper business belonging to the house.

HOUSEWIFERY (S.) the prudent, neat, careful performing or looking after the business of a family, as washing the linen, dressing the victuals, making the beds, dusting and cleaning the furniture, floors, &c.

HOUSEHOLD (S.) the whole of a family considered collectively, as master, mistress, children, servants, &c.

HOLID-DAYS (S.) four solemn festivals in the year, when the king, after divine service, offers a bezant of gold on the altar to St. Nicholas, St. Christopher, St. Andrew, and St. Martin, and these are part of the 12 holy-days.

HOUSEHOLDER (S.) the master or principal person of a house and family.

HUFFING (S.) a covering spread over the saddle of a horse, to preserve it from the weather, and sometimes it is only additional to the saddle by way of ornament.

HOW (Part.) after what manner, by what means is it to be done?

HOWDON or HOWDEN (S.) in the *East-Riding of Yorkshire*, a pretty large town, with a good market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 139 computed, and 173 measured miles.

HOWKER or HOU'GRE (S.) a vessel much used by the *Dutch*, built somewhat like a pink, but rigged and mastet like a hoy; they carry from 50 to 200 tons, and with few hands will go to the *East-Indies*; they tack soon and shoot, will sail well, and lie near the wind, and live almost in any sea.

HOWL (V.) to cry out, and make a noise like a dog, wolf, &c. to make a complaining, dismal noise.

HOY (S.) a small vessel, sometimes called a bark, and used chiefly among us in the *River Trade*, or for short distances, for which purpose the carrier sails like a muzzon of another ship, nor are her yards across, by means whereof she is able to lie nearer than another vessel, whose sails are across.

HOYSE or HOISE (V.) a *Sea* term for lifting any thing up.

HU'BLE BUBBLE (S.) a confused noise made by a talkative person, who speaks so quick, that it is difficult to understand what he says or means.

HUTSIB (S.) a tumultuous, noisy concourse of mobbish people, got together about they know not what; a riot, rumour, clamour, &c.

HU'CKABACK (S.) a particular sort of linen, woven on purpose for tables with little eyes in it, and shot slack on purpose that the greater dirt, &c. may easily wash out.

HU'CKLE-BACK'D (A.) one that bunches out in the back, and seems crouched or deformed.

HU'CKLE-BONE (S.) the hip-bone.

HU'CKSTER (S.) properly signifies any retailer, or one that sells goods in small quantities; but it is generally applied to them only who carry wares in baskets, &c. from door to door to solicit buyers.

HU'DDLE (V.) to throw things on a heap hastily, to jumble or carelessly put up goods, business, &c.

HU'DDLE (S.) a confusion, disorder, bustle, surprize, &c.

HUE (S.) the colour, complexion, countenance, &c. of a person or thing.

HUE AND CRY (S.) the country raised in the pursuit of a thief, in order to take and bring him to justice, which is done by describing the party, and giving notice to the constables from town to town, who are obliged to enquire in what assistance they think they may want, till they have either caught or pursued the felon to the sea side.

HUFF (V.) to scold, find fault, speak big, or swagger at a person.

HUFF or BULLY HUFF (S.) a swaggering fellow that attends gaming-tables, bawdy-houses, &c. to wear at, fight with, or frighten

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frighten young persons they have caught in their snares.

HUFFING (A.) scolding, bragging, vaunting, ranting, vaporing, &c.

HUGE (A.) very large of bulk, size, stature, fortune, &c.

HUGG (V.) to embrace, or keep up close, to fondle, or play with in a loving manner.

HUGG (S.) a close embrace, or hard squeeze; so among *Wrestlers*, when one has his adversary on his breast, and grips and holds him there, it is called the *Cornish hugg*.

HUGGER MUGGER (A.) by stealth, privately, in a secret or clandestine manner.

HUGONOTS (S.) the common name of the Protestants in France.

HULK (S.) a broad, open vessel, used to put the masts and other rigging of a ship in; also a lazy, drowsy fellow.

HULL (S.) the body of a ship unrigged; also the case, pod, or covering of pulse, &c. also the name of a town and river in the *East-Riding of Yorkshire*; the river, which gives name to the town, runs from north to south into the *Humber*; the town, otherwise called *Kingston upon Hull*, is seated upon the west bank of the river, and on the north side of the *Humber*, about 12 miles from *Spurn-head*; this is one of the chief places in the whole county of *York*, though of no great antiquity; it was built by *Edward I.* and by him called *Kingston*; he made the harbour to it, and granted the town a charter with great privileges, which has preserved it a large town to this day; and tho' but two churches in it, it is furnished with a great number of handsome buildings, and commodious streets, a good key and custom-house by the water-side, and so well fortified with walls, ditches, forts, and a castle, that it is esteemed one of the strongest holds in the kingdom, being able to bid defiance both to a navy and a land army; it is a borough-town, and a county of itself; its chief magistrate was first a warden, then a bailiff, and now a mayor, who has aldermen and common-council-men joined with him; it has a great market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 135 computed, and 169 measured miles.

HULLING (S.) is when a ship at sea hath taken in all her sails in calm weather, which is done to preserve the sails from beating and wearing out against the masts, and in foul weather, when they are able to bear no sail, they take in all the sails, and tie down the helm to the lee-side of the ship, and thus, if she be a good-conditioned ship, she will lie easily under the sea, and make her way one point afore the beam.

HULLOCK (S.) a small part of a ship's sail which is loosed and left open in a great storm, when it is unsafe to have the whole out, and is commonly used in the mizen-sail, to keep the ship's head to the sea; when a ship will not weather coil, they loose a

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haul of the fore-sail, to lay her head the other way, and to changing the helm to the weather-side, the ship will fall off, and lay her head where her stern lay before.

HULLY (A.) grain not well cleaned from chaff, &c. full of skins, waste and dross.

HUM (V.) to make a noise like a bee, to sing a tune to a person's self without opening his lips; also to muse, think, or study upon any thing; also to hesitate.

HUMAN (A.) something belonging or appertaining to, or of the nature of mankind; also courteous, good-natur'd, gentle, affable; with the *Astrologers*, those signs that bear a human shape, as *Virgo*, *Aquarius*, &c. are called *human* signs.

HUMANITY (S.) the nature of man, courteousness, gentleness, affability; also the improvements and studies of languages, poetry, oratory, &c.

HUMANIZE (V.) to civilize, instruct, or teach the arts of good-behaviour, manners, and regular living.

HUMBER (S.) one of the principal rivers of *England*, which principally is in *Yorkshire*, and into which many of the rivers in the north empty themselves, so that at its mouth it is almost seven miles wide, where it falls into the *German* ocean at *Spurn-head*, a small promontory, or neck of land, by some called *Coney-bill*.

HUMBLE (V.) to bring under, to subject, to have a mean opinion of one's self, voluntarily to submit to what is below the station or dignity of a person; sometimes it signifies to conquer, or bring into bondage; and sometimes to ravish or debauch a woman.

HUMBLE (A.) mortified, thoroughly subdued, that has his affections and passions in perfect subjection.

HUMECTATION (S.) in *Pharmacy*, is the preparing simples or other medicines, by steeping them in water, and to prevent its subtiler parts from flying off in pounding, grinding, &c. also any moistening, as the earth by rain, &c.

HUMERUS (S.) in *Anatomy*, the shoulder-bone, extending from the scapula or shoulder-blade to the cubitus or elbow.

HUMID (A.) moist, damp, wet.

HUMIDITY (S.) the quality or power that one body has of wetting or moistening another.

HUMILIATION (S.) a soberness, voluntary act of devotion, whereby a person or nation accuse themselves of being guilty, or acknowledge they have many failings, and submit to acts of penance, such as fasting, prayer, &c.

HUMILITY (S.) that amiable virtue that renders the possessor universally esteemed, which consists in having low thoughts of ourselves, founded upon the knowledge of our imperfections, unworthiness, and dependence upon God's assistance.

HUMMER

HUMMER (S.) a great, monstrous, or notorious lie.

HUMMUMS (S.) a sweating-house.

HUMOR or **HUMOUR** (S.) any juice or liquor that any way strikes to, or affects the body; also the disposition or constitution of a person's mind or body, occasioned by the too great or too small quantity of some particular juice or fluid in the body; in *Poetical Essays*, it is the peculiar turn or manner of the author's way of writing, and is commonly applied to the merry or comick writings.

HUMORIST (S.) a person of an irresolute and changeable disposition, a fantastical, foolish, whimsical person.

HUMORISTS (S.) the title of a celebrated academy of learned men at Rome, established by Paul Mancini; also the name of another academy at Cortona in Italy.

HUMOROUS (A.) merry, jocose, pleasant; also whimsical, fantastical, conceited.

HUMOURSOME (A.) peevish, fretful, difficult to please.

HUNCH (V.) to thrust, push, or strike with the elbow.

HUNCH-BACKED (A.) crooked, hump-shouldered, or deformed at, or about the back.

HUNDRED (S.) the collective number expressed by common figures thus 100, and by our present notation of arithmetick, is the third place of figures towards the left-hand; in letters it is expressed by a C; also the name of a part, portion, or division of a county or shire, supposed to be so called, because each part or portion so divided was obliged anciently to furnish one hundred able-bodied men in times of war; others are of different opinions, and think it was so called, because there was a hundred families in that space of ground, &c. but the present consideration regards it only as a part or portion of the whole; it is sometimes understood of several sorts of goods sold by the gross weight, or 112 pound to the hundred, as hops, sugars, cheese, &c. at so much *per Cent.* or the hundred; and sometimes it is understood of one hundred pounds in money, from which sum the interest and discount of any sum of money, greater or lesser, are proportioned.

HUNGER (S.) the desire or craving of the appetite after proper food, and which, when extreme, either by accident, through scarcity of provision, or the cruelty of persecutors, &c. is the most acute of all pains or punishments, and which drives the unfortunate sufferers to the most extravagant acts that human nature is capable of, even to the eating of a man's self by piece-meal.

HUNGER (V.) to desire, crave, long, wish, or covet after any thing.

HUNGERFORD (S.) in *Berkshire*, a small town on the banks of the river *Kenset*, in a moorish situation, formerly called *Inglesford*

Charmen-Street; this town is remarkable for plenty of good trout and crawfish; its market is weekly on Wednesday; it is a great thorough-fare, lying in the road between London, Bath, Bristol, &c. distant from London 64 computed, and 64 measured miles.

HUNGRY (A.) wanting, craving after, or very desirous of food; also covetous, &c.

HUNKS (S.) a nick-name of scorn or derision, given to a covetous, miserly fellow.

HUNT (V.) to chase any sort of wild creatures, in order to catch or destroy them; also to search diligently after any person or thing.

HUNTING (S) the act of chasing any wild creature; also of diligently searching for something lost or unknown; and sometimes means vexing, teasing, or fretting a person, by telling his private actions before his face in publick company, that he would have desired to have kept secret.

HUNTINGDON (S.) is the county-town of *Huntingdonshire*, situated on a rising ground on the north-side of the *Ouse*, upon which it is a strong pass; it had anciently 15 churches, but through the decline of latter times, and especially the civil wars in king *Charles I*'s time, they were reduced to three; this town principally consists of one long street, which is pretty well built, with a handsome market-place, with convenient passages over the *Ouse*; it is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and burgesses; the market is weekly on Saturday; the assizes are constantly held here twice a year, and the county-goal is kept in it; it is a great thorough-fare upon the northern road, and sends two members to parliament; distant from London 43 computed, and 57 measured miles.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE (S.) is an inland county, surrounded with *Northamptonshire* on the west and north, *Belfordshire* on the south, and *Cambridgeshire* on the east; the length from north to south 24 miles, and the breadth from east to west about 18 miles, the whole circumference about 67 miles; it is divided into four hundreds, in which are six market-towns, 78 parishes, one large river called the *Ouse*, five bridges, 2210 houses, and about 50,000 inhabitants; formerly the whole county, or at least the greatest part of it, was forest-land; it now sends four members to parliament.

HURDLES (S.) in *Husbandry*, are frames made of split-timber, or hazle-rod wove, or platted together to serve as stop-gaps, gates, or sheep-folds, and are seldom fixed, but easily moveable, according to the place and occasion they are intended for; in *Fortification*, they are made of twigs of willows or osiers, interwove with large stakes, and commonly laden with earth, and are used to make batteries firm, or to make a passage over a muddy ditch, to cover traverses and lodgments for the defence of the workmen against artificial

fire, shot, stones, &c. that the enemy may throw on them.

HURDS or HARDs (S.) the coarser parts of flax or hemp separated in the dressing from the finer parts.

HU'RL-BONE (S.) a bone in the middle of a horse's buttock, very apt to slip out of the socket by a strain or slip.

MU'RLEERS (S.) severers large stones set up in *Cornwall*, at a competent distance one from another, probably for a trophy, which the superstition of the ignorant people reports to have been men, so metamorphosed for prophesying the Sabbath-day, by exercising a sport much in use among them thereon, called *hurling the ball*.

HU'RRLING (S.) casting, throwing of stones, or other things from one, by a whirling motion of the hand.

HUR'LY-BUR'LY (S.) a tumultuous noise, riot, crowd, or assembly of people in the streets or elsewhere.

HU'RRICANES (S.) violent storms of wind, raging chiefly among the *Caribbee Islands*, which blow with such violence as to drive ships out of the harbour upon the beach, beat down houses, tear up trees by the roots, &c. Before these storms it commonly rains two days excessively, and then ceases for two or three days, during which intermission the sky appears cloudy and disturbed, and as it were painted with various and frightful colours; in the *West-Indies*, they are troubled with norths and souths; the norths are tempestuous winds, which frequently blow in the bay of *Mexico* from *October* to *March*, commonly about the full and change of the moon, but most violent in *December* and *January*; the sea gives notice of these storms by an extraordinary long ebb, and the sea-fowls hover over the land a day or two before; the souths are mostly troublesome about *Jamaica* in the months of *June*, *July* and *August*; the principal difference between these and *Zurricanes* is, that the latter are winds generally of short continuance, and from all points of the compass, the others of longer duration, and from one point at a time only; this term is sometimes applied to a quarrelsome wrangling of high words, especially the scolding of women.

HURRY (S.) a great haste, or violent emotion of the mind; also a confusion or disorder.

HURRY (V.) to hasten, spur, or continually push a person on to increase his speed; also to do a thing slightly, carelessly, or imperfectly.

HURT (S.) any damage, wound, maim, or prejudice whatever.

HURT (V.) to wound, maim, or damage a man's person or reputation.

HURT'FUL (A.) any thing that is injurious to a person or thing any manner of way.

HUSBAND (S.) a man that is joined or con-

tracted to a woman in marriage, according to the customs of the country where he or she lives, and in various countries they have various degrees of power; in *England*, the law supposes the wife to have no will, but that she is wholly under the dominion of her husband, to act and do what he directs; also in *Trade*, the person who takes care to provide all manner of necessities for a ship, &c. is called a *husband* of ships.

HUSBANDMAN (S.) one that employs himself in tillage and other country exercises for the producing and increasing of seed, cattle, &c.

HUSBANDRY (S.) the art or practice of tillage, culture, &c. also a prudent or moderate frugality in expenses, and good-management of a man's income and affairs.

HUSE (S.) a fish, of which the white glue called *ising-glass* is made.

HUSH (Part.) be quiet, still, silent.

HUSH (V.) to smother, stifle, or make up a matter by bribes, &c. in order to prevent its being publicly known or talked of.

HU'SH-MONEY (S.) a bribe or allowance given to a person to conceal something that he ought to reveal; and is commonly meant in an ill sense, as when a person is privy to some bad action, as fraud, theft, &c. and never speaks of it, or absconds when he should give evidence against the offender, by which means he escapes punishment.

HUSK (S.) the covering, or that part out of which a flower grows; also the outside coats, shells, or films of most sorts of grain, which are separated from the seed by winnowing, blanching, threshing, &c.

HUSKY (A.) full of hulls, shells, pods, &c. of corn, peas, flowers, &c. also spoken of a person that has phlegm sticking in his throat, which occasions him to speak imperfectly.

HU'SSARS (S.) a part of the cavalry or horse-foldiery in *Poland* and *Hungary*, that are generally opposed to the *Turkish* horse; they are only clothed, and have tigers and other wild beasts skins hanging at their backs, against bad weather; the officers are adorned with plumes of feathers, and the common soldiers have their heads shaven with only a tuft left in the middle, with a large mustache hanging down to their stomach, and a fur cap with a cock's feather; they are very resolute, and fitter for a hasty expedition than a set battle; they neither give nor take quarter, and though they have fire-arms, are awkward users of them, but very dextrous with sabres; both the emperor and *French* king entertain some of them in their service; they are supposed to take their name from the *huzza*, or shout they make at their first onset.

HU'SSY (S.) is an appellation given to women, sometimes in a good sense, and sometimes in a bad one; in a good sense, it is a contraction of the word *housewife*, or *huswife*, and then means

means a cleanly, neat, careful, industrious person; and in a bad one, a whore, a care-
less, negligent, drunken person; and some-
times it is only a word of anger or reproach
without any settled foundation, as the mother
says to her daughter, *Huffy, I'll whip thee*,
as much as to say, you naughty girl, &c. for
some small offence.

HUSTINGS (S.) a house or court where
causes are heard and pleaded, and is the name
of the highest court belonging to the city of
London, now held in the *Guild-Hall* before
the mayor and aldermen; error or attain-
lies there of a judgment or false verdict in
the sheriff's courts. *Worcester, Lincoln, York*,
and other cities, have courts under this name.

HUT (S.) any small cottage or dwelling-place,
and sometimes applied to soldiers' lodges in the
field.

HUTCH (S.) a small cell, room or cottage, &c.

HUZZA! (Put.) I am glad, O be joyful, &c.

HYACINTH or **JACINTH** (S.) the name
of a flower of a purple colour, to which the
poets give this romantick original: *Hyacin-
thus*, prince of *Amymia* in *Peloponnesus*, was
loved by *Apollo* and *Zephyrus* at the same
time; *Apollo* playing at coits with him, *Ze-
phyrus* being jealous, out of revenge, blew
the coit so violently against *Hyacinthus's* head,
that he died immediately. *Apollo* being ex-
tremely grieved at it, the earth to comfort
him, turned the young prince's blood into
this flower; there is also a precious stone of
this name, of which there are four sorts,
some intermixed with a vermilion colour, some
of a saffron colour, some of an amber colour,
and some of a white intermixed with a slight
red, and is exceedingly well-adapted for the
carving or graving devices for seals, &c. it is
frequently mentioned in scripture; the *Apo-
sthecaries* have a confection or thin cordial-
elektuary, which they pretend is made of di-
verse precious stones, especially this.

HYACINTHIA (S.) certain festivals, cele-
brated by the ancient *Spartans* in honour of
Apollo, and in commemoration of his beloved
Hyacinthus above-mentioned; they lasted 3
days, the first and last was spent in lamenting
the death of the prince, and the second in
feasting and rejoicing; they who assisted at
the ceremony were crowned with ivy.

HYADES (S.) a constellation, by some called
the pleiades, or the seven stars, situated in
the head of *Taurus* or the bull, the principal
of them in his left eye, commonly called
Aldebaran; they are famed by the poets and
astrologers for bringing or causing rain when
they arise.

HYÆNA (S.) an uncommon four-footed
creature, scarce to be seen any where but in
Egypt, almost as large as, and resembling a
wolf, excepting that its legs are not so long;
its hair is rough, and skin spotted; some de-
scribe it with the head of a mauliff, short tri-
angular ears, and a lion's tail and feet; *Pliny*

says, that it changes sex annually, that is, it
is male one year, and female another; *Ar-
istotle* and *Elian* say it makes dogs dumb with
its shadow, that it imitates the speech of man-
kind, and thereby deceives them that they
may come out of their houses and be devour-
ed; they add, that it has feet like a man,
and no vertebrae in the neck.

HY'DRA (S.) a monstrous serpent of *Lerna-
Marsh* near *Peloponnesus*, represented by the
poets to have 50 heads, one of which being
cut off, many others were produced in the
room of it; this *Hercules* killed, and is called
one of his labours; after its death it was
placed among the stars, and forms the southern
constellation going by this name, consisting of
26 stars.

HYDRAULICKS (S.) that part of statics
which considers the laws and motions of all
fluids, and particularly water, with the ap-
plication thereof to all manner of engines for
the conveyance of it for all the several pur-
poses of life, relating as well to profit and
convenience as pleasure.

HYDRO'CELE (S.) a swelling or bloating of
the outer integument, or skin of the scrotum,
occasioned by watry humours collecting and
settling there.

HYDROCE'PHALUS (S.) is a dropfy in the
head, or a congestion of water therein that
renders it soft.

HYDRO'GRAPHER (S.) one skilled in draw-
ing and describing the sea, its boundaries, and
other necessary observations that are useful to
sailors, such as the tides, currents, sands,
shoals, rocks, &c. the bearing and distance of
places one from another, &c.

HYDROGRAPHICAL MAPS (S.) com-
monly called sea charts, are such wherein the
bearing and distance of ports, the rocks, shoals,
sands, rhumbs, meridians, coasts, trade-winds,
&c. of the whole sea, or part of it, are laid
down, according to the rules of art, and ob-
servations of navigators.

HYDRO'GRAPHY (S.) the art of measuring
and describing the sea, and its boundaries,
together with whatever is necessary for a pilot
or seaman to know, such as the bearing and
distance of one port from or to another, the
tides, sands, &c.

HY'DROMANCY (S.) a method of divina-
tion by water, practised by the ancient Hea-
thens, thus; they filled a cup or bowl with
water, and then fastening a ring to the end of
a piece of thread tied to their finger, and
holding this ring over the water, they repeat-
ed a certain form of words, and desired to be
satisfied about their enquiry, and then if the
affirmative of the question was true, the
ring, of its own accord, would strike the
sides of the bowl several times; another sort
was to look upon the water, in which the
figures of several demons were pretended to
appear; another was by observing the various
impressions, changes, fluxes, refluxes, swell-
ings,

ings, diminutions, colours, images, &c. of the water, &c.

HY'DROMEL (S.) a liquor made of honey diluted with a proper quantity of water, and fermented by a slow, continued heat for a long time, and continually skimmed, till the remaining liquor is sufficient to bear an egg to swim in it; this done, it is exposed to the sun for about 40 days to dispose it to ferment; then adding some *Spanish* wine or brandy to it, and keeping it two or three months, it acquires a taste or flavour, but little inferior to malmsey; thus made, it will fuddle readily, and the fit will be longer working off than common wine drank in the same quantities; the *Poles* and *Russians* drink it much.

HYDRO'METER (S.) an instrument to measure the weight, density, &c. of water, whereby a judgment of the physical and other uses may be determined.

HYDROMPHALON (S.) a tumour in the navel, occasioned by a collection of waters there.

HYDROPHOBIA (S.) a distemper occasioned by the biting of a mad dog, wherein the party has so great aversion to and dread of water, that he cannot bear the sight of any sort of liquor without the utmost consternation, much less swallow the least drop; this is a sign of the distemper's being come to its height, and renders the person intirely incurable.

HYDRO'PTHALMY (S.) a disease in the eye, that occasions it to grow so big that it seems to start out of its orbit.

HYDRO'PICKS (S.) medicines that expel, or are good in and against watry humours, or the dropsy.

HYDROPS (S.) in *Physick*, is the distemper commonly called the dropsy, which is either general, when there is a stagnation of a watry humour in the whole habit of the body, or particular, when some one part is more than ordinarily affected, as the head, breast, hand, foot, &c. which go by several particular names accordingly.

HYDROSTATICAL BALANCE (S.) the use of which, is to discover the purity of bodies of all kinds, the quality and richness of metals, ores, minerals, &c. the proportions in any mixture, adulteration, or the like; this instrument is founded on this theorem of *Archimedes*, *That a body heavier than water weighs less in water than in air, by the weight of such water as is equal to it in bulk.*

HYDROSTATICKS (S.) the doctrine of gravitation in fluids, or the consideration of the weight of all sorts of fluids, particularly water, and of all solid bodies immersed therein, for which purpose the above instrument is used.

HYDROTICKS (S.) medicines that promote sweat.

HY'EMS (S.) the winter, a divinity among the old *Romans*, to whom they sacrificed a black sheep.

HYGRO'METER or **HY'GROSCOPE** (S.)

an instrument to measure the drincks or moisture of the air.

HY'LEG or **HY'LECK** (S.) with the *Astrologers*, is that planet or part of the heaven which in a man's nativity becomes the moderator and significator of life.

HYLOBIANS (S.) a sort of philosophers among the ancient *Indians*, that retired into the woods to be alone, and at liberty for contemplation.

HY'MEN (S.) is the fabulous god of marriage, represented with a chaplet of roses, and as it were dissolved and enraptured with pleasures, with long yellow hair, in a mantle of purple or saffron colour, bearing a torch in his hand; also with the *Anatomists*, it is the mark of virginity in maidens; among the *Physicks*, it is the fine delicate skin, wherein the flowers are enclosed while in the bud.

HYMN (S.) a religious song or ode, at first used by the Heathens in praise of their false deities, and afterwards introduced both into the *Jewish* and *Christian* church; it frequently is used as synonymous to the words canticle, song or psalm; it is supposed, when it is said that Christ having supped, sung an *hymn*, &c. that it was one of the psalms the *Jews* used to sing, after they had eaten the passover.

HYPERBATON (S.) by some called a grammatical figure, by others a rhetorical one, because it means a strong or violent passion, and a transposition of words and thoughts from the natural order of discourse.

HYPERBOLA (S.) a *Geometrical* term, signifying a curve-line, which is the boundary of a plane, formed by the section of a cone, by means of a plane's cutting it, so that it passes through but one of its foci, and is not parallel to it, and so consequently may be infinitely various.

HYPERBOLE (S.) a *Rhetorical* figure, whereby the truth is very much aggravated, and the virtues or vices of a person represented exceedingly greater or lesser than they really are.

HYPERBOREAN (A.) a name given by the Ancients to some seas, mountains and people; the true situation whereof they did not know, but however agreed they were very far north, or at the world's end.

HYPERCRITICKS (S.) over-severe critics, or censurers of other mens words and actions, such as do not make any allowance for the slightest fault.

HY'PHEN (S.) a small stroke or line that unites a word compounded of two or more words, and makes it to be considered as one simple or single word, marked thus (-).

HYPNOTICKS (S.) sleepy medicines, or such as compose a person to sleep, that by the violence of a distemper has been too long kept awake; an opiate or soporifick.

HYPOCHONDRIA (S.) in *Anatomy*, is a space on each side the upper-part of the lower belly; also the disease called the spleen,

D d d vapours,

vapours, &c. and in *Women*, it is called hysterick, or fits of the mother.

HYPOCRISY (S.) the most odious of all vices, as being a complication of villainy under the disguise of religion, pretending to much holiness, innocence, truth, justness, &c. on purpose to get into a person's good opinion and confidence, and thereby take the opportunity of doing mischief, more effectually and irreparably than otherwise he could have an opportunity; one who is the very reverse of what he pretends and appears to be.

HYPOCRITE (S.) a downright cheat or impostor, one who pretends to one thing, and means quite the contrary, especially considered of one that outwardly pretends to be very religious, and privately is very notoriously vicious or wicked.

HYPOCRITICAL (A.) dissembling, pretending one thing, but meaning and designing another.

HYPOMOCHLION (S.) in *Mechanicks*, is that point of the prop or fulcrum which sustains the pressure of the lever, either in raising or lowering of bodies.

HYPOSTASIS (S.) among the *ancient Divines* of the *Greek* church, was the person, and by those of the *Latin* church, it was the substance or essence, so that they seemed to differ widely when they meant the same thing, when applied to the Trinity; in *Physick*, it is the thick, heavy sediment of the urine, that subsides to the bottom.

HYPOTATTICAL PRINCIPLES (S.) in *Chymistry*, are what they call the three chymical elements or constituents of all bodies, salt, sulphur, and mercury.

HYPOTATTICAL UNION (S.) in *Divinity*, is the union of the divine and human nature together in the person of Christ Jesus.

HYPOTHENUSE (S.) in *Geometry*, is the innermost side of a right-angled triangle, or that which is opposite to the right angle.

HYPOTHESIS (S.) a principle or proposition taken for granted, from whence certain conclusions may be drawn for the proof of something in debate; in *Physicks* or *Natural Philosophy*, it is a kind of system of our own imagination, laid down in order to solve the several appearances of nature; in *Astronomy*, it signifies the several systems of the heavens, that astronomers have ranged the celestial bodies to move in; in *general*, it signifies a supposition, the truth of which is not absolutely known.

HYPOTHE'TICAL (A.) supposititious, imaginary, probable, likely, &c.

HYSSOP (S.) a shrub which shoots abundance of suckers from one root only; it is as hard as any large wood, and grows with us about a foot and half high; at particular distances on both sides its stock it pushes out longish leaves, which are hard, odoriferous, warm, and a little bitter to the taste; the blossom of it appears at the top of the stem of an azure

colour, and like an ear of corn, that in *Judea* grew very high, as appears from *John* xix. 29. Among the *Jews*, it was used as a strickler in their purifications; it is used in *Physick* as a standing ingredient in all pectoral apozems; there is also a syrup made of, and a simple water distilled from it.

HYSSOPIC ARI' (S.) a name given by *Paracelsus* to chymistry, upon account of its being the purger, refiner, and purifier of metals.

HYSTERIC AFFECTION or **PASSION** (S.) in *W' men*, the same with hypochondria in men, and is called sometimes suffocation of the womb, and sometimes fits of the mother, supposed to arise from some disorder of the womb, and are so violent in some persons as to work upon their imagination in a strange manner.

HYSTERICKS (S.) medicines proper for disorders of the womb.

HYSTERO'CELE (S.) a rupture, or falling down of the womb.

HYTHE (S.) a port, wharf, or small haven to embark or land wares at.

I.

THIS letter is the ninth in the order of our alphabet, and is both a vowel and a consonant, as it happens to stand related to other letters that may be joined to it in the same syllable or sound; we, together with the *Italians*, *Spaniards* and *Flemings*, pronounce this letter, when a consonant, two or three different ways; the old *Latins* sometimes changed I into U, as *decumus* and *maxumus*, for *decimus* and *maximus*. I, in the common letter-way of numeration, signifies unity or one, and so many times as it is repeated, so many ones are signified. Observe, whenever, I, comes before another vowel in the same syllable, it is a consonant. I, when it is not designed to express a number, and stands alone, is a personal pronoun, whereby a man affirms something of himself, as, *Who did this or that?* I. *Who will buy this or that?* I, &c.

JABBER (V.) to prate or talk much, fast, hastily, or foolishly; also to speak a broken or imperfect language, so that the speaker is hardly understood.

JACINTH or **HY'ACINTH** (S.) the name of a flower and a precious stone. See *Hyacinth*.

JACK (S.) the nick-name or familiar contraction of the name *John*; also the name of a machine contrived so as to carry a spit, in order to roast meat before the fire; also of another used by oylers to assist people in pulling off their boots; also the name of a flag usually hoisted at a ship's sprit-sail top-mast-head; also an engine of very great force for lifting weights, particularly used by *Gunners*,
to

to elevate or depress the large artillery, and by *Carpenters* to screw up, or reduce a part of a house, that is somewhat sunk, to its true level, or right place; in the play at bowls, it is the small bowl or mark at which the rest are thrown, in order to see who wins the game; among the *Musicians*, the small pieces of wood that are fixed to the keys of harpsichords, spinnets, and virginals, and which are clothed with small bits of lute or cloth, are called *jacks*; also the name of a pike-fish; and in *Hawking*, it is the name of the male birds of sport; also that clammy vapour which reflects light in the dark, and arises in fenny or marshy places, about privies, churchyards, and other fat, moist soils, from whence it flies in to hedges, about rivers, &c. or wherever there is a continual flux of air, and thereby leads those unwary people who go after it, out of their way, is called *Jack in a lantern*, or *Will with a will*; also the cant name for a fasthing; also the name of a fine fresh-water fish.

Jack a Dandy, a little, impertinent, insignificant fellow.

Jack at a Pinch, a hackney parson, or any one that serves the place of another without previous notice.

Jack in a Box, a sharper or cheat.

JACK-ADAMS (S.) a fool or silly fellow.

JACKAL (S.) a wild beast of a middling size, who in the evening hunts for prey for the lion, which when found, he follows with open cry, till the lion comes and seizes it; and after the lion has satisfied his hunger, feeds upon what he leaves.

JACKANAPES (S.) a term of reproach for a little, prating, whiffing fellow.

JACKET (S.) a sort of outward coat, but made very short, a seaman's coat that he wears at his work; anciently the horsemen used to wear them, made of silks and other rich stuffs, over their armour.

JACK-KETCH (S.) the hangman, or officer appointed to execute the several corporal punishments that a court of judicature pronounces against offenders.

JACK-SPRAT (S.) a dwarf or person uncommonly small of stature, or reputation.

JACOBINS (S.) those religious persons of both sexes in France, that follow the rules of St. Dominic, the men are also called friars Predicants, who are one of the four orders of Mendicants.

JACOBITES (S.) a sect among the Eastern Christians, so called from Jacob Bardeus, a Syrian, disciple to Eutyches and Diodorus, whose heresy he spread so much in Asia and Africa in the beginning of the 6th century. that in the 7th century all the different sects of the Eutychians went by the common name of Jacobites, i. e. such as acknowledge only one nature, and that the human in Christ, and so took in the Armenians and Abyssines; they deny the Trinity, and make the sign of

the cross with one finger, to signify there is but one person; they baptize by applying a hot iron to the children's forehead, after they have circumcised them; at present they are divided among themselves, one part embracing, and the other disowning the communion of the church of Rome; in England, those who espouse the cause of king James II. and the succession of his pretended son, commonly called emphatically the Pretender, or the *Chevalier de St. George*, are called *Jacobites*, without any regard to their having different notions about religious matters from the general opinions.

JACOB'S-STAFF (S.) a mathematical instrument, formerly used to take heights and distances.

JACULATION (S.) a throwing, casting, darting, or shooting.

JACULATORY (A.) cast, thrown, or shot suddenly.

JADE (S.) an ordinary, mean, or good for nothing horse; also a whorish, fluttish, nasty woman; also the name of a greenish stone much valued for its hardness, and esteemed by the *Turks* and *Poles*, who adorn all their fine works with it, especially the handles of their sabres; some attribute extraordinary virtues to it, and call it the divine stone.

JADISH (A.) inclined to the tricks, or like to a jade; spoken especially of bad horses that soon tire, and will not go without much spurring, &c.

JAGG (V.) to hack or cut notches in a thing like a saw.

JAGGED (A.) any thing that is rough, or notched like a saw, &c.

JAH (S.) with the Hebrews, is one of the names of God, which in the Old Testament we frequently meet with in composition with many Hebrew words, as *Aminjah*, *hallelajah*, &c. that is, God is my Lord, praise the Lord, &c.

JAIL-BIRD (S.) a prisoner in a jail, or a term of reproach to those whose bad actions have formerly, or their present ones render them now deserving of the punishment of a jail; a vile, lewd, thievish, profane, wicked person.

JAKES (S.) a privy or common-sewer, or lay-dial for all sorts of fish.

JALAP (S.) a strong, purgative medicine, much used by the *Apothecaries*; it is the root of a plant much like our briony, that grows in Peru and New-Spain; that which breaks blackest, most brittle, sound, and shining within-side, is the best.

JAM, JAMB or JAUMB (S.) among *Miners*, is a ridge of rock or stone, that nips off the vein of ore, and hinders them from pursuing it; among *Carpenters*, it is any thick piece of timber, particularly the *bed-posts* of doors, chimney-pieces, &c.

JANGLE (V.) to squabble, quarrel, differ, scold, or fall out in words; also any unagreeable noise, as a confusion of bells, or sounds

of instruments of different tunings, &c.

JANISARIES or **JANIZARIES** (S.) foot-soldiers in the *Turkish* army; they were formerly composed only of Christian children, whom the poverty of the parents gave up for the tribute exacted by the grand seignior for liberty of conscience, or such as were taken prisoners from the Christians, but that is now ceased; their number is various, according to the occasions of the state; formerly it was fixed to 33,000, but of late years they have been 100,000; their pay is from two to twelve aspers a day, besides their doliman or long cloth-coat with short sleeves given them yearly, the first day of their *Ramazan* or *Lent*; particular service or extraordinary valour, entitles them to some additional pay, and also entitles them to the continuation of it, though they should become lame and unserviceable; they are obliged to lodge in their odd, or common chambers (of which there are 160 at *Constantinople*) under severe penalties, without leave granted; formerly they were obliged not to marry, but the policy of later times both indulges that, and the exercise of trades; in times of peace they carry only a long stick; in war, fire-arms and a sabre; also the name of certain officers in the chancery of the court of *Rome*, whose business it is to supervise and correct all public writings before they go abroad; it is also a name for any set of men that are resolutely bold or daring to execute the designs of a public or private person at all adventures.

JANSENISM (S.) the doctrine of *Cornelius Jansen*, bishop of *Ypres* in *France*, with relation to grace and free-will, which has met with much opposition, and been condemned by several popes and arrests of the *French* kings, &c. but to very little purpose, it still gaining ground.

JANSENIST (S.) an embracer or follower of the opinions of *Jansenius*.

JANUARY (S.) the first month in the year, according to the common computation now used; it was added to the *Roman* calendar by *Numa*, who placed it about the winter solstice; it was thus called in honour of *Janus*, a pretended deity, whom the *Romans* supposed presided over the beginning of all business, and therefore it was thought proper the month dedicated to him should lead or begin the year; they sacrificed a cake of new-sifted meal to him, with salt, incense, and wine, on the first day of this month; upon this day all the mechanics began something of their art or trade, the men of letters did the same, as to books, poems, &c. the consuls, though chose before, took the chair and entered upon their office this day, especially after the government was in the hands of the emperors; upon this day the consuls marched to the capitol, attended with a crowd, all in new cloaths, two white bulls never yoked were sacrificed to *Jupiter Capitolinus*, besides

a great deal of incense and other perfumes spent in the temple; the flamins, together with the consuls, during this religious solemnity, offered their vows for the prosperity of the empire and the emperor, after having taken an oath of allegiance, and confirmed all public acts done by his Imperial majesty the preceding year; this day the *Romans* laid aside all old grudges and ill-humour, and took care not to speak so much as one ominous or untoward word; this day it was customary for friends and acquaintance to make each other presents, from whence the custom of new-years gifts, still retained among us, was originally taken.

JAPAN (V.) to varnish and draw figures on wood, paper, leaves, or bark of trees pounded and made a paste of, wherewith plates, bowls, &c. are made after the manner of the people who are natives of a famous island on the coast of *China* called by this name, who are celebrated for perfection of this art.

JAPAN EARTH (S.) an earth of a dark purple colour, very harsh upon the palate, seems to melt like bile in the mouth, and leaves a sweetish taste behind it; it is famous for stopping all sorts of fluxes.

JAPONESE (S.) a native of the island of *Japan*, the language of which place is said to be very curious, they having several words to express the same thing, one to the honour, another to the dispraise, another to the derision of the speaker, some for the prince, others for the quality, others for the common people, according to the person or circumstance spoke about; also the name of the language of *Japan*.

JARGON (S.) a confused noise, an unintelligible parcel of words, or unknown language.

JARR (V.) to disagree, to have a slight quarrel in words; and in *Musick*, it is being out of tune or time, so that the several instruments do not perform their parts harmoniously; also when a door stands a small way open, it is said to stand a-jarr.

JARR (S.) an earthen vessel of various sizes, to put oil, raisins, pickles, &c. in.

JARRING (S.) grumbling, scolding, quarrelling, falling out, or disagreeing.

JASMIN or **JESSAMIN** (S.) a shrub that bears very fragrant flowers.

JASPER (S.) is commonly taken for a precious stone in *Scripture*, but in other languages it is reckoned rather among marbles; the most beautiful are green, and the most esteemed is full of little spots here and there scattered upon the green; some value the purple-coloured very much; there are some of a carnation colour, red, rose-coloured, striped, white, and of many other colours; in some nature represents trees, flowers, and landscapes, as if they were painted; it is not transparent, and comes pretty near the nature of agate; they are found in many parts of
the

the east, and in some parts of *Europe*; some attribute the physical virtue of stopping blood, easing women in travel, &c. to them; it is called by divers names in the scriptures, upon account of its variety of colours.

JASS-HAWK (S.) a young hawk newly taken out of the nest.

JATRALIPTICK (A.) that part of medicine that cures by external applications, such as pulverses, fomentations, frictions, plaisters, &c.

JATROCHYMIST (S.) a physician who uses or prescribes chymical preparations chiefly.

JATRO-MATHEMATICIAN (S.) one who prescribes physick by mathematical proportions, from the mathematical consideration of diseases, and their causes.

JA'VARIS (S.) an *American* hog, whose navel is on its back, and that is very difficult to take, because scarce ever tired with running, and exceeding fierce, tearing all before it with its tusks.

JAVELIN (S.) a sort of spear, or half pike, used by the Ancients both on horseback and on foot, five foot and a half long, headed with steel, and that has three heads or faces all terminating in a point.

JAUNDICE (S.) a disease consisting in the overflowing of the bile, of which there are three sorts, the one that renders the person's skin all over of a yellow colour, indisposes them to action, and makes them very sickish; another sort is what is called the black *jaundice*, and is generally mortal; the other is what is called the green-sickness in maids or young women.

JAUNT (V.) to walk, ride, or go much out of the way or about, or very long journeys to little purpose.

JAUNT (S.) a long, wearisome, round-about, tedious walk.

JAUNTINESS (S.) airiness, briskness, full of play and wantonness.

JAUNTS (S.) the fellows or spokes of a wheel.

JAW (S.) the bone in which the teeth of any creature grow or are set.

JAY (S.) the name of a bird.

IBEX (S.) a wild goat that lives upon steep rocks, to whom nature has given very large horns, which it bends backwards as far as its buttocks, so that it leaps from the highest precipices, and falls upon its back without hurting itself, because its horns receive and break the blow.

IBIS (S.) a bird very common in *Agypt*, of the stork kind, unclean to the *Jews*, but adored by the *Egyptians*, upon account of its living chiefly upon serpents, and their eggs; they are said to be of two sorts, the black and the white, the black so peculiar to *Agypt*, that it is reported they can live in no other country; though called black, the feathers of its back and wings are coloured like a lapwing, or wood-raven, mixed with green and

purple feathers, the belly and sides under the wings white; its beak is large, strong, and of a scarlet colour, and so are its feet and legs; its beak about 18 inches long, its neck 12 or 14, its body and breast as large as the back of a goose, and when its head is under its wings, it represents the form of a heart; after the death of the *ibis* the *Egyptians* used to embalm it, made a sort of funeral for it, and paid it great honours; it is remarkable in this bird, that although it be a water-fowl, and lives principally about the *Nile*, yet it never enters the water; it generally builds its nest in the palm-trees to avoid cats.

ICE (S.) any liquor congealed together by means of cold.

ICHNEUMON (S.) an *Egyptian* rat, or small creature that is a great enemy to the crocodile.

ICHOGRAPHY (S.) in *Perspectiva*, is the view of any thing cut off by a plain parallel to the horizon, just at the bottom or base of it; in *Architectura* and *Fortification*, it is the ground-plane or plat-form upon which the building is erected, wherein are contained all the out-lines of the separate parts or divisions of the rooms, offices, &c.

ICHO'CLANS (S.) certain white eunuchs, or pages that attend the grand seignior's seraglio.

ICHOR (S.) in *Physick*, is sometimes the thin watry humour that is in the body, and sometimes the pus or matter that issues out of ulcers or sores.

ICHTHYOLOGY (S.) a treatise or description of fishes.

ICON (S.) the picture, cut, or representation of any person or thing.

ICONOLOGY (S.) the science that describes the figures and representations of men and deities, and here each is distinguished by some peculiar characteristick, as *Saturn* is represented like an old man with a scythe; *Jupiter* with a thunder-bolt in his hand, and an eagle by his side; *Neptune* with a trident, sitting in his chariot drawn with sea-horses; *Pluto* has a fork with two times riding in a chariot with four black horses; *Cupid* has a bow and arrows, a quiver, and a torch, and sometimes a muffler over his eyes; *Apollo* is sometimes represented with a bow and arrows, and sometimes with a harp; *Mercury* has a caduceus or wand in his hand, with wings on his hat, and at his heels; *Mars* is armed cap-a-pee with a cock, which was consecrated to him; *Bacchus* appears crowned with ivy, armed with a *Thyrus*, with a tyger's skin over him, sometimes drawn with tygers, and followed with a train of *Menades*; *Hercules* has a lion's skin for his surcoat, with a club in his hand; *Juno* rides in a cloud with a peacock at her side; *Venus* travelling in a chariot drawn with swans or pigeons; *Pallas* has an head-piece on, leans upon her shield called *egis*, with an owl for her attendant; *Diana* is dressed like a huntress, with bows and ar-

rows in her hand; *Ceres* has a sickle and a sheaf, &c. As the Heathens to the painters have run these emblematical expressions to great lengths, so as to represent the passions of the mind, vices, diseases, &c. by bodily terms, too numerous here to recite.

I CONISM (S.) a true, lively representation of a thing, by words or figures.

ICOSAE'DRON or **ICOSIHE'DRON** (S.) a solid in *Geometry*, consisting of 20 triangular pyramids, whose vertices meet in the center of a sphere, that is imagined to circumscribe it, and therefore have their height and basis equal.

ICY (A.) full of ice, abounding or covered with ice, frozen, &c.

IDE'A (S.) that conception of any matter or thing that is formed in a person's mind upon his hearing a relation, or seeing the external form of any thing, or the representation he makes to himself upon his thinking of the nature and properties of things, so far as they occur to his senses, or his understanding; and this is either simple, as all those are that are immediately determined by the senses, as heat, cold, solidity, colours, &c. or complex, as are all those which are collected by the faculties of the mind, exercising their proper functions of comparing and separating the several simple *ideas* of which the whole consists, and making such proper conclusions as are necessary.

IDE'AL (A.) imaginary, existing no where but in thought; also of, or relating to an idea.

IDENTICK or **IDENTICAL** (A.) the same very individual person or thing spoken of.

IDENTITY (S.) the sameness or agreement of two or more things with one another.

I'DEOT (S.) a person that has not the use of the rational faculty, nor of being taught to distinguish the good or evil between one act and another. By our law, he that can do any little necessary act, as to measure a yard of cloth, name and distinguish the days of the week, count twenty, &c. is not deemed an *ideot*.

IDES (S.) a term much used in the *Roman* calendar, for the division of the months into two parts, they were commonly the 15th or 14th day of the month; in the months of *March, May, July* and *October*, the *ides* are the 15th day; in the rest they fall on the 13th, because they always follow eight days after the nones.

IDIOM (S.) the same with *Dialect*, and is the peculiar manner of expression of one place or kingdom different from another, the propriety or phraseology of speech of any people or language.

IDIOMA'TICAL (A.) according to the particular manner of expression, or phrase of any language or people.

IDIO'PATHY (S.) the natural inclination,

love or affection that a person has to some particular thing.

IDLE (A.) lazy, slothful, unindustrious, not willing to work.

IDLENESS (S.) the habit or custom of being slothful, unwilling to work, and lazy.

IDLY (Part.) after an indolent, careless, slothful, negligent manner.

IDOL (S.) properly signifies the image, statue, or representation of some false deity; but in a large sense, any thing but the true God that a person sets his affections upon, and pays particular respect to, especially in a religious way, as the sun, moon, stars, a wife, child, husband, &c. may be called an *idol*; the sun and stars were the first *idols*, and the nations, either through fear or flattery, that had valiant princes, upon their death, amused the vulgar with their being translated into Heaven, and changed into stars, and so worshipped them; as, *Ilus* under the name of *Saturn*, &c. afterwards beasts that were either peculiarly hurtful or useful were transformed into deities, some out of fear, others out of veneration, as the ox, &c. The Heathens had formerly, and too many still, *idols* of all sorts, and of every kind of matter, as gold, silver, brass, stone, wood, earth, &c. also the stars, spirits, men, animals, rivers, plants and elements, were the subject and model of them; too much of this is now practised in the church of *Rome*, whose extravagant veneration for the images and pictures of saints, especially the *Virgin Mary*, and the pretended efficacy and power they attribute to the cross, gives too much ground for the charge of idolatry in their worship, though they pretend to the only true religion of Jesus Christ.

IDOLATRY (S.) the superstitious worship which is paid to idols and false gods, and is in general understood of all impious, superstitious, and sacrilegious worship.

IDOLATER (S.) a person that pays divine adoration to something besides the true God, a worshipper of idols or false gods.

IDOLATRIZING (S.) a complying with, or consenting to the worship of false gods or idols.

IDOLATROUS (A.) after the manner of idolater.

IDOLIZE (V.) to fondle, set an extream value, love, or esteem upon any thing, to worship or pay divine honours to any creature.

I'DYL or **IDY'LLION** (S.) a pleasant, gay, diverting poem, containing a narration of agreeable adventures.

JEA'LOUS (A.) very tender, watchful, careful, and choice of a thing; also suspicious and fearful of a rival.

JEA'LOUSY or **JEA'LOUSNESS** (S.) suspicion, mistrust; also care, watchfulness, &c.

JEAT or **JETT** (S.) by some called black amber, is a mineral or fossil extreamly black, composed of a bituminous juice in the earth, of the nature of coal.

JEER or **JEAR** (V.) to mock, deride, make game of, or at, to scorn, ridicule, &c.

JEJUNE (A.) dry, barren, unfruitful, &c.

JELLY (S.) a congealed substance, commonly made by boiling meat very much, and letting the broth or liquor grow cold, when it becomes a solid mass like fize, &c.

JENNETS or **GENNETS** (S.) small, swift Spanish hoes.

JEOP'FAIL (S.) in Law, is an error in pleading a cause, or not rightly and judiciously stating it, for which it is very difficult to find a remedy.

JEOP'ARDY (S.) hazard, danger, great risk, or impenability of success.

JERGUER or **JERKER** (S.) an officer belonging to the Custom-House, Excise-Office, &c. who oversees and re-examines the waiters, gaugers, &c. accomplices.

JERK (S.) a sudden, hasty, smart lash with a whip, cod, &c. also a snatch, pull, or catching of any thing from a person hastily.

JERK (V.) to correct by re-examining an account or affair; to lash, whip, jolt, snatch, &c. suddenly, or at unawares.

JERKING (S.) the act of examining, whipping, lashing, &c. also a short upper coat; also a male hawk.

JEROMANCY (S.) divination by sacrifices, collected first from the external motions of the victim, then from its entrails, &c.

JERSEY (S.) an island on the coast of Normandy, formerly a part of that dukedom, but now annexed to the county of *Sutbampton*; this and *Guernsey* being all that remains to the kings of *England* of their anciently large dominions in *France*; it is situated in the bay of *St. Michael*, between two promontories, from the shores whereof it lies about five miles to the west, and thirty from *England* on the south; the inhabitants speak a sort of *Norman French*; it contains twelve parishes and two castles, being about twelve miles long, and between six and seven broad; it produces all manner of trees, fruits, roots, flowers, and medicinal plants, scented, or for the kitchen, and of late years cyder has brought malt liquore into much neglect, their aerbe grounds being much of it turned into gardens and orchards, and the improvement of navigation, manufactures, and commerce, has much contributed to the neglecting of husbandry; the honey of this island is reported to be the best that is any where to be found; it is plentifully supplied with excellent fresh springs; their beef and mutton are generally very small, but finely tasted; the famous *soland geese* are bred here; the air is temperate, and the whole island healthy; the capital is *St. Helier*, which is a handsome, well-built town, situate near the sea, and contains about a thousand inhabitants; it is the ordinary seat of justice, and has a market every Saturday in the nature of a fair, where gentlemen meet for conversation as well as

business; the governor has the military authority, and the bailiff the civil.

JERU'SALEM (S.) the capital city of the Holy Land, which the *Turks* call *Cuts*; it is sometimes called the city of *David*, the city of *Peace*, &c. it belongs to the tribe of *Benjamin*, but was commonly esteemed a part of *Judea*, and so peopled with priests, that in the time of *David* and *Salomon* their number was 36,000; it is generally supposed that *Melchisedech* founded it, and called it *Salem*; it was afterwards taken by the *Jebusites*, who called a fort they built in it *Jebus*, which they kept possession of till *David* drove them out; here *Salomon* his son built the famous *Jewish* temple, and suerounded the whole with prodigious walls; this city was taken from, and re-taken by the *Jews* many times, till at last *Titus Vespasian* besieged it at *Easter*, when a vast assembly of *Jews* from all parts were in it, and which by their numbers soon made provisions so exceedingly scarce, that human flesh was eaten; in about five months he took the whole, plundered, burnt, and destroyed it in such a manner, that it was literally accomplished what *Christ* prophesied of it, viz. that one stone should not be left upon another.

J'ESSAMIN (S.) a spreading shrub, somewhat like a vine, that bears exceeding fragrant flowers; in *Heraldry*, it is the same with *Argent* or white.

J'ESSES (S.) the leathers or straps that are put over a hawk's legs, &c.

JEST (S.) a pleasant, witty turn of thought or expression; also a falsity, lie, or story.

JEST (V.) to play the wanton with words, to speak one thing and mean another, a friendly, jocular liberty, whereby a person's morals may be reformed if well applied and taken.

J'ESTER (S.) a merry, witty punster, or jocular person, sometimes kept by princes, to inform them of their own, or others failings, under the disguise of a waggish story, &c.

J'ESUATES (S.) a religious order founded by *St. John Columbinus* of *Sienna*, in the 14th century; it had many privileges granted them by sundry popes, but in 1668, pope *Clement IX.* abolished this order; they worked for their livelihood, and intermeddled with neither civil nor ecclesiastick affairs.

J'ESUITED (A.) one influenced by the opinions, advices, or practices of the *Jesuits*, a favourer or abettor of them.

J'ESUITES (S.) monks of the society of *Jesus*, called by the council of *Trent* regular clerks; *Ignatius Loyala* founded this order, anno 1534; pope *Paul III.* founded it *visu voce* in 1539, and the following year approved it by an authentic bull, dated *Sept. 27*, by which their number was not to exceed 60; but that clog was taken off, *March 14*, 1543, by another bull; the popes *Julius III.* *Pius V.* and *Gregory XIII.* and divers others, have confirmed and

and granted such privileges to this society as render them exorbitantly powerful and numerous, notwithstanding their seditious writings have occasioned them to be discountenanced in several governments in *Christendom*, that own the *Romish* religion.

JESUITICAL (A.) like to, or after the manner of the Jesuits; and in common Speech, means artful, dubious, or equivocal.

JESUITS BARK (S.) the rind of a certain tree in the *West-Indies*, found out by some *Romish* missionaries to be an effectual remedy for agues, &c.

JESUS (S.) or as the *Hebrews* pronounce it *Jehoshua* or *Joshua*, signifies a Saviour; among the *Jews*, there were several of this name, one a famous general that succeeded *Moses*, and that completed the conquest of *Canaan*, and settled each tribe in its possessions; this by way of distinction is called the son of *Nun*; another of this name, called the son of *Sirach*, who about the year of the world 3798, gathered *Solomon's* sentences together, and composed in *Hebrew* the book of *Ecclesiasticus*, which was translated by his grandson who was of the same name; but the Christians take little notice of this name, but as applied to Christ, the son of God, the true Messiah and Saviour of the world, begotten of the Father before all ages, equal to, and con-substantial with the Father as to the divine nature, and of the same substance with the *Virgin Mary* his mother, as to his human nature; the first and principal object of the prophecies figured and promised in the Old Testament, expected and desired by the old patriarchs, the hope and salvation of the *Gentiles*, and the glory, happiness, and consolation of the Christians; though many have, yet no one ever bore this name with so much justice, nor so perfectly fulfilled the signification of it as our *Jesus Christ*, who hath saved us from sin and hell, and hath purchased heaven for us by the price of his blood. Authors differ much as to the precise year when Christ was born; the *Greeks* differ from the *Latins* no less than 1500 years; the computation of time from Christ's birth was first begun by *Dionysius Exiguus*, about 527, but was not generally used in the west until 870, but was never used in the east at all, they still reckoning from the creation.

JESUS CHRIST (S.) the name of a military order in *Portugal*, and also of another instituted by pope *Jehn XXII.* in 1320 at *Avignon*, who carried a golden cross enamelled red.

JET or **JETTY** (S.) a corner or part of a thing that stands out beyond the rest of it; also of the colour or like to jet.

JETSAM, **JETSON**, or **FLOTTSON** (S.) such goods, or part of a ship's cargo which in a storm have been cast over-board, or after a shipwreck are drove upon the shore, and belong to the lord high-admiral.

JETT (S.) a hard, brittle stone, that when

polished is of a most curious black colour.

JEWEL (S.) any valuable or precious thing, but particularly applied to diamonds, rubies, &c.

JEWELLER (S.) a worker upon, or dealer in diamonds, pearls, &c.

JEWEL-OFFICE (S.) an office belonging to the crown, that takes care of fashioning and weighing the king's plate, which they deliver out by warrants from the lord chamberlain.

JEW'ISH (A.) like to, or after the manner of the *Jews*, or something belonging or appertaining to the *Jews*.

JEWS (S.) those people that were formerly called *Hebrews* or *Israelites*; they took this name at their return from the captivity of *Babylon*, and have retained it ever since, it coming from *Judah*, which was the only tribe that made any considerable figure at that time among them; their economy, both civil and military, and also their religious customs, is much of it related in the Old Testament, only shall here observe, that among the modern *Jews*, when any person is buried, his nearest relations, such as father, mother, child, wife, husband, brother, sister, &c. keep the house a week after the funeral, sitting on the ground all the while, excepting on the sabbath-day, when they go to prayers; during this week they are neither to work nor dispatch any business; the husband and wife are to lodge asunder, and there come people morning and evening to say the customary prayers with these relations, which is concluded with a prayer for the soul of the deceased; some repeat prayers for their friends souls in the synagogue, every morning for eleven months together after this week is expired, which arises from an opinion they have, that the blessed enjoy the beatific vision in *Paradise* or *Gan-Eden*, and that the wicked are tormented in *Hell* or *Gheinnam*; and that though some will be damned to all eternity, yet others only for a time; others among them believe the transmigration, and that at death the soul passes out of one body into another; when they excommunicate any person, they curse him publicly, and during the time this lasts no *Jew* must come within two yards of him, which lasts till he has performed penance, and a rabbi blesses him; their censurations are general, and only used in their devotions to God Almighty, and not to any particular priest.

JEW'S-HARP or **TRUMP** (S.) a mock sort of musical instrument that children play with.

IF (Part.) a word by which some condition or circumstance of a thing is expressed.

IGNIS FATUUS (S.) a meteor that arises in damp places, and which shines like fire in the dark, the same with *Jack a lantern*, or *Will with a will*, &c.

IGNITION (S.) a Chymical Term, for heating metal red hot, as *Smiths* do iron.

IGNOBLE

IGNOBLE (A.) mean, base, unworthy, ungenerous, below the dignity of a gentleman, a thing of no value or esteem.

IGNOMINIOUS (A.) dishonourable, mean, shameful, reproachful, or disgraceful.

IGNOMINY (S.) shame, disgrace, reproach, dishonour, &c.

IGNORA'MUS (S.) a word used by the grand inquest, impanelled in the inquisition of causes criminal and publick, written upon the bill, when they dislike their evidence, or think it defective or weak; the consequence of which is, that all farther enquiry upon that party for that fault is thereby stop'd, and he discharged without further answer; also a name of reproach for a raw, unskilful, or unqualified person, to discharge any office or trust.

IGNORANCE or IGNORANTNESS (S.) unskilfulness, want of knowledge.

IGNORANT (A.) unknowing, uninstructed, untaught; also innocent.

JIG (S.) a brisk, merry dance, or airy, light tune; also an arch, merry trick.

I. H. S. these three letters are frequently embroidered upon the velvet hangings of the communion-tables in churches, and generally signifies, *Jesus hominum Salvator*, or Jesus the Saviour of men is worshipped here; others explain it by *Jesus hominum sanctissimus*, or Jesus the most holy of men; but this is supposed to lean too much towards *Socinianism*, and therefore the former is esteemed the most orthodox interpretation.

JILL (S.) a small wine-measure containing a quarter of a pint.

JILT (S.) a tricking, intriguing harlot, a lewd strumpet or whore.

JILTING (A.) asking the tricks, shams, and deceits of a whore or jilt.

JINGLE (V.) to make a tinkling noise like horses bells; also to rhyme only, or make verses without sense.

JINGLING (S.) a tinkling noise of carriers horses bells, or the ringing of money that chinks in the pocket, a shaken bag, &c.

JL'CHESTER or J'VELCHESTER (S.) an ancient corporation town in *Somersetshire*, situate on the *Joul*, over which it has a good bridge; it is governed by a bailiff and twelve burgesses; it sends two members to parliament; has a tolerable market weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 104 computed, and 125 measured miles.

J'LET-HOLE or OYLET-HOLE (S.) a small round hole made in a garment, the edges of which are secured from fruzzing out, by being wrought with thread or silk very close, in order to lace or tie it.

J'L'FORDCOMB or J'L'FARCOMB (S.) in *Devonshire*, a pretty safe harbour for ships, by reason of a pile built there; the town consists of one street, about a mile in length from the church to the harbour; distant from *London* 154 computed, and 179 measured miles.

J'LIA (S.) in *Anatomy*, is the side-parts of the lower belly between the last rib, the privities,

and the small guts; also the name of king *Namir's* daughter, who being a vestal virgin, the poets say *Mars* got with child, and at her delivery he brought forth *Romus* and *Romulus* the founders of *Rome*, for which fact she was set into the ground alive, and the children exposed on the banks of the river *Tiber*, where *Fausulus* the king's shepherd found, and took them up and nursed them.

J'LIAK PASSION (S.) a dangerous disease, consisting in the expulsion of feculent matter by the mouth, accompanied with a swelling of the lower ventricle, an intense pain, and a total contipation.

J'LIAD (S.) the name of the first of *Homer's* poems, wrote upon the siege of *Troy* and rape of *Helen*, supposed to be both the first, and most perfect poem that was ever wrote in the world.

J'LLA'TION (S.) an inference or consequence drawn from some preceding arguments.

J'LL'E'GAL (A.) unlawful, unfair, contrary to the known laws of a country.

J'LL'E'GALITY or J'LL'E'GALNESS (S.) opposition or contrariety to the known laws of any place.

J'LL'E'GITIMATE (A.) unlawful, irregularly applied to children got and born out of wedlock, which cannot inherit, by right of birth, any part of their parents estate, but what is bequeathed by will to them.

J'LL'E'VABLE (A.) something in the law that cannot be levied, for which reason a debt or due so circumstanced, is endorsed *nihil*.

J'LL'I'CIT (A.) unfair, unjustifiable, unlawful, clandestine.

J'LL'I'TERATE (A.) ignorant, unlearned, unskilful.

J'LL-NATURE (S.) surliness, crossness, peevishness, moroseness.

J'LL'O'GICAL (A.) contrary to, or against the rules of logic; irrational, unreasonable.

J'LLU'DE (V.) to deride, scoff, mock, jeer, banter, or set at naught.

J'LLU'MINATE (V.) to enlighten, ornament, embellish or adorn.

J'LLU'MINATI (S.) a sect called by the *Spaniards* *Alumbrados*, who after their suppression in *Spain* sprung up again in *France*; among other extravagancies, they affirmed, that a system of belief and practice had been revealed to friar *Anthony Baccus*, one of their leaders, which exceeded every thing Christianity had yet been acquainted with; that by virtue of this method people might improve in a short time to the same degree of perfection and glory, which the saints and blessed virgins had attained to; that this improvement might be carried on to such a union, that all our actions would be deified, and when they were raised to this pitch, they were to resign their minds wholly to God's disposal, without producing any act themselves; that none of the doctors of the church knew any thing of devotion; that in ten years time their doc-

trine would be received all the world over, and that then there would be no occasion for priests and such other religious distinctions.

ILLUMINATION (S.) the act of emitting light from any luminous body; also the painting, gilding, or adorning of frames, pictures, maps, &c.

ILLUMINED (A.) an old church word, or name for those who were newly baptized, so called from a taper they held in their hand at the performing the ceremony, as a symbol of the faith and grace received in that sacrament.

ILLUSION (S.) a cheat, deception, imposition, false appearance, &c.

ILLUSIVE or **ILLUSORY** (A.) deceitful, cheating.

ILLUSTRATE (V.) to make evident, plain, or clear, to expound, explain, or take away difficulties.

ILLUSTRATION (S.) the act of making plain, evident, clear, or easy to be understood.

ILLUSTRIOUS (A.) famous, eminent, renowned, noble, excellent.

ILMINSTER (S.) in *Somersetshire*, a pretty large town, whose market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 113 computed, and 138 measured miles.

Essex **ILSLEY** (S.) in *Berkshire*, a mean town, whose market is weekly on Wednesday for sheep, which great numbers are constantly brought from the Downs near it, which yield excellent pasture for them; distant from *London* 44 computed, and 51 measured miles.

IMAGE (S.) the shape, figure, representation, similitude, or likeness of any thing, particularly in the way of carving or modelling; it is of long standing, that these *images* have been introduced into religion, at first by way of ornament, and then through an extreme superstition they become idols, and were, and still are, worshipped with divine honours; they had also civil uses for good purposes, especially among the *Romans*, who put underneath the busts and statues of their forefathers, the noble exploits they had done, their origin and improvement in commendable actions, to excite their children to do the like; sometimes we apply it to the idea or representation that any thing external raises in the mind of the beholder; in *Discourse*, it is these proper expressions a person chooses to explain himself by upon any subject, so as the hearer may readily conceive the meaning of the discourse.

IMAGERY (S.) all sorts of works that represent the shapes of men or other creatures, whether it be tapestry, painting, or embroidery, but more especially carving.

IMAGINABLE (A.) any thing that may be conceived, comprehended, or imagined by or in the mind of a person.

IMAGINARY (A.) something that exists only in thought, but has no real being; fanciful, fantastic.

IMAGINATION (S.) thought, conception, idea, or that faculty of the mind or soul,

whereby it sees and compares the representations of external things, and thereby becomes capable of concluding or agreeing upon what is fitting to be done or let alone.

IMAGINATIVE (A.) whimsical, full of unsettled thoughts and various representations of the same thing.

IMAGINE (V.) to think, conceive, suppose, fancy.

IMAM (S.) among the *Turks*, is a head, chief, ruler or governor of a congregation or mosque, and by way of eminence, it signifies him who has the supreme authority both in spirituals and temporals; the subordinate *imams* which are in most cities, are only concerned in religious matters, and by it is commonly meant the right and lawful successor of *Mahomet*, and are in particular mosques much like our parish-priests.

IMBALM (V.) to prepare a dead carcass by pickling or covering it with ointments, spices, &c. so as it will not putrify, corrupt, stink, or rot away, a method much practised by the Ancients, and still by the eastern nations.

IMBARGO (S.) a prohibition or stop put to vessels or ships, to prevent their going out of a port or harbour; also the forbidding any person or commodity from going out of, or coming into a nation by publick authority.

IMBARCK (V.) to go on shipboard, to engage, lift, or enter into any business, to undertake, or go on with an affair.

IMBARCKMENT (S.) the entering or going on shipboard; the beginning or espousing an affair, interest, or business.

IMBASE (V.) to make metals, &c. worse or meaner, by mixing copper with gold, &c.

IMBATTL (V.) to arrange, draw up, or make an army ready for battle.

IMBECILLITY (S.) weakness, impotency, feebleness, or incapacity of body or mind, for doing of any affair or business.

IMBELLISH (V.) to beautify, ornament, or set off any thing by words or actions.

IMBELLISHING or **IMBELLISHMENT** (S.) a decoration, ornament, or beautifying.

IMBEZZLE (V.) to waste, destroy, pilloin, or steal privately any thing committed to a person's trust.

IMBEZZLEMENT (S.) a stealing, wasting, or misapplying of any thing.

IMBIBE (V.) to suck, receive, or drink up any moisture; also to be tainted with, or a favourer of any particular opinions by education or otherwise.

IMBIBITION (S.) the chymists term for any spongy or porous body taking in, sucking or drinking up any sort of liquor or moisture.

IMBITTER (V.) to make or render any thing very bitter, to exasperate or stir up a person by making or rendering their case or condition worse than otherwise it would be, by some unkind or harsh reflections, or conditions to be done or performed.

IMBODY

IMBODY (V.) to incorporate or mix several bodies into one mass, heap, or lump, as metals, physical ingredients, &c.

IMBOLDEN (V.) to encourage, hearten, or make bold.

IMBOSOM (V.) to hide, conceal, enclose, or shut up in the bosom.

IMBOSS (V.) to cover any thing with ornamental rifings of carved work, needle-work, &c. in *Hunting*, it is to chase a deer into a thicket.

IMBOSSMENT or **IMBOSSING** (S.) any ornament made or raised upon any thing by carving, embroidery, &c.

IMBOWEL (V.) to cut or take out the bowels of any person or creature.

IMBRA'CERY (S.) a *Law Term* for tampering with, or endeavouring to corrupt a jury by bribes, &c.

IMBROIDER (V.) to make flowers or other ornaments upon cloth, &c. with gold, silver, silk, &c. in needle-work.

IMBROIDERER (S.) a person that imbroiders.

IMBROIDERY (S.) the work of an imbroiderer.

IMBROIL (V.) to bring or engage a person or state into a quarrel, to put into confusion, trouble, or disorder.

IMBRUE (V.) to wet, dip, or moisten; and is commonly applied to a person that kills or murders another.

IMBU'E (V.) to season, cultivate, or improve a child or other person with the foundations, seeds, or principles of virtue, science, and profitable knowledge, &c.

IMBU'RSE (V.) to become a partner, or lay in a stock of money, wares, &c. with another.

IMBURSEMENTS (S.) expences, charges, &c.

IMITABLE (A.) that may or can be copied or imitated.

IMITATE (V.) to copy, do, or make something like to another person or thing.

IMITATION (S.) the act of doing or striving to copy after or become like to another person or thing.

IMITATOR or **IMITATRIX** (S.) he or she that copies after another person or thing.

IMMACULATE (A.) pure, perfect, without blemish, unchast.

IMMANENT (A.) abiding, remaining, inherent, &c.

IMMANENESS or **IMMANITY** (S.) fierceness, cruelty, monstrousness, unmanageableness, &c.

IMMARCESSIBLE (A.) unchangeable, that never fades or decays, &c.

IMMATERIAL (A.) a being not composed of body or matter, as God, the soul, &c. also a thing of little moment, value, or concern.

IMMATERIALITY or **IMMATERIALNESS** (S.) the spiritual existence of what is not made of matter; also any thing that is not to the purpose.

IMMATURE (A.) rash, ha'y, incon'se ate, raw, unripe, unfit to be done.

IMMATURELY (Part.) done out of due or proper time, before every part of a thing or affair was brought to perfection.

IMMEDIATE (A.) that is capable to do a thing without means, or progressively; also the time present, now, at this instant or juncture.

IMMEDICABLE (A.) incurable, beyond the reach or power of medicine or physick.

IMMEMORABLE (A.) unworthy of remembrance, that does not deserve notice, worthless.

IMMEMORIAL (A.) that cannot be remembered, that is past, beyond, or before the memory of any person living; in a *Law Sense*, time immemorial is before the reign of Edward II.

IMMENSE (A.) that cannot be circumscribed by time or place, or overcome by power, &c.

IMMENSENESS or **IMMENSITY** (S.) unmeasurable, unnumberable, that cannot be so much as conceived, prodigiously great, large, extensive, &c.

IMMENSURABLE (A.) that cannot be measured.

IMMERGE (V.) to cover all over, to plunge or dip any thing in water, &c.

IMMERSE (V.) to bury, or wholly plunge any thing or person under water.

IMMERSION (S.) a dipping or plunging in, or covering with water; with the *Chymists*, it is the putting metals and minerals into some corrosive matter, to reduce them to powder; with the *Astronomers*, it is one planet's being hid or covered with or by the shadow of another.

IMMETHODICAL (A.) irregular, disorderly, confused.

IMMINENT (A.) apparent, visible, just at hand, threatening, or hanging over a person's head.

IMMINUTION (S.) diminishing, lessening, &c.

IMMOBILITY (S.) fixedness, steadfastness, onmoveableness.

IMMODERATE (A.) excessive, without all bounds.

IMMODEST (A.) contrary to the rules of decency, good-manners, and virtue, and is commonly applied to lascivious, wanton, bawdy discourse.

IMMOLATION (S.) a sacrificing, or offering up of any thing.

IMMORAL (A.) rude, unmannerly, Irreligious, profane.

IMMORALITY (S.) all sorts of disorderly behaviour, particularly that which is levelled against the principles of religion.

IMMORTAL (A.) that has no end, that never dies, expires, or ceases to be.

IMMORTALITY (S.) the state of unchangeableness, or never dying or altering.

IMMORTALIZE (V.) to render or make everlastingly durable, memorable, famous, or happy.

IMMOVABLE (A.) that cannot be altered, changed, shaken, or removed; also one whose mind and resolution is so fixed, that no arguments whatever can make any impression upon.

IMMUNITIES (S.) certain exemptions, privileges, or freedoms from taxes, offices, &c. granted to a person, city, or people, by a prince, &c.

IMMURE (V.) to shut up, or inclose within two walls.

IMMUTABLE (A.) that is by nature unchangeable, fixed, unalterable.

IMP (V.) to inoculate or ingraft a tree, &c. as the gardeners do.

IMP (S.) a familiar, or spirit, a subordinate devil or demon, supposed to wait upon witches, &c. also a wicked, bold, impudent child.

IMPAIR (V.) to weaken, wear out, detriment, or hurt any thing.

IMPALE (V.) to surround or inclose a person or place with stakes; also to thrust a stake or pole through the body of a malefactor or other person, by way of punishment, with death; in *Heraldry*, it is to put a man and his wife's coat of arms both into one escutcheon, his on the right-hand, and hers on the left.

IMPALEABLE (A.) that cannot be seen or felt, by reason of its exceeding smallness, by the common natural organs of sense, without the assistance of art.

IMPA'NNEL (V.) to enrol the names of a jury to try a cause.

IMPA'RKED (A.) inclosed, fenced, or taken in for a park.

IMPA'RLANCE (S.) in *Law*, is a motion made in court, on the account of the dependant by the tenant, or declaration of the plaintiff by the defendant, whereby he craveth respite, or another day to put in his answer, and is sometimes general and sometimes special.

IMPA'RT (V.) to communicate or reveal something to a person that he did not know before; also to give relief or assistance to a person that stands in need thereof.

IMPARTIAL (A.) unbiased, fair, just, honourable.

IMPARTIALITY or **IMPARTIALNESS** (S.) that honest and just disposition of mind or regular way of acting between different parties, that does not prefer one person or thing before or above another, but acts and determines just as the truth or falsehood appears or deserves.

IMPA'SSABLE or **IMPA'SSIBLE** (A.) that which is exempt from suffering, that cannot be altered or affected by pain; also any thing, road, or place that cannot be gone through.

IMPATIENCE or **IMPATIENTNESS** (S.) a restlessness or uneasiness of mind, a hasty disposition, or incapacity to bear disappoint-

ments, or any sort of trouble or vexation.

IMPATIENT (A.) hasty, fiery, angry, that cannot stay till a thing is done, or the truth found out by proper examination, uneasy, anxious, &c.

IMPATRONIZE (V.) to put into the full possession of a benefice, or profit arising from church-lands or tythes.

IMPEACH (V.) to accuse of a crime, as felony, treason, murder, &c.

IMPEACHABLE (A.) that is liable to be informed against, or accused of a crime.

IMPEACHMENT (S.) an accusation or information laid or made against any one; and in *Law*, *impeachment* of the waste, is a prohibition or hindrance of any person's making waste, that is, of cutting timber, &c. from off the land he occupies.

IMPEDE (V.) to hinder, stop, prevent, or disappoint.

IMPE'DIMENT (S.) any hindrance, stop, or obstruction whatever.

IMPEL (V.) to thrust, drive, or force a person or thing forward.

IMPE'ND (V.) to hang over a person's head, to be continually threatening with danger or punishment.

IMPE'NDING or **IMPE'NDENT** (A.) any thing that hangs just ready to fall, and commonly means some danger or punishment that immediately threatens a nation or person, &c.

IMPE'NETRABLE (A.) that cannot be pierced, passed, or gone through; also that is invincibly obstinate.

IMPE'NITENCE, **IMPE'NITENCY**, or **IMPE'NITENTNESS** (S.) a hardened state or condition that a person's mind is brought into, by habitually doing wicked actions, so that at last he has no remorse or consciousness, or at least no contrition for them.

IMPE'NITENT (A.) obdurate, unrelenting, that has no sorrow for sin, &c.

IMPE'RATIVE (A.) commanding, ordering, or appointing something to be done, or forborn by another.

IMPERCE'PTIBLE (A.) that cannot be discerned, seen, or perceived.

IMPERFECT (A.) unfinished, unripe, that wants something to make it complete; defective.

IMPERFE'CTION (S.) a defect or want of something that by nature a thing ought to have to make it answer its proper end; with the *Printers*, it is one or more sheets that are wanting to make a complete book; also some particular letters to make their font sufficient to print the particular book or piece of work they are about.

IMPE'RFORABLE (A.) that cannot be pierced, bored, or passed through.

IMPE'RIAL (A.) of, appertaining, or belonging to an emperor or empire.

IMPE'RIALISTS (S.) those who side with, or take the part of an emperor.

IMPE'RIOUS

IMPE'RIOUS (A.) proud, haughty, commanding, domineering.

IMPE'RIOUSNESS (S.) proudness, haughtiness, swaggering, commanding, &c.

IMPE'RSONAL (A.) that hath no distinction of persons; a *Grammatical Term* applied to those verbs that are spoken of in the third person only, and its *English* commonly has the term or sign it before it, as, *it pleases, it hurts, &c.*

IMP'ERTINENCE (S.) unmannerliness, foolishness, idleness, weakness, trifling and silly discourse, nonsense.

IMP'ERTINENT (A.) foolish, fancy, bold, foreign to the purpose or subject.

IMPE'RVIOUS (A.) that cannot be pierced, that admits of no separation.

IMP'ETRATE (V.) to obtain or get a thing by prayer, intreaty, or solicitation.

IMPE'TUOUS (A.) raging, storming, violent, hasty, that cannot be stopped, quelled, allayed, or satisfied.

IMPETUOSITY or **IMPE'TUOUSNESS** (S.) furiousness, violence, uncontrollable, hasty.

IMP'ETUS (S.) the degree of force or motion, impressed upon one thing by another.

IMPI'ETY or **IMPIOUSNESS** (S.) daring wickedness, or a settled series of actions levelled against religion, a wilful opposition to the restraints and commands of godliness.

IMPIOUS (A.) profane, wicked, ungodly, irreligious, lewd, debauch'd, &c.

IMPLA'CABLE (A.) that cannot be pacified, appeased, quieted, or satisfied, revengeful and unforgiving.

IMPLACABILITY or **IMPLA'CABLENESS** (S.) a fixed, resolute, unappeasable hatred, and thorough resolution to be revenged.

IMPLA'NT (V.) to sow, instil, or fix something in the mind or memory of a person.

IMPLEA'D (V.) to accuse, sue, prosecute, or endeavour to punish by law.

IMPLEMENTS (S.) all sorts of proper tools and materials for any trade, business, or affair whatever.

IMPLICATION (S.) a wrapping or folding one thing up, or within another.

IMPLI'CIT (A.) consequent upon, or flowing from, something said or done before; in *Divinity*, the term is applied to those who believe any thing purely upon the authority of another, without taking the pains of examining into the matter themselves.

IMPO'RE (V.) to entreat, beg, beseech, pray, or request earnestly, and in the most humble and moving manner.

EMPLOY' (V.) the same with *Employ*.

EMPLOY' or **EMPLOYMENT** (S.) a calling, trade, business, or occupation.

IMPLY' (V.) to contain something more, or farther than the bare words mean.

IMPOLITE or **UNPOLITE** (A.) rude, undressed, untam'd, unimproved, ordinary, coarse, &c.

IMPO'LTICK (A.) foolish, ill-contrived, contrary or opposite to the rules of good management, interest, or policy.

IMPO'RT (V.) to bring home goods from beyond the seas; also to mean, signify, hint, or aim at something more than the bare words of any person express.

IMPORT (S.) the actual bringing in of foreign commodities; also the meaning, design, sense, hint, or true intent of a discourse, direction, &c.

IMPORTANCE (S.) the weight, signification, consequence, or value of a thing.

IMPORTANT (A.) of great concern, value, moment, weight.

IMPO'RTUNATE (A.) eager, strenuous, that will not be denied, very pressing and troublesome.

IMPORTU'NE (V.) to press, move, or petition for something in very strong terms, and often.

IMPORTU'NITY or **IMPO'RTUNATENESS** (S.) eagerness, strenuousness, exceeding pressing, troublesome and worrying.

IMPO'SE (V.) to put, set, lay upon, or force a person to do something, whether they are willing or no; also to defraud or cheat.

IMPOSITION (S.) a tax or duty laid upon goods, persons, or lands, by the legislative power of any people or nation; also a trick, cheat, fraud, or deceit.

IMPOSSIBLE (A.) that cannot be, by or upon any means or account whatever.

IMPOSSIBILITY or **IMPOSSIBleness** (S.) the reason or condition why any thing cannot be.

IMPOST (S.) the custom, tax, or duty that is paid for bringing in of foreign commodities; in *Architecture*, it is the foot of an arch or vault, or the crown of the pier that supports it.

IMPOSTOR (S.) a cheat, sham, or false pretender to something.

IMPOSTHUMATION (S.) the act of a boil or other sore's growing to a state of corruption or purulency.

IMPO'STURE (S.) fraud, knavery, sham, cheat, or deception.

IMPOTENCE or **IMPOTENCY** (S.) any kind of weakness, or inability to do a thing, but is particularly applied to some natural defect that hinders generation.

IMPOTENT (A.) weak, unable, unfit, or incapable of doing a thing.

IMPO'VERISH (V.) to render or make poor, to weaken or make land unfruitful, &c.

IMPO'VERISHMENT (S.) the being made poor, or unfruitful.

IMPOUND (V.) to shut up cattle in a publick pound for breaking the hedges, or feeding upon the ground of him who is not the owner.

IMPOWER (V.) to authorize or enable a person to do something.

IMPRAC'TICABLE (A.) that cannot be done or effected.

IMPRECATE (V.) to curse, to desire or wish evil, hurt, or detriment to any person or thing.

IMPRECATION (S.) a cursing, wishing, or desiring some terrible evil or detriment may happen to a person or thing.

IMPREGNABLE (A.) that cannot be pierced, forced, taken, or overcome by any means or power whatever.

IMPREGNATE (V.) to inject, put, or cast in seed, &c. to cause a person or thing to bring forth young; also to season, tincture, or fill.

IMPRESS (V.) to mark, stamp, or print the shape, representation, or substance of one thing upon another; also to fix a thing in a person's memory; in *War*, it is to compel or force men into the land or sea-service for soldiers or seamen.

IMPRESSIO (S.) the mark, stamp, or print of a thing; also the effect a matter or thing makes upon a person's mind or affections; in *Printing*, it signifies any number of books that is printed off at one time of the same sort.

IMPRIMIS (Part.) first of all, or in the first place.

IMPRINT (V.) to fix, fasten, or stamp the shape or representation, or memory of any thing in a person's mind or memory.

IMPRISON (V.) to shut up a person in a goal or prison, to confine a person, so that he cannot go freely where he pleases.

IMPRISONMENT (S.) confinement or restraint, a not being at ease and full liberty.

IMPROBABLE (A.) that does not look, seem, or appear likely to be or succeed.

IMPROBABILITY or **IMPROBABLENESS** (S.) unlikeliness to be or succeed.

IMPROBITY (S.) dishonesty, knavery, unfaithfulness.

IMPROPER (A.) unfit, unreasonable, incommensurate.

IMPROPRIATION (S.) a church-living or benefice, the profits or tythes of which are in the possession of a layman, he paying a vicar to serve the cure, of which there are said to be 3845 in *England*.

IMPROPRIATOR (S.) a layman that has a parsonage or church-benefice wholly at his own disposal.

IMPROPRIETY (S.) a phrase, word, or speech that is used contrary to the true grammatical way of speech among any people.

IMPROVEABLE (A.) that is capable of being made better.

IMPROVE (V.) to reform, refine, or make a thing better; also to grow more learned, skilful, or able to do any thing than formerly.

IMPROVEMENT (S.) an addition to, or clearer and easier way of understanding any art or science; also the cultivating and making ground more fruitful, &c.

IMPROVIDENT (A.) heedless, careless,

thoughtless, without due care and consideration of what would follow hereafter.

IMPROVIDENCE or **IMPROVIDENTNESS** (S.) a foolish, thoughtless, extravagant, inconsiderate way of acting or behaving.

IMPRUDENCE or **IMPRUDENTNESS** (S.) foolishness, rashness, inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness, &c.

IMPRUDENT (A.) rash, unadvised, foolish, silly, thoughtless.

IMPUDENCE (S.) immodesty, shamelessness, opposition to decency, good-manners, and virtue; also a deity or goddess among the ancient *Greeks*, who erected a temple, and consecrated the partridge to her, upon account of some resembling qualities between them.

IMPUDENT (A.) immodest, bold, saucy, impertinent, shameless, unmannerly.

IMPU'GN (V.) to oppose, accuse, or endeavour to shew an error to be in some received doctrine or opinion.

IMPULSE (S.) a pushing, driving, forcing, or inclining a person or thing forward, or disposing him or it for the doing something.

IMPUNITY (S.) an exemption or freedom from punishment, a conniving at, or encouraging of a person.

IMPU'RE (A.) unclean, unholy, defiled, lewd, filthy, nasty, dishonest; among the *Jews*, so many niceties are required, that it is next to impossible to be otherwise.

IMPURITY or **IMPU'RENESS** (S.) filthiness, dishonesty, lewdness, uncleanness.

IMPUTATION (S.) something charged, attributed, reckoned, or accounted to a person.

IMPUTATIVE (A.) that is or may be put or charged to another.

IMPUTE (V.) to ascribe, place, reckon, charge, or account to another.

IN (Part.) has many significations, according to the manner or place of using it, but most generally means rest, continuance, or abiding in a place, state or condition, as, *He lives in the city, in continual war, &c.*

INABILITY (S.) unfitness, or incapacity.

INACCESSIBLE (A.) that cannot be come at, or approached to.

INACTION or **INACTIVITY** (S.) rest, or being without motion of any kind.

INADEQUATE (A.) imperfect, or far short of a thing, not fit to do or perform what is, or may be required.

INADVERTENCE or **INADVERTENCY** (S.) heedlessness, thoughtlessness, want of due care.

INALIENABLE (A.) any thing that cannot be transferred, or made over or away to another legally.

INAMOUR (V.) to prevail upon a person, so as to engage their love or affection.

INAMOURATO (S.) an humble servant, lover, or sweet-heart, especially spoken of the man.

INA'NE (A.) foolish, empty, vain, silly, &c.

INA'NI-

INANIMATE (A.) that has not, nor is capable by nature of animal life, motion, sensation, or reflection, as a stone, a tree, &c.

INANITY (S.) in *Philosophy*, signifies absolute emptiness or vacuity, mere space without any relation to matter, &c.

INAPPLICATION (S.) a heedless negligence, laziness, or remissness.

INARTICULATE (A.) that cannot be perfectly known or distinguished by the voice or sound, confused, or indistinct.

INARTIFICIAL (A.) rude, unpolished, not according to art or accuracy.

INAUGURATE (V.) to admit, invest, or finish the ceremonial part of appointing any person to the discharge of some publick office.

INAUGURATION (S.) the publick ceremony performed at the crowning of a king, making a knight of the garter, &c.

INAUSPICIOUS (A.) that promises, threatens, or foretells something unhappy, that is likely to come to pass.

INBRED (A.) something that is conatural, or grows up with a person or thing.

INCA or YNCA (S.) the appellation of the *Peruvian* kings and princes of the blood.

INCALESCENCE (S.) the growing or becoming warm or hot by an internal agitation, motion, friction, or fermentation.

INCAMERATION (S.) the adding or uniting of some land, right, or revenue to the dominion of the pope.

INCA'MP (V.) to erect, pitch, or build tents or small huts upon or about any particular place; and is commonly spoke of an army's surrounding or besieging a city, town, or fortress, or lying in a readiness to oppose another army of a contrary interest, either by defending themselves or attacking the others.

INCA'MPMENT (S.) the fixing or lying of an army in a regular method in the field.

INCANTATION (S.) a ceremonious pronouncing certain words that are pretended or designed for witchcraft or enchantment, to raise familiar spirits, dead persons, &c.

INCAPABLE (A.) insufficient, not fit or able to do or perform a matter.

INCAPACIOUS (A.) that is pent up, or that wants proper room or sufficient space.

INCAPACITATE (V.) to disqualify, make unable or unfit to do a thing.

INCAPACITY (S.) the want of power, ability, or other qualification to act or perform any thing.

INCARCERATION (S.) the imprisoning or hindering a person of their liberty.

INCA'RNATE (V.) to cover or cloath with flesh; also to take the nature of man, or become flesh and blood, as Christ did when he descended from heaven, and was united to the body that was born of the *Virgin Mary*.

INCARNATION (S.) the act of assuming or taking the human nature, and uniting or adding to it as Christ did, by uniting the god head and manhood in one person; and in

Physick, it is the causing flesh to grow in, over, or upon wounds.

INCA'RNATIVES (S.) medicines that cause flesh to grow upon wounds or injured parts.

INCARTATION (S.) the chymist's term for purifying gold with silver and aqua-fortis.

INCENDIARY (S.) one who makes it his business to stir up, and foment quarrels, make and keep up misunderstandings and strife between private or publick persons; also one that privately sets peoples houses on fire.

INCENSE (S.) an aromatick and odoriferous gum that issues out of a tree, called by the Ancients *thuisifera*, the leaves whereof are like a pear-tree; in the dog-days they cut incisions in it, and so draw out the gum; the male sort is esteemed the best, which is round, white, and unctuous within, and kindles into a flame as soon as it is put or strewed upon the fire; the female is soft, more gummy, and less agreeable to the smell; both the *Heathens* and the *Jews* offered incense in their sacrifices; the *Jewish* priests morning and evening burnt incense, and upon the great day of expiation the high priest took up incense pounded, and ready to be put into the censer with a spoon, and threw it upon the fire the moment he went into the sanctuary, to prevent by its smoke his too curious looking upon the ark and mercy-seat; sometimes the sacrifices and fat of the victims offered, is called by this name, as 1 *Chron.* vi. 49.

INCENSE (V.) to make angry, provoke, or inflame a person, by doing something that is disagreeable.

INCENSORY (S.) the pan, instrument, or place in or upon which incense is burnt.

INCENTIVE (S.) a motive or reason why a person should do a particular action.

INCE'PTIVE (S.) a beginning or generative of something, as a point of a line, a line of a place, and a plane of a solid; in *Grammar*, those verbs that express the orderly process of actions are called *inceptives*.

INCE'PTOR (S.) a beginner or enterer upon any thing; and at the *University*, signifies one that has lately taken the degree of master, &c.

INCERATION (S.) with the *Apothecaries*, is the moistening any dry matter till it comes to the consistence of dough or soft wax.

INCERTITUDE (S.) doubtfulness, uncertainty, dubiousness, &c.

INCE'SSANT (A.) continual, without any stop, delay, or ceasing.

INCEST (S.) an unlawful marriage, or carnal conjunction of persons related within the prohibited degrees.

INCESTUOUS (A.) one that marries or commits the act of carnal copulation with a sister, daughter, or other prohibited person.

INCH (S.) the twelfth part of the measure commonly used among us, called a foot; also a small concession or agreement between parties.

Inc of Candle, a term in *Trade* for the method used for selling ships, large parcels of merchandize, &c. by putting them up at a certain price, in order to induce the persons present to bid more and more all the time an inch of candle is burning, at the expiration of which the highest bidder is the buyer.

INCH (V.) to inchoach, or get by a little at a time, some advantages over a person.

INCHANT (V.) to bewitch, charm, or lay a spell upon a person, by means of some unlawful practice or diabolical art, so that the person cannot act freely according to their choice and disposition; much of this nature appears in the writings of old authors, but the penetration and better information of latter times, by the advantage of the improvements made in natural philosophy and mathematics, demonstrates most of the famous boastings and stories of former times to be mere fiction, artifice, and delusion, to cheat and impose upon the more ignorant part of mankind.

INCHANTER (S.) one that has the art, skill, or power to do something natural or supernatural, to render my or your actions at his disposal, called also a magician, conjurer, sorcerer, &c.

INCHANTMENT (S.) any sort of spell, charm, or influence over a person, that takes away his natural liberty and choice.

INCHANTRESS (S.) a woman that does, or pretends to something extraordinary and supernatural, a witch, sorceress, &c.

INCH'SE or CHASE (V.) to let curious toys, jewels, stones, &c. finely in gold, silver, &c.

INCHIPIN (S.) in *Hunting*, is the lowest gut of a deer.

INCHOATE (V.) to begin, generate, or put a thing into motion or being.

INCIDENCE (S.) a meeting together; with the *Mathematicians*, it means the direction with which one body strikes or falls upon another, and the angle made by the line of direction upon the plane of the receiving body, is called the angle of *incidence*; with the *Opticians*, that point in which a ray of light does, or is supposed to fall on a piece of glass, is called the point of *incidence*.

INCIDENT (S.) an occasional or accidental matter or thing; in *Law*, it is something necessarily depending upon a matter superior or antecedent, as a court baron upon a manor, &c. In *Writing*, and particularly in *Poetry*, it is a pleasant and agreeable matter that may be introduced into the subject, as a natural consequence of something supposed or related to have been done by the principal actors, or flowing from the principal action.

INCIDENTAL (A.) the same with *accidental*, or happening by chance.

INCINERATE (V.) the chymists term for reducing vegetables into ashes for particular purposes, as fern to make glass, &c.

INCIRCLE (V.) to encompass within a circle, or to draw a circle round a person or thing.

INCISION or INCISURE (S.) a cut or gash in the flesh or other substance; a term particularly used by the *Surgeons*, who have knives of various forms, according to the purpose it is to be applied to, called *incision knives*.

INCITE (V.) to move, stir up, spur, set on, egg, or put forward.

INCITEMENT or INCITATION (S.) a motive, reason, or inducement for the doing or forbearing of a matter or thing.

INCIVILITY or INCIVILNESS (S.) rudeness, unmannerliness, contrary or opposite to the rules of civility and good behaviour.

INCLE (S.) a sort of tape used by women to tie their coats, aprons, &c. made of cotton; also a sort of cotton used by the weavers to shoot with silk or thread, in some sorts of broad goods.

INCLEMENCY or INCLEMENTNESS (S.) a harshness, unkindness of temper or disposition, severity, unmercifulness, sharpness, rigour.

INCLINABLE (A.) bending, yielding, prone, or agreeable to a thing.

INCLINATION or INCLINABLENESS (S.) the bent, or natural proneness of a person's disposition for, or towards any thing; with the *Mathematicians*, it is the tendency or leaning of one plane, line, or thing towards another, so as to make an angle at the point of contact; this is particularly studied and regarded by those who construct or make sundials, as may be seen in any treatise upon that subject.

INCLINE (V.) to bend, lean, favour, or shew respect to a person or thing.

INCLOSE (V.) to shut up, or surround a person or thing by a wall, bank, &c.

INCLOSURE (S.) a field, or parcel of ground parted from all others, by a wall, bank, &c.

INCLUDE (V.) to contain, comprehend, or take in.

INCLUSIVE (A.) a condition or expression, whereby several persons or things are taken in besides the principal.

INCOG or INCOGNITO (A.) hid, concealed, disguised, secret, unknown.

INCOGNITANCY (S.) heedlessness, thoughtlessness, carelessness.

INCOHERENT (A.) that does not hang, or is not united together, and is commonly applied to a discourse or speech that is a mixture of ill-suited matters, that have no regular dependence or connection upon or with another.

INCOMBUSTIBLE (A.) that cannot be burnt, or consumed by the fire.

INCOME (S.) an estate, revenue, or other profit, whereby a person maintains himself and

and family, and defrays those necessary and extraordinary expenses that do or may arise.

INCOMMENSURABLE or INCOMMENSURATE (A.) that cannot be measured; and with the *Mathematicians*, it is applied to those numbers and quantities that have no other exact or perfect divisor but unity, and the number itself, as 7, 11, 13, 23, &c.

INCOMMODE (V.) to hurt, disturb, or render a place or thing unfit, inconvenient, &c.

INCOMMODIOUSNESS or INCOMMODITY (S.) inconvenience, unfitness, troublefomeness.

INCOMMUNICABLE (A.) that cannot be imparted to another; also spoken of a person of an ungenerous, reserved temper, that will not be free to declare such useful things as he may be master of, in order to benefit others.

INCOMMUTABLE (A.) that is unalterable, or unchangeable by nature.

INCOMPACT (A.) that is not well ordered or disposed, that does not lie close and well together.

INCOMPARABLE (A.) that is beyond all comparison, that is extraordinary or exceeding in its nature, that admits of no equal.

INCOMPASS (V.) to hedge in or surround.

INCOMPASSIONATE (A.) that has no tenderness or compassion for the calamities or misfortunes of another; hard-hearted, &c.

INCOMPATIBLE (A.) that does not agree, suit, or is not fit for another.

INCOMPENSABLE (A.) that cannot be sufficiently rewarded or made amends for.

INCOMPETENT (A.) unfit, unable, unqualified, or improper.

INCOMPLETE (A.) imperfect, unfinished.

INCOMPUSITE (A.) a term used by the *Arithmeticians*, for such numbers as are made up and compounded of units only, that is, they are divisible by no other numbers but themselves and unity, and are called sometimes prime, and sometimes incommensurables, as 117, &c.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE (A.) that is beyond or above the understanding, comprehension, or conception of man.

INCONCEIVABLE (A.) that cannot be imagined, conceived, or thought.

INCONCINNITY (S.) unfitness, irregularity, ill-fashionedness.

INCONGRUOUS (A.) improper, disagreeable, unfit, unseemly.

INCONGRUOUSNESS or INCONGRUITY (S.) impropriety, disagreeableness, unfitness; with the *Physicians*, it is that property that hinders two fluids from mixing or uniting together, as water and oil, &c.

INCONNECTION (S.) a not joining, agreeing with, or regularly depending upon some other thing.

INCONSIDERABLE (A.) of little or no

value; also a very small quantity or space.

INCONSIDERATE (A.) rash, precipitate, hasty; also unreasonable, cruel, harsh.

INCONSIDERATENESS or INCONSIDERATION (S.) thoughtlessness, negligence, carelessness; also cruelty, harshness, unreasonableness.

INCONSISTENCE, INCONSISTENCY, or INCONSISTENTNESS (S.) disagreement, unsuitableness, irregularity.

INCONSISTENT (A.) contrary or disagreeable to a thing, irregular, unconnected, unsuitable.

INCONSOLABLE (A.) so full of, or overwhelmed with grief, that no advice or comfort can make cheerful or merry.

INCONSONANCY (S.) a disagreeableness, or unharmoniousness in sound.

INCONSTANCY or INCONSTANTNESS (S.) fickleness, changeableness, unsettledness.

INCONSTANT (A.) unfixed, wavering, unsettled, fickle, irresolute, not to be depended on.

INCONTESTABLE (A.) that admits of no dispute, that is plain and evident beyond all contradiction.

INCONTESTABLENESS (S.) the plain and evident certainty of a matter or thing.

INCONTINENT (A.) unchaste, impure, given to whoring.

INCONTINENTNESS or INCONTINENCY (S.) the act of unchastity, impurity, or whoredom; in *Physick*, it is the involuntary discharge of urine, or other natural purgations, that some weak persons are subject to.

INCONVENIENCE (S.) trouble, difficulty, or disturbance of any kind.

INCONVERSABLE (A.) that cannot be convers'd with, one whose weak parts, or high passions, renders him unfit for company.

INCONVERTIBLE (A.) that cannot be changed, transformed, or altered.

INCORPORATE (V.) to make into a mass, heap, lump, or mixture, by thoroughly uniting the particles of one body with those of another; and in a *Political Sense*, it signifies making or collecting the people of a borough, city, &c. into one body, by indulging them with particular privileges, for the better carrying on of trade.

INCORPOREAL (A.) that has no body, a spiritual being, as God, angels, the soul of man, &c.

INCORRECT (A.) faulty, defective, imperfect.

INCORRIGIBLE (A.) hardened, stubborn, that will not be reformed by any means.

INCORRUPT (A.) pure, undefiled, without taint, perfect, unblemished.

INCORRUPTIBLE (A.) that is not subject to vary, alter, change, decay, or waste.

INCOUNTER (V.) to struggle, dispute, fight, or engage with a person for the mastery.

INCOURAGE (V.) to cheer, hearten, back, support, or push forward.

INCREASE (V.) to enlarge, grow, or become more in number or quantity; also to improve, or become more learned, skilful, or greater in dignity.

INCREATE (A.) that had no beginning, but existed eternally and necessarily, as God.

INCREDIBLE (A.) that is past all reason, probability, or belief; and sometimes signifies only a very great number or quantity.

INCREDIBILITY or INCREDIBLENESS (S.) the act of unbelief, a slowness, hesitancy, or backwardness of giving credit to a thing; also the condition or state of a thing or action that puts it past all credit or belief.

INCREDULOUS (A.) difficult of believing, one that will not give credit to what he sees and hears, though supported by very good reasons and authority.

INCREDULITY or INCREDULOUSNESS (S.) a fixed, resolute disposition of suspecting or not believing any thing heard or seen.

INCREMENT (S.) an enlarging, encreasing, or growing bigger; also a particular term for a fluxion that is continually flowing and encreasing; and, according to *Leibnitz*, is a certain, fixed, infinitely small quantity; whereas, according to the *Newtonian* scheme, it is considered without any particular size, but as always arising, though both answers the same end; and when it is applied to a decreasing quantity, it is called its decrement.

INCRESSANT or INCRESCANT (A.) a term in *Heraldry*, whereby they express the increase of the moon from the new to the full.

INCROACH (V.) to invade, or take in part of another man's lands or property, to get advantage by degrees.

INCROACHMENT (S.) an usurpation, an irregular or unlawful advantage taken by one person upon or over another.

INCROACHINGNESS (S.) a covetous, niggardly, sponging disposition, one that is continually taking hold of all opportunities to get an advantage from, or over another.

INCROUTED (A.) inclosed or covered with a crust, or hard, dry matter, as a fore head with scabs, water with ice, &c. In *Architecture*, it is a column of brick, common stone, &c. cased over with agate, jasper, curious marble, or other valuable matter, neatly cemented together, so as to appear a solid of the covering matter.

INCRUSTATION (S.) a plastering or covering any thing over with some matter that will naturally or artificially grow or become hard, as the plaster called *terraz*, or any matter that encloses another, and is put into an oven, as a pye.

INCUBATION or INCUBITURE (S.) the brooding or sitting of hens upon eggs, in order to hatch or bring forth young ones.

INCUBUS (S.) among the *Witch- Writers*, is a supposed devil that assumes the body of a man, and has carnal knowledge of a witch; with the *Physicians*, it is a troublesome suppression of the animal spirits, commonly called the night-mare, that renders a person unable to stir or speak for a time, and seems as if he was pressed down, or lain upon by another person stronger than himself.

INCULCATE (V.) to instil, repeat often, or get by little and little into a person's mind or understanding, any thing that we would teach or have them remember.

INCULPABLE (A.) without fault, blameless, unrepreevable.

INCUMBENT (A.) lying, depending, or belonging to a person to do as his duty.

INCUMBENT (S.) a clerk or priest that resides upon, and performs the office of his cure.

INCUMBER (V.) to embarrass, trouble, fatigue, hinder, clog, or stop; also to take more business upon a person than he can well do or perform.

INCUMBRANCE (S.) hindrance, trouble, fatigue, stop, clog, &c.

INCUR (V.) to bring upon one's self the anger of another, by doing or forbearing something contrary to their inclinations.

INCURABLE (A.) that cannot be remedied, healed, cured, or amended.

INCURABLENESS (S.) the condition of being past remedy, cure, or help.

INCURIUS (A.) negligent, careless, without judgment or distinction.

INCURSION (S.) the inroads of one enemy's soldiers into the country of another; a waisting, spoiling, &c.

INCURVATION or INCURVATURE (S.) a bending, bowing, or making crooked; in *Opticks*, it is a ray of light any ways deviating from the right line, in which it would naturally have gone if the thickness of the medium through which it passes did not hinder or alter it; with the *Surgeons*, it is a swelling tumour or bunch on the back, or the forced and unnatural bending of a bone by a fall, blow, or other accident.

INDAGATION (S.) a strict, narrow, diligent search or enquiry into, or after a matter or thing.

INDAMMAGE (V.) to hurt or prejudice.

INDANGER (V.) to render liable, or expose to hazard, danger, loss, prejudice, or hurt.

INDEAR (V.) to win the love, or gain the affections of any person, by pleasant, agreeable, and kind behaviour.

INDEARMENT (S.) the act of rendering or making one's self esteemed, valued, or beloved, by winning carriage, and obliging behaviour.

INDEBTED (A.) obliged, or owing something to another.

INDECENT

INDE'CENT (A.) rude, immodest, unbecoming, irregular, or unseemly.

INDE'CENCY or **INDE'CENTNESS** (S.) all manner of immodesty, unhandfomeness, unseemliness, &c.

INDECLINABLE (A.) a term with the *Grammarians*, for those nouns that do not vary their endings.

INDECOROUS (A.) unhandfome, unseemly, undecent.

INDECORUM (S.) unmannerly, unseemly, or irregular behaviour.

INDEED (Part.) yes, truly, &c.

INDEFA'TIGABLE (A.) that cannot be wearied or tired with labour or application, is firmly bent and resolute in the pursuit of any thing.

INDEFA'TIGABLENESS (S.) continual diligence, or unwearied application.

INDEFEASIBLE or **INDEFEASIBLE** (A.) a *Law Term*, that signifies the matter is so well fixed, that it cannot be defeated or made void; this term many are fond of in their political disputes about succession to the crown, but our constitution is so happy, that with us it is to be understood in a qualified sense, according as the circumstances of times vary.

INDEFINITE (A.) unbounded, unlimited, unrestrained.

INDEFINITENESS (S.) the condition or state of any thing that cannot be limited, or is not bounded or restrained.

INDELIBLE (A.) that cannot be put or blotted out, or cancelled.

INDEMNIFY (V.) to save, keep, or bear harmless; to secure from charge or danger. &c.

INDEMNITY (S.) an exemption, insurance, safeguard, or protection from the damage or danger that may ensue from an act or person.

INDEMONSTRABLE (A.) absurd, false, a proposition whose truth cannot be proved or demonstrated.

INDENT (V.) to cut in notches, or waving in and out, as parchments are, on which deeds, and their counter-parts are wrote, in order to prevent frauds, by their matching or checking.

INDENTURE or **INDE'NTION** (S.) a cutting or growing in notches, like the edges of many sorts of leaves, or waving on the edges of paper, parchment, &c. also the name of a lease, deed, agreement. &c. so cut, which commonly begins with these words, *This indenture, &c.*

INDEPENDENT (A.) that which does not relate to, or depend upon another thing, as its cause; also a person or thing that is absolutely at liberty; also the name of a sect of Protestants, both in *England* and *Holland*, that deny all subordination in the ministry, and affirm, that every particular church or congregation has sufficient power to act and do every thing relating to religious government within itself, and is no ways subject or ac-

countable to other churches or their deputies, nor to their assemblies or synods; they say there is no absolute occasion for synods or councils at all, and that their resolutions are to be considered no otherwise than wise or prudent advices, not as decisions to be peremptorily obeyed; they affirm that one church may advise or reprove another, but has no authority to excommunicate or censure, &c. as to the general articles of faith and practice in all other matters, they agree with the generality of Protestants.

INDETERMINATE (A.) that is not particularly bounded, limited, or restrained; so with the *Algebraists*, those questions or problems that will admit of a variety of answers, are called by this name.

INDEVOTION (S.) a coldness or negligence in, or want of devotion, the not having a due regard for, at, or about religious matters, whether it proceeds from carelessness or irreligious principles.

INDEX (S.) a guide, pointer, or director; and when spoke of a *Clock*, means the hand, in a *Sun-dial* the stile, in a *Book* the table of contents, or reference where the principal heads are treated of; in the *Logarithms*, or *Algebraick Processes*, it is the exponent or figure that shews the number of places the absolute number consists of, or the power any quantity is raised to, &c. In the *Roman Church*, a catalogue of prohibited books is called the *index expurgatorius*.

INDIAN (S.) a native of *India*; also an appellation to any commodities brought from thence, as tea, muslin, &c.

INDICANT (A.) signifying, shewing, pointing out, or declaring.

INDICATE (V.) to signify, hint, shew, discover, or declare.

INDICATION (S.) a sign, symptom, hint, or prognostick.

INDICATIVE (A.) declarative, shewing, telling, or implying; and with the *Grammarians*, is the common name for their first rank of moods or manners of verbs, in which the assertion or denial of a thing is positively made.

INDICT (V.) to impeach, accuse, or prefer a bill of complaint against a person, as an offender or criminal, according to due course of law.

INDICTABLE (A.) a matter against which a bill of complaint may be legally brought in due course of law.

INDICTMENT (S.) a complaint made in a court of justice against a criminal or an offence.

INDICTION (S.) a *Chronological Term*, that implies a revolution of 15 years, which some affirm was a tax sett'd for 15 years; among the *Romans*, it sometimes signifies the convocation of an ecclesiastical assembly, as of a council or synod, and sometimes a civil one, as of a diet or parliament.

INDIFFERENT (A.) of small value or little consequence; also careless, or not solicitous whether an affair is so or not.

INDIFFERENCY or **INDIFFERENTNESS** (S.) a condition or state of mind whereby a person is not solicitous or earnest whether an affair succeeds or not.

INDIGENCY or **INDIGENTNESS** (S.) poverty, neediness, want, meanness, or low state of estate, condition, or fortune.

INDIGESTIBLE (A.) that cannot be digested into food or nourishment; also any thing so confused and disordered that it cannot be brought to regularity.

INDIGESTED (A.) rude, ill-disposed, not settled, raw, crude, confused, out of order, irregular.

INDIGESTION (S.) badness of stomach, want of regular digestion, out of order, confusion.

INDIGITATE (V.) to mark, shew, or point out plainly, to demonstrate, or infallibly prove any thing.

INDIGITES (S.) the old Hesthena name for their heroes or demi-gods; also a name formerly given to the inhabitants of *Aupurdan*, in the principality of *Catalonia* in *Spain*.

INDIGNATION (S.) scorn, disdain, anger, wrath, &c.

INDIGNITY (S.) an affront, or ill usage, a treating a person below or contrary to his merit or character.

INDICO or **INDIGO** (S.) an Indian drug of a dark, deep, blue colour, used by the *Dyers* to dye linen, woollen, silk, &c. blue, which is heightened by some other ingredient, as occasion requires; it is drawn from the leaves of a plant called by the *Spaniards* *anil*, by us *indigo*; when the plant is grown ripe, known by the juiciness and crispness of the leaves, they cut them down, and throw them into a vat, and cover them with water; these are bristled together for 24 hours space, at the top swims a scum of all manner of colours; then they draw or let off the water into another vessel, where they mass or stir it with six long poles fixed together on purpose; this is done till the water becomes of a deep green; after this the matter subsides of itself, and when it is well settled they pour off the water, then they take the *indigo*, and tie it up in small linen bags, and let it drain; that done, they put it in shallow wooden boxes, and as it dries they cut it in slices, and let them harden in the sun; it is also said to have abundance of physical virtues.

INDIRECT (A.) unfair, unjust, irregular or unlawful means or ways of doing any thing; also the doing any thing as it were backwards, or contrary to the common way.

INDISCERNIBLE (A.) unperceivable, that cannot be seen, hid, secret, &c.

INDISCERNIBLE (A.) that cannot be parted, divided, torn, or rent. Dr. *Mearns* contends very much for *indiscernible* atoms, &c. in his *Immortality of the Soul*.

INDISCREET (A.) unwise, foolish, mad, rash, silly, unadvised, un wary.

INDISCRETION or **INDISCREETNESS** (S.) rashness, folly, precipitateness, inconsiderateness.

INDISCRIMINATE (A.) not separated, parted, or put asunder, confused, mixed, jumbled, &c.

INDISPENSABLE or **INDISPENSIBLE** (A.) that cannot be forborn, or let alone, that must be done, that is really and absolutely necessary.

INDISPOSE (V.) to set a person against any thing, to render one unwilling to do a thing.

INDISPOSED (A.) set against a thing, unwilling or disliking of it; also sick, ill, or out of order of body or mind.

INDISPOSITION (S.) sickness, unwillingness, &c.

INDISPUTABLE (A.) past all contradiction, that cannot be denied, plain, evident, demonstrable.

INDISSOLVABLE or **INDISSOLUBLE** (A.) that cannot be melted or dissolved, loosened, broke, untied, or undone.

INDISTINCT (A.) confused, without regularity, order, or decency.

INDISTINGUISHABLE (A.) that is not, or cannot be known or distinguished.

INDITE (V.) to speak or write words, letters, or speeches for another.

INDIVIDUAL (S.) the self-same person or thing; also any thing that is not, or that cannot be separated or divided into parts.

INDIVISIBLE (A.) that cannot be divided, parted, or separated.

INDIVISIBILITY or **INDIVISIBleness** (S.) the capacity, state or condition of a thing that cannot be separated, parted, or divided.

INDIVISIBLES (S.) things that cannot be divided, as the souls of men, &c. with the *Geometricians*, they are much the same with increments; it was anciently called exhaustions, and is the infinitely small particles that bodies are supposed to be composed of, the invention of which is attributed to *Archimedes*.

INDOCILE or **INDOCIBLE** (A.) of a nature not capable or fit to be taught, improved, or instructed; dull, stupid, blockish.

INDOLENCY or **INDOLENTNESS** (S.) idleness, carelessness, negligence, remissness, inactivity.

INDORSE (V.) to write upon the back of a note, deed, or other instrument.

INDORSED (A.) a note or deed that has something wrote and signed by the proper person upon the back of it; in *Heraldry*, it is a bearing of fish, &c. with their backs to one another.

INDORSEMENT (S.) a proper writing upon the back-side of a note, bond, &c. sometimes called an assignment.

INDOW (V.) to bestow something upon another, as to settle an estate for the maintenance

nance of a school, hospital, church, or private person.

INDOWMENT (S.) a gift bestowed by one on another; also the accomplishments of the mind both natural and acquired.

INDRAUGHT (S.) a gulf or bay, running in between two lands from the sea, and which contains a large quantity of water fit for ships to ride safely in.

INDUBITABLE (A.) past all doubt, dispute, or question, plain, clear, demonstrable.

INDUCE (V.) to incline, move, persuade, lead, egg, or push on.

INDUCEMENTS (S.) reasons or persuasions, or motives for a person's doing or forbearing any thing.

INDUCT (V.) to introduce, lead, or put into possession, especially used at a parson's taking the possession of his church or living, by giving him the keys, by the bishop's commissary or deputy, &c.

INDUE (V.) to qualify, supply, give, bestow, or furnish with.

INDULGE (V.) to permit, humour, please, allow, wink at, or give leave, play with, or cocker.

INDULGENCE (S.) an allowance or permission of mere favour and goodness; in the church of *Rome*, it is a pardon for sins, and sometimes so extensive as to be for the past, present, and to come, wrote upon parchment, and sealed and signed by the pope or his delegates.

INDULGENT (A.) kind, favourable, tender-hearted, soft, mild, or gentle.

INDULTO (S.) a particular grant of the pope to any society, corporation, or private person to do something, for which without that privilege they would be prosecutable by the canon law; also a power granted to kings by the pope, to nominate persons to consistorial benefices; also a duty, tax, or custom paid to the king of *Spain*, for all such commodities as are imported from the *West-Indies* in the galleons.

INDURABLE (A.) that may be borne, suffered, sustained, undergone, or endured.

INDURATE (V.) to harden, to render or make stiff, stubborn, or obstinate.

INDURATE (A.) hard, inflexible, obstinate, stubborn, &c.

INDURE (V.) to bear, suffer, sustain, go through, to remain, continue, last, abide.

INDUSTRIOUS (A.) careful, diligent, laborious, pains-taking.

INDUSTRY or **INDUSTRIOUSNESS** (S.) close application, earnest and diligent minding or doing business, constant labour, or pains-taking.

INEBRIATE (V.) to fuddle, to intoxicate, or make drunk, and sometimes signifies encreasing, heightening, or promoting the natural pride of a person.

INEFFABLE (A.) that cannot be expressed in words, unutterable; in *Aristonetic*, the roots

of furd numbers are so called, because they cannot be found out or expressed, otherwise than by the sign.

INEFFICACIOUS, **INEFFECTIVE**, or **INEFFECTUAL** (A.) fruitless, vain, to no purpose, short, defective.

INELEGANT (A.) coarse, ordinary, mean, base, without beauty or art.

INEPTITUDE (S.) unfitness, incapacity, weakness, foolishness.

INEQUALITY (S.) the state or condition where one thing or person is superior, larger, longer, &c. than another.

INERGETICAL (A.) sluggish, heavy, dull, slow of motion, unactive.

INESCU'TCHEON (S.) a term in *Heraldry* for a small escutcheon that is borne within a great one, containing one fifth part of the field, and is borne within it as an ordinary; it is sometimes called a scutcheon of pretence, and then it carries the arms of a man's wife when he hath married an heiress.

IN ESSE (S.) with the *Philosophers*, is something that really is existing and perceptible by the senses.

INESTIMABLE (A.) too valuable, or of more worth than can be computed, reckoned, or esteemed.

INEVITABLE (A.) that can no ways be avoided, prevented, or shunned.

INEVITABLENESS (S.) unavoidableness, absolutely necessary, no ways to be shunned.

INEXCOGITABLE (A.) unconceivable, that can no ways be found out or thought of.

INEXCUSABLE (A.) unpardonable, that will admit of no palliation, softening, or excuse.

INEXHAUSTIBLE (A.) that cannot be emptied, or all taken away.

INEXORABLE (A.) that cannot be wrought upon by any prayers, tears, or intreaties whatever.

INEXPEDIENT (A.) unfit, inconvenient, improper.

INXPIABLE (A.) that cannot be satisfied, or atoned for.

INEXPLICABLE (A.) that cannot be explained, made plain, clear, or easy to be understood.

INEXPRESSIBLE (A.) beyond the reach of words, unutterable.

INEXPUGNABLE (A.) that cannot be conquered, or overcome by art, strength, or power.

INEXTINGUISHABLE (A.) that cannot be quenched, or put out.

INEXTIRPABLE (A.) that cannot be rooted out, or utterly destroyed.

INEXTRICABLE (A.) too difficult to be mastered, conquered, overcome, or got rid of.

INEXUPERABLE (A.) that cannot be exceeded, surpassed, or overcome.

INFALLIBLE (A.) out of the power or danger of erring, mistaking, or being deceived, absolutely certain, positive and true.

INFA-

INFAMOUS (A.) scandalous, wicked, notoriously bad, and opposite to virtue and honour.

INFAMY or **INFAMOUSNESS** (S.) scandal, bad report, or character; also the state or condition of those who live vilely or wickedly.

INFANCY (S.) the first state of human life or childhood; also the beginning of a state, city, art, science, or undertaking, before it is perfected.

INFANT (S.) In common Speech, means a young child, or one under seven years old; but in *Law*, all under twenty-one years old are so called.

INFANTA (S.) the appellation or name given to the daughters of the kings of *Spain* and *Portugal*.

INFANTE (S.) the son of the king of *Spain* or *Portugal*.

INFANTRY (S.) the foot-soldiery of any nation or army.

INFATUATE (V.) to charm, bewitch, besot, intoxicate, or overcome the reason of any person, so as to act contrary to their true interest or common sense.

INFATUATION (S.) delusion, strong or great prepossession in favour of any person or opinion, though in itself ridiculous.

INFECT (V.) to taint, poison, corrupt, spoil, or communicate a disease from one to another, to instil bad principles or opinions into a person.

INFECTIOUS (A.) of a poisonous, tainting, or corrupting nature.

INFEEBLE (V.) to render or make weak, or unable to do or perform a thing.

INFELICITOUS (A.) unhappy, unfortunate, unsuccessful.

INFELICITY (S.) trouble, vexation, sorrow, unhappiness, unsuccessfulness.

INFEOFFE (V.) to add, unite, join to, or enlarge the fee.

INFEOFFMENT (S.) a settlement in fee.

INFERR (V.) to draw, conclude, gather, or resolve upon something from a proposition or argument laid down.

INFERENCE (S.) a corollary, conclusion, argument, or resolution drawn from something that went before.

INFERIOR (A.) beneath, below, or under, both in respect of place and dignity, and also in number or quantity.

INFERIORS (S.) a term in conversation, for persons of a lower state, condition, or quality, as a knight to a duke, a squire to a gentleman, or a servant to his master.

INFERIORITY or **INFERIORITY** (S.) the state, rank, or condition of subordination.

INFERNAL (A.) hellish, devilish, of, or belonging to hell.

INFERNAL STONE (S.) in *Surgery*, is a continual caustick, sometimes called the silver cautery.

INFERTILE (A.) unfruitful, barren, dry, that does not bring forth or encrease.

INFERTILITY or **INFERTILENESS** (S.) the state or condition of barrenness, dryness, or unfruitfulness.

INFEST (V.) to trouble, plague, hurt, damage, annoy, or incommode, like thieves that frequent some one particular place.

INFIDEL (S.) one that does not believe or profess the truth; and with *Christians*, it is applied to the *Pagans*, *Turks*, &c. by the *Turks* to the *Christians*, &c.

INFIDELITY (S.) unbelief; also the condition or state of an obstinate rejecter of demonstrable truths; also unfaithfulness, dishonesty, or disloyalty.

INFINITE (A.) without any bounds, limits, end, number, or quantity, that can be comprehended, conceived, or understood, and sometimes means only indefinite; it is applied variously, sometimes to that which had no beginning, nor will have end; sometimes to that which had a beginning, but will have no end; sometimes it only signifies something very far off, or exceedingly near, a prodigious large number or quantity, or a very small one, &c.

INFINITE'SIMALS (S.) a term some *Mathematicians* use for fluxions.

INFINITIVE MOOD (S.) in *Grammar*, is so called, because no particular number or person is thereby expressed.

INFINITY, **INFINITENESS**, **INFINITUDE** (S.) boundlessness, unmeasurableness, unnumberableness, &c.

INFIRM (A.) weak, sickly, out of order, indisposed, decaying, crazy.

INFIRMARY (S.) an hospital, apartment, or lodging for sick people.

INFIRMITY or **INFIRMNESS** (S.) indisposition, weakness, sickness, craziness, feebleness.

INFIX (V.) to fasten or set one thing in another, as a jewel in a ring, &c.

INFLAME (V.) to set on fire, to kindle or excite an earnest passion or desire in a person, to provoke or stir up anger; also to promote or increase jealousy, misunderstandings, or quarrels.

INFLAMMABLE (A.) capable of being set on fire, of a combustible nature.

INFLAMMATION (S.) in *Physick*, is a burning heat, or very troublesome swelling or disorder, and frequently very pernicious and dangerous.

INFLAMMATIVE (A.) of a heating, burning, or inflammable nature or quality.

INFLATION (S.) a puffing or blowing up, or filling with wind.

INFLECT (V.) to bend, bow, or turn inward.

INFLECTION or **INFLEXION** (S.) a bending, bowing, or turning inwards; in *Grammar*, especially in the learned languages, it is varying the endings or terminations of nouns and verbs, according to the case, tense, mood, or number; in *Opticks*, it is the return or bending

- bending the contrary way, by the rays passing through a thicker medium; in *Geometry*, it is when a curve has gone its whole extent, and then bends or goes a contrary way.
- INFLEXIBLE** (A.) that cannot be moved, turned, bent, or rendered otherwise than it is; spoke also of an obstinate, resolute, stiff, determined, positive temper or person.
- INFLICT** (V.) to punish, lay a fine upon a person, or force or impose something upon him contrary to his inclination.
- INFLECTION** (S.) a punishing, a restraint or prohibition laid or executed upon a person.
- INFLUENCE** (S.) a power with, over, or upon, to cause to act, or bring forth.
- INFLUX** (S.) a flowing or running into, particularly of water agitated by the tides.
- INFOLD** (V.) to wrap up, or enclose one thing within another.
- INFORCE** (V.) to urge or prevail upon by threats, reasons, arguments, or presents; to compel, constrain, or oblige.
- INFORCEMENT** (S.) an additional reason why a thing should be done or let alone; also a compulsion or restraint.
- INFORM** (V.) to instruct, teach, acquaint, or make known.
- INFORM** (A.) without shape, ugly, irregular.
- INFORMATION** (S.) a declaration, telling, or making a thing known to a magistrate, a complaint; also instruction or teaching.
- INFORMER** (S.) one who instructs, teaches, or makes a thing known to another; but is commonly understood in an ill sense, for one that exhibits complaints to a magistrate, in order to get money.
- INFORTUNATE** (A.) unsuccessful, unhappy, unlucky, miserable, &c.
- INFORTUNES** (S.) with the *Astrologers*, are such planets as indicate ill success or unhappiness to the native, particularly *Saturn* and *Mars*.
- INFRACTION** (S.) an illegal and violent breaking into or through a compact, agreement, league, treaty, peace, &c.
- INFRA'NCHISE** (V.) to make or set free, to entitle a person to all the privileges of a community, society, or body politic.
- INFRA'NCHISEMENT** (S.) the act of making free, or entitling to the privileges of a common-wealth; also a releasing, discharging, or excusing from a debt, duty, or other obligation.
- INFRANGIBLE** (A.) durable, strong, lasting, that is not to be broken.
- INFREQUENT** (A.) seldom, rare, uncommon, that does not happen often.
- INFRINGE** (V.) to intrude, invade, or gain upon the property or privilege of another, to break in or violate the laws or customs.
- INFRINGEMENT** (S.) an invasion or encroachment upon, or violation of another's property.
- INFUSE** (V.) to put or steep in liquor, to insil, hint, or inculcate into the mind or opinion of another.
- INFUSION** (S.) a pouring or steeping one thing or liquor in or into another.
- INGAGE** (V.) to contend with, to fight; also to contract with or obligate.
- INGEMINATE** (V.) to repeat often, to double or encrease.
- INGERENDER** (V.) to beget, to cause to be produced or brought forth.
- INGENERABLE** (A.) that cannot be produced, brought forth, or begotten.
- INGENIOUS** (A.) artful, skilful, cunning, witty, exquisite, curious.
- INGENUITY or INGENIOUSNESS** (S.) the natural and improved disposition, skill, or parts of a person that produces fine works, writings, paintings, or performances of any sort.
- INGENUOUS** (A.) honest, sincere, plain, downright, free, without reserve, &c.
- INGLO'RIOUS** (A.) mean, base, dishonest, of bad reputation.
- INGOT** (S.) the name given by the refiners to a wedge of gold or silver, when melted, and run into a regular pig, bar, &c. and is of various weights at the humour of the owner.
- INGRAFT** (V.) to fix, put, imprint, or implant, to insil or cause to grow up in a person or thing.
- INGRAIL** (V.) to notch, dent, or cut in upon the edges of any thing.
- INGRATE** (S.) the hateful and reproachful name given to an unworthy, unthankful person, that does not make suitable returns for favours received.
- INGRATiate** (V.) to get into a person's favour by degrees; to do whatever is fit or proper to please, humour, and gain the approbation of another.
- INGRATITUDE** (S.) a neglect of duly thanking, or otherways rewarding a person for favours received from him; also a returning evil for good.
- INGRE'DIENTS** (S.) the several particulars of a composition, but most generally applied to physical preparations or medicines.
- INCRESS** (S.) an entrance into a place; with the *Astrologers*, it is particularly used for the sun's going into the first scruple of any of the cardinal signs, especially *Aries*.
- INGROSS** (V.) in *Trade*, is the same as to monopolize, or get all or the greatest part of any particular commodity together into one person's possession; in *Law*, it signifies to copy the rough draught of an instrument fair over in large writing, and commonly upon parchment, to render it both legible and durable.
- INGROSSER** (S.) he that copies or writes the rough draught of a deed, &c. fair over; also he that buys up or monopolises a commodity.
- INGURGitate** (V.) to swallow, devour, or swallow

- swallow any thing greedily ; whether it be meat or drink.
- INHABIT (V.)** to reside, live, or dwell constantly in a place.
- INHABITABLE (A.)** a place or country fit to dwell or live in.
- INHABITANT (S.)** a person that resides, or ordinarily dwells or lives in a place or house ; but in *Paris* & *Low*, they only who pay the several taxes, and are liable to serve offices, are called *inhabitants*, all others are termed inmates.
- INHARMONICAL (A.)** not according to the laws of harmony.
- INHIRE (V.)** to grow in, or stick very fast to.
- INHERENT (A.)** the quality or property of growing up with or in a thing.
- INHERIT (V.)** actually to possess or enjoy an estate, &c. that was my father's or other relations, by virtue or right of succession.
- INHERITANCE (S.)** a perpetuity in lands and tenements to a man and his heirs ; also an estate in possession, whether gained by purchase or succession.
- INHERITOR or INHERITRIX (S.)** the same with heir or heiress, he or she that holds lands, &c. by inheritance.
- INHESION (S.)** a sticking, cleaving, growing, or abiding to or in a thing.
- INHIBIT (V.)** to forbid, prohibit, charge, or warn, to let alone or forbear, to restrain, or hold in.
- INHIBITION (S.)** a restraint, prohibition, or check ; in *Law*, it is sometimes a writ to order a judge to proceed no farther in a cause before him ; and sometimes means the issuing a writ from out of a superior court to an inferior one.
- INHO'SPITABLE (A.)** churlish, niggardly, covetous, unkind, severe, uncivil.
- INHUMAN (A.)** fierce, savage, cruel, barbarous, contrary to the tenderness, love, and compassion that ought to adorn the human nature of all mankind.
- INHUMATION (S.)** a covering, burying, or interring ; in *Chemistry*, it is the covering of two pots set one upon another (the lowermost of which is full of small holes) with earth, and causing the vapours to sweat thro' in the distillation, by means of a wheel-fire ; also a digestion made by burying the materials in dung, or in the earth.
- INJECT (V.)** to cast or throw water or other cleansing liquor into a wound to clean it, by help of a squirt, syringe, or any other force.
- INJECTION (S.)** the casting, squirting, or throwing of liquor into a place or wound.
- INIMITABLE (A.)** beyond or above imitation ; and is commonly spoken of something exceedingly curious.
- INJOIN (V.)** to lay upon, command, or require.
- INJOY (V.)** to possess, take pleasure in, occupy, or use.
- INJOYMENT (S.)** satisfaction, pleasure, possession.
- INIQUITY (S.)** all sorts of sin, wickedness, and disorderliness.
- INITIAL (A.)** of or belonging to the entrance into, or beginning of a thing.
- INITIALS (S.)** a term in *Printing*, signifying those large ornamental letters put at the beginning of a book, argument, or subject.
- INITIATE (V.)** to enter, introduce, or instruct in an art, science, or business.
- INITIATION (S.)** an entrance or admittance into any business or art.
- INJUDICIOUS (A.)** unskilful, foolish, weak, or improper.
- INJUNCTION (S.)** an order or command ; in *Law*, it is a writ issued to give the plaintiff possession upon the defendant's non-appearance, grounded upon an order in chancery.
- INJURE (V.)** to hurt, damage, prejudice, wrong, or abuse.
- INJURIOUS (A.)** hurtful, prejudicial, abusive, contrary to right and justice.
- INJURY (S.)** an outrage, abuse, affront, or prejudice.
- INJUST (A.)** illegal, wrongful, offensive.
- INJUSTICE (S.)** arbitrary and illegal proceedings, unfair and dishonest practices.
- INK (S.)** a liquid commonly used to write with, for the most part of a black colour, though it may be of any other, as red, blue, &c.
- INK-HORN (S.)** a universal name to all sorts of small instruments, used for the holding and easy carriage of ink to write with, though they be made of silver, brass, &c.
- INKINDLE (V.)** to light, set on fire, break out into a flame ; also to foment or stir up a quarrel.
- INKLING (S.)** a desire, or hankering after ; also a hint or imitation.
- INKY (A.)** smutted, smeared, daubed, or covered over with ink.
- INLAND (A.)** far from the sea, in the middle of a country.
- INLAND BILL (S.)** in *Trade*, is one drawn and payable in the same city or kingdom.
- INLAND TOWNS (S.)** such as ships cannot come at or near, and that have not the advantage of water-carriage.
- INLARGE (V.)** to encrease or make bigger, to explain or expound a matter by many words, to make it clearly understood.
- INLARGEMENT (S.)** a making bigger, or adding something to a thing, matter, or subject ; also a setting at liberty or making free, or letting out of prison, &c.
- INLAY (V.)** to beautify or adorn things, by cutting away part of the ground in the form of flowers, birds, &c. and inserting or putting wood, gold, silver, precious stones, &c. of another colour, sort or kind in, to fill up and enrich it.
- INLET (S.)** an entrance or passage to a place or thing ; also a means of doing a thing.

INLIGHTEN (V.) to give light, to cause to understand, to clear up, or prove a matter.

INLIST (V.) to enter or enrol a soldier in the pay or service of a prince or state.

INLIVEN (V.) to give life, spirits, or courage to a person, to make brisk, airy, &c.

INMATE (S.) a person that occupies one or more rooms in a house under another, who is the possessor or owner of the whole.

INMOST (A.) that which is farthest or deepest in a thing.

INN (V.) to house, lodge, or set up at a public inn upon the road.

INN (S.) a publick house of entertainment for travellers; also the ancient names of noblemen, bishops, &c. great houses; and now applied to certain colleges or places where the students and practisers of the law constantly or accidentally reside.

INNS OF COURT (S.) are colleges for the entertainment of students and practitioners of the law; of these there are four principal ones in London, viz. the *Inner and Middle-Temple*, *Lincoln's-Inn* and *Gray's-Inn*; which with the two *Serjeants-Inns*, and eight *Inns of Chancery*, make a sort of law university; in the *Saxon* times, and after the conquest, till the reign of *Henry III.* the lawyers were generally clergymen, and afterwards the lord chancellors, lord treasurers, judges, and masters of the rolls were taken from among the clergy, but for the last century they have been wholly lay-men.

INNATE (A.) something born and growing up with a person; the contest about these principles or ideas is set in so clear a light by *Mr. Lock*, that none but thro' a resolute obstinacy can miss seeing the absurdity of the assertion.

INNAVIGABLE (A.) generally means such rivers, seas, or other waters that cannot be navigated or sailed upon by large ships.

INNER (A.) that which is in the middle, or farthest from the outside or entrance of a thing or place.

INNERMOST (A.) that room or place that is farthest from the entrance of a house, palace, &c.

INNOCENCE, INNOCENCY, or INNOCENTNESS (S.) harmlessness, free from guilt or fault, without any intention of fraud, simpleness, or plainness.

INNOCENT (S.) a fool, or half-witted, silly fellow; also one free from guilt or blame.

INNOCENT (A.) harmless, blameless, that is no ways guilty or concerned with wicked persons, &c.

INNOCENTS (S.) the children that were slain by the command of *Herod*, when he intended to kill our Saviour presently after his birth, in commemoration of which, the church hath appointed a festival to be celebrated in the week the 28th of *December*, in the east the 29th of *December*.

INNOVATE (V.) to introduce, bring in, or

practise new customs, opinions, or laws, after a slow, clandestine manner.

INNOVATION (S.) a new law, custom, alteration, or opinion sily brought in.

INNOVATOR (S.) one that changes or alters the old manners, customs, or fashions for new ones.

INNUENDO (S.) something to be understood, a hint or doubtful expression; in *Law*, it is the explaining, repeating, or fixing the sense of a doubtful or suspicious sentence, or nominating positively a particular person where there are several, and the repetition is not sufficiently clear.

INNUMERABLE (A.) that cannot be numbered, counted, distinguished, or told.

INOBSERVANCE (S.) heedlessness, carelessness, &c.

INOCULATION (S.) in *Gardening*, is an artificial operation, whereby the bud of one fruit-tree is grafted or set into the stock or branch of another, by which means different sorts of fruit are made to grow upon the same tree; in *Physick*, it is the transplanting a distemper from one subject to another, and particularly the small-pox, which is thus performed; the well person is first dieted and purged, and then two incisions are made, one in the muscular part of the arm, much about where illues are commonly cut, the other in the leg of the opposite side; then a small drop of well concocted variolous matter, choise from the distinct, or best sort of pustles, before the turn of the distemper, imbibed by two small doffils of lint are inserted into the incisions whilst the matter is warm, and so bound up with a bandage; after about two days the bandages are opened, the lint thrown away, and a fresh cole-wort leaf is daily applied upon the incisions, which usually grow sore, inflame and enlarge of themselves, and discharge matter more plentifully as the distemper arises. The eruptions generally appear within eight or ten days after the operation, during which time the patient is not confined or obliged to any strict regimen; great contests have been about this practice, for which the curious are referred to those who have wrote on both sides.

INOFFENSIVE (A.) harmless, quiet, just, honest, good-natur'd.

INORDINATE (A.) immoderate, extravagant, excessive, without any regularity or bounds.

INORGANICAL (A.) without proper or fit organs, parts, or composition.

INQUEST (S.) an enquiry or search into a matter or business, but more particularly in a judicious manner, by a jury; and sometimes the jury itself is so called, as at *Huck's-Hill* the grand jury is called the grand inquest; also the court for the determining complaints preferred by freemen of the city of *London* against one another upon account of debts un-

der 401. is called the court of *inquest*, but vulgarly the court of *conscience*.

INQUIETUDE (S.) uneasiness, restlessness, dissatisfaction, disquiet; in *Physick*, it is a convulsive motion of the muscles in the limbs, which occasions the patient to toss and roll about very restlessly and frequently.

INQUIRE (V.) to examine, search, look into, ask, demand, after or for.

INQUIRABLE (A.) that may or ought to be searched into, or examined after.

INQUIRY or INQUISITION (S.) a search into or after any thing, an examination, asking, or demanding; also the name of an ecclesiastical court in the church of *Rome*, called the *Holy Office*, particularly erected and used in *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Italy*, and the countries depending thereon, for the punishment of heresy; though other countries have had them, but upon account of the extraordinary severity and cruelty used in the punishment of those called offenders, it has been laid down in *France*, and many other countries that still retain the *Papish* religion. Take the following account of its rise and progress: Before the conversion of *Constantine the Great*, the bishops only examined into doctrines, and punished heresy with excommunication; but after the emperors became Christians, they ordained that such as were convicted and excommunicated, should be also banished and forfeit their estates; this continued till about the year 800, when the western bishops power was enlarged to the authority of citing persons to their courts, both to convict and punish them by imprisonment or penances; this continued till the 12th century, when heresy, as it was then called, being very much increased by the *Albigenses* and *Waldenses*, pope Gregory IX. in a council held at *Toulouse* in 1229, established new constitutions, committing the whole management to the bishops; but afterwards thinking these too indulgent, he gave the direction of his *inquisition* to the *Dominicans*, who for their cruelty were banished *Toulouse* by the inhabitants, so that this court was never firmly settled in *France*; all *Italy* received it, except the kingdom of *Naples*. This tribunal takes cognizance of *Heresy*, *Judaism*, *Mahometism*, *Sodomy*, and *Polygamy*. People stand in so much fear of it, that parents deliver their children, and husbands their wives to its officers, without daring to murmur in the least; the prisoners are shut up in frightful dungeons, where they are kept for several months till they accuse themselves, being never confronted by witnesses; their friends go in mourning for them as if dead, and dare neither solicit their pardon, nor come near them, and are frequently forced to fly the country for fear of being taken likewise; the power of the *inquisition* is very much curbed in *Venice*, where it seems rather a political instrument to preserve the state than the church; in the *Indies*, it is

extravagantly severe, for though there must be the oaths of seven witnesses to condemn a man, the depositions of slaves and children are allowed and taken, and the person is tortured till he condemns himself; the slightest expression against the church or *inquisition*-office, is a sufficient fault; in *Law*, an *inquisition* is the proceeding in matters criminal by the office of the judge, or by the great inquest before justices in eyre.

INQUISITOR (S.) one that makes an enquiry or examination into matters; in our *Law*, sheriffs, coroners, &c. are so called; but in the church of *Rome*, this officer is called *inquisitor-general*, first appointed by pope Urban IV. in 1263, whose power was enlarged so far at last by sundry popes, that in 1564 *Pius IV.* and afterwards *Pius V.* not only commanded all ecclesiastical persons to submit to him, but ordered all princes, judges, and other ministers of justice, to put the orders of the *inquisitor-general* in execution, whose business it is to preside over the inquisition courts, and judge of all matters of faith, heresy, doctrine, &c. all inferior officers are subject to him, and in *Spain* the king nominates, and the pope confirms him.

INQUISITIVE (A.) curious, busy, desirous of knowing much; also a busy-body, or one that troubles himself with other peoples concerns.

INRAGE (V.) to make angry, to stir up to wrath, to provoke or displease.

ENRICH (V.) to improve or make better, as farmers do land, masters their scholars, &c. also to increase or add to a person's substance, by gain in trade, gift of friends, &c. also to beautify or adorn, as writing-masters do great letters with flourishes, carvers by sculpture, painters by gilding, &c.

ENRICHMENT (S.) a making rich and beautiful by ornamenting a garment or other thing with gold, silver, precious stones, carving, painting, &c.

ENROAD or ENRODE (S.) the invasion or coming in of an army into the lands or territories of another to commit hostilities.

ENROL (V.) to enter or write down in a list or roll, commonly called registering, recording, or entering of a person or thing in a proper manner, as of apprentices in the lord mayor's court, recognizances, statutes, fines, &c. in the court of *Chancery*, *Exchequer*, *King's-Bench*, &c.

INSAURABLE (A.) incurable, past all hopes of recovery.

INSAINE (A.) sickly, out of order, mad, or distracted.

INSAURABLE (A.) of a temper not to be satisfied, or contented with any thing, unappeasable, extravagantly covetous, craving, or desirous of more.

INSCONCE (V.) to hide or enclose behind a small fort or defence, some part of an army that are appointed to keep or defend a pass.

INSCRIBE

INSCRIBE (V.) to write within or upon a thing; also to dedicate or offer a book, &c. to a person; in *Geometry*, it is the drawing one figure within another in such a manner, that the angles of the inscribed figure touch the angles or sides of the inscribing figure or plane.

INSCRIPTION (S.) something wrote or carved over, in, or upon a monument, tomb, medal, &c. and was originally intended to preserve the memory of famous actions among the ancients, and are still retained among us for the same purpose.

INSCRUTABLE (A.) that cannot be searched, or found out.

INSECT (S.) any creature that flies or creeps, that is not divided into joints and limbs, but surrounded with rings or divisions, capable of being separated without destroying life, as worms, &c. or may have the head easily separated from the body, and yet remain alive for a long time after, as bees, flies, &c. there are a very great variety of these creatures too tedious for me to enumerate.

INSECTATION (S.) a reviling, rating at, or following persons with bad or foul language.

INSECTATOR (S.) a slanderer, back-biter, reviler; also a prosecutor at law, or a litigious person.

INSECURE (A.) dangerous, hazardous, want of safety.

INSENSIBILITY or INSENSIBLENESS (S.) the state or condition of not perceiving or feeling, that has no idea of, or compassion for the wants, necessities, troubles, or difficulties of another.

INSENSIBLE (A.) that is void of sense, perception, tenderness, or knowledge.

INSEPARABLE (A.) that cannot be parted, or put asunder.

INSERT (V.) to put, bring in, graft, or place in or between.

INSERTION (S.) a putting in, a grafting, or placing between.

INSIDIOUS (A.) deceitful, treacherous, base, false, hollow-hearted, wily, insinuating.

INSIGHT (S.) knowledge, skill, or light into a matter.

INSIGNIFICANT (A.) of small or no value, esteem, or worth.

INSINUATE (V.) to wheedle, wind, or get one's self into the love, esteem, or affection of another, by sly, artful methods, and sometimes by belying the innocent; also to intimate, hint, or point out a matter, by speaking in a sort of disguised manner.

INSINUATION (S.) a sly, artful, disguised way of information, and creeping into favour by degrees.

INSINUATIVE (A.) of a temper or disposition that is apt to get the ascendancy over another, by obliging, humouring, and complying with what they perceive is agreeable to their disposition, humour, or inclination.

INSIPID (A.) tasteless, nothing worth, unfavoury; in *Writing*, it means a mean, spiritless, foolish performance.

INSIST (V.) to contend earnestly, or stand upon a matter strenuously, to urge, press, require, or demand a thing to be done, to continue or remain positive in one's designs, or pretensions; in *Geometry*, it is the angle of a segment standing upon the arch of another segment below.

INSLAVE (V.) to bring into bondage, to compel or force a person to drudge or work very hard.

INSNARE (V.) to draw or bring a person into trouble, by sly, artful, or cunning methods; to surprise, catch, or take at unawares.

INSOCIABLE (A.) of a surly, quarrelsome disposition, unfit for society or conversation.

INSOLATION (S.) a drying, bleaching, hardening, or whitening in the sun, as potters do their pans, or whittens their cloth.

INSOLENT (A.) proud, haughty, saucy, bold, imperious, domineering.

INSOLVABLE or INSOLVENT (A.) unable to pay, or make satisfaction.

INSOLVENTNESS or INSOLVENCY (S.) an incapacity or inability to pay debts, or satisfy those just demands that a person has upon one.

INSPECT (V.) to examine, strictly look into, or supervise.

INSPECTION (S.) a strict examination, narrow search into, or supervision of a matter.

INSPECTOR (S.) an examiner, surveyor, or person to whom the care and direction of any thing is committed.

INSPIRE (V.) to breathe into, to stir up or excite in a person's mind something very extraordinary, either contrary to, or above the natural abilities of men, by the influence of the holy spirit or power of God, whereby future events are foretold with the same certainty as past or present actions are known or related by those who are or were eye-witnesses thereof; in an *inferior Sense*, it means the spirit of emulation, whereby a person endeavours to equal or exceed another in the performance of some art, or to gain the respect, love, or applause of some person.

INSPIRIT (V.) to encourage, hearten, cheer up, or enliven.

INSPISSATE (V.) to thicken, as liquor by evaporation, or mixing sugar, &c. with it.

INSTABLE (A.) inconstant, irresolute, changeable, uncertain.

INSTABILITY (S.) fickleness, irresoluteness, changeableness, unfixedness.

INSTAL (V.) to compleat, finish, or put a person in possession of an office, benefice, &c.

INSTALLATION or INSTALMENT (S.) the act of putting into, or conferring upon a knight, bishop, &c. his honour, office, power, place, or authority.

INSTANCE (S.) a request, petition, desire, prayer,

prayer, &c. also a pattern, model, example, &c.

INSTANT (S.) in *Philosophy*, that momentaneous portion of time, in which we perceive no succession, or in which we employ only one idea of the mind, and is to time as a point to a line; in *common Speech*, it is that very particular time in which any action is done or performed.

INSTANTANEOUS (A.) now, immediately, without any succession of time.

INSTAURATION (S.) the restoring a person or thing to the state or condition he or it was formerly in; a repairing, amending, or renewing.

INSTEP (S.) the top, or upper part of the foot next to the leg, where the shoe is commonly buckled or tied.

INSTIGATE (V.) to egg, or spur on; to encourage, or put forward.

INSTIGATION (S.) persuasion, request, desire, encouragement, or abetting.

INSTIGATOR (S.) a promoter, encourager, mover, or abettor.

INSTIL (V.) to put in by a little at a time, to inculcate, intimate, or teach by degrees, as masters do their scholars.

INSTIMULATE (V.) to prick, push, or drive forward, to promote or egg on.

INSTINCT (S.) the natural propension or inclination that all creatures have to something in particular, and in birds, beasts, &c. is what is reason, desire, love, &c. in man.

INSTITUTE (V.) to ordain, appoint, command, or establish.

INSTITUTES (S.) principles of an art or science; ordinances, laws, precepts, or commandments of a king, bishop, church, &c. also the first part of the four volumes of the civil law, made by the command of the emperor *Justinian* for the benefit of young students; also the name of several *English* law-books that contain a body of law, as *Wood's Institutes*, &c.

INSTITUTION (S.) an establishment, appointment, or command; also education or instruction; and in *Church Affairs*, it is the act of the bishop or his commissary, whereby any clerk or priest is invested with the spiritualities of a rectory, vicarage, or parsonage.

INSTRUCT (V.) to teach, inform, or make wiser or better than a person was before.

INSTRUCTION (S.) direction, teaching, education, command.

INSTRUCTIONS (S.) particular heads, directions, or manners of behaviour given to a person that has the management of any affair of consequence for another, as an ambassador, &c.

INSTRUCTIVE (A.) of an informing, helping, teaching, directing nature or disposition.

INSTRUMENT (S.) any sort of tool to work with, as a hammer, saw, chisel, &c. also a proper person to do or bring about a matter or business; but in a particular manner, all

sorts of musical instruments; also a deed of conveyance, or other law-matter that contains certain agreements between different parties.

INSTRUMENTAL (A.) helpful, or conducive to the performing certain affairs or business.

INSUCCATION (S.) in *Pharmacy*, is the moistening of drugs with the juice of violets, roses, &c.

INSUCCESSFUL (A.) unfortunate, that does not succeed or prosper, that is disappointed in a thing.

INSUFFICIENCY or INSUFFICIENTNESS (S.) the want of power, capacity, ability, &c. for the doing of any thing.

INSUFFICIENT (A.) not capable or able to do or perform a thing, unequal to the business undertaken or required.

INSULT (V.) to affront, abuse, assault, mock, shame, jeer, or make sport of.

INSULT (S.) an affront, abuse, or assault.

INSUPERABLE (A.) too great or difficult to be conquered or overcome, invincible.

INSUPPORTABLE (A.) that cannot be borne with, sustained, or undergone.

INSURANCE (S.) a protection or assurance from loss or damage from fire, or the sea, for which people pay a small sum of money to an office or otherwise, according to the state or condition of the matter or thing insured.

INSURE (V.) to give money to be protected from, or have the damage made good that may happen; also to protect, defend, or make good from damage or hurt that may happen by fire, the sea, &c.

INSURER (S.) a person that enters into obligation, to make good any loss that may be sustained by fire, water, pirates, &c. for a certain premium paid by the owner for that purpose.

INSURMOUNTABLE (A.) that cannot be got over, vanquished, or overcome.

INSURRECTION (S.) a rising, uproar, riot, or small sort of civil war or rebellion among the populace, upon account of something very disagreeable done or required by the magistrates.

INTAIL (V.) to fix an estate upon certain persons that are to succeed hereditarily, and that cannot be kept from it by any deed or conveyance of the present possessor, without their own consent.

INTAIL (S.) the person or persons who have a legal right to enjoy an estate after the death of the present possessor.

INTANGLE (V.) to tease, perplex, or make an affair very difficult, irksome, or uneasy.

INTANGLEMENT (S.) an uneasiness of circumstances, an embarrassment or troublesome difficulty.

INTEGER (S.) in *Arithmetick*, signifies some one whole thing, as a horse, a man, a pound, a ton, &c.

INTE.

INTEGRAL (A.) whole, compleat, intire, without parts or fractions.

INTEGRATE (V.) to renew, restore, revive, or make whole, to put into the same condition that a person or thing was in before.

INTEGRITY (S.) sincerity, plainness, honesty, truth, and simplicity.

INTEGUMENT (S.) the *Surgeons* term for the skin or other membranes that cover either the whole body, or any particular parts.

INTELLECT (S.) the rational soul, or faculty of discerning or judging.

INTELLECTUAL (A.) that belongs to the mind, soul, or understanding.

INTELLIGENCE (S.) the information or correspondence that a state or merchant receives or holds with persons in foreign courts or countries, relating to the condition of the state or trade, that is or may be carried on there; also the skill, knowledge, or judgment a person may have in any art, science, or business.

INTELLIGENCER (S.) a spreader, informer, or teller of news.

INTELLIGENCES (S.) angels, or other spiritual beings.

INTELLIGENT (A.) of a good capacity, or ready wit to take in, understand, or perceive the instructions that are given, or business talked about; also one well skilled in any art, science, or business.

INTELLIGIBLE (A.) that may be easily perceived or understood.

INTEMPERANCE or INTEMPERATENESS (S.) a riotousness, or disorderly living, whether it be applied to eating and drinking, or government, rule, or behaviour.

INTEMPERATE (A.) irregular, disorderly, immoderate.

INTEMPERATURE (S.) a disorderly disposition of the air, humours of the body, &c.

INTEND (V.) to design to do something hereafter, to mean, or purpose; also to supervise, rule, or govern.

INTENDANCY (S.) the power, office, rule, or government of an intendant.

INTENDANT (S.) a governor, supervisor, or director.

INTENDMENT (S.) the real, true, and just meaning or design of a person, word, or action.

INTENSE (A.) excessive, or very great.

INTENT or INTENTION (S.) the design, meaning, or purpose of a person; in *Philosophy*, it is the degree of any quality increased very much; in *Physick*, it is a certain method of cure formed in the mind of the physicians, from a due consideration of the symptoms, &c.

INTENT or INTENTIVE (A.) fixed, or closely applied to, or upon any thing.

INTENTIONAL (A.) something belonging to the design, purpose, aim, or intention of a person.

INTERCALATE (V.) to put something in between others, as with us a day in the month of *February* between the 24th and 25th days in every four years, in what we call leap-year; so the *Jews*, in like manner, used to add a 13th month to their lunar year, at the end of every two or three years, because in the circle of 19 years there are seven of 13 months each, and the rest but 12 months, and this was done between *February* and *March*, and this was called the first and second *Adar*.

INTERCALARY DAYS (S.) those added upon extraordinary occasions, to make the time even; in *Physick*, they are the 3, 5, 9, 13 and 19, in which, by the violence of the disease, nature is provoked to throw off her load unseasonably, by the vehemency of the fit, or some external cause.

INTERCALATION (S.) the act of inserting or putting a day, month, &c. to the common computation at the end of some certain period of time, to regulate some deficiency.

INTERCEDE (V.) to pray, beg, or desire a favour for another.

INTERCEPT (V.) to stop, prevent, hinder, or take by surprize, as when one state or kingdom takes away, opens, or delays the post or packets of letters going to another, &c.

INTERCEPTED (A.) stopped, hindered, caught, or taken prisoner; in *Mathematics*, something taken, contained, or comprehended between two others, as an angle between two lines, &c.

INTERCESSION (S.) a coming in between two parties, to beg, pray, or desire a favour for one that has offended; a mediation.

INTERCESSOR (S.) a mediator, or one that prays or desires favours in behalf of another.

INTERCHANGE (V.) to mutually exchange, or reciprocally return the same kind of things on both sides, whether they be compliments, writings, &c.

INTERCISION (S.) a cutting off between.

INTERCOLUMNIATION (S.) the distance or space that one pillar or column in a building is off or from another.

INTER-COMMONING (S.) the joining or feeding upon the commons belonging to two different manors promiscuously, as tho' they were only one common and one manor.

INTERCOURSE (S.) a free and mutual correspondence between different persons.

INTERCURRENT (A.) the running between two lands, as a river.

INTERCUTANEOUS (A.) that is or lies between the flesh and the skin.

INTERDICT or INTERDICTION (S.) an ecclesiastical censure which the church of *Rome* pretended to a right to pronounce against all those who would not comply with her wicked usurpations; which consisted in a forbidding the administration of the sacraments, and the performance of all other divine

wine services to a kingdom, province, or town; which is said to take its rise in the ninth century, and more frequently exercised in *France, Italy, and Germany*, than elsewhere, upon account of the princes and great men, who before were but governors, making themselves absolute masters of those provinces, and the bishops and pope perceiving they slighted personal excommunication, took upon them to put the *interdict* in practice, by which they were permitted only to baptize infants, take confessions, and give absolution to dying penitents; these *interdicts* occasioned abundance of blood to be shed, of which *England* is a fatal instance in the 13th century.

INTEREST (V.) to concern one's self in an affair, to espouse the cause of another.

INTEREST (S.) the premium or reward paid by a borrower to a lender for the use of a certain sum of money a certain time; and by *Arithmeticians*, it is put under two heads or classes, the one called *simple interest*, or purely the bare interest of the sum lent for any quantity of time, according either to a fixed rate for a fixed time, as appointed by the laws of the land (which is here in *England*, at this time, five pounds for the use of one hundred pounds one year) or according to the private or publick contracts of private persons, or publick bodies or corporations, as in the *India* company they have some bonds at three per Cent. interest, and others at three and a half, &c. the other is called *compound interest*, or interest upon interest, which is when a person that has borrowed a sum of money, and can neither pay off the principal nor interest, consents, that as the interest becomes due, it shall become a principal, and so both the principal and interest continually increases; but this is seldom used otherwise than in the consideration of buying annuities, places for life, or estates.

INTEREST (S.) the concern, right, title, advantage, power, or benefit that a person has in any matter or business.

INTERFECTION (S.) the killing, slaying, or destroying a person.

INTERFECTOR (S.) a killer, wounder, slayer, or destroyer; and in *Astrology*, it is the position of a destroying planet, either 5 degrees before the cusp, or 25 after it in the eighth house.

INTERFERE (V.) to concern one's self with another's business, to meddle with, to clash or disagree, or come between a thing, person, or affair.

INTERJA'CENT (A.) cast, thrown, or lying between two or more different persons, places, or things.

INTERJECT (V.) to cast, throw, or lay between.

INTERJECTION (S.) a *Grammatical Term* for a sudden and abrupt crying out, &c. where a person, through surprize, or for want of time and reflection, makes use of but one

word to express a great many, the meaning of which is to be understood by the various circumstances, manner of expression, &c. and are sometimes called adverbs, sometimes conjunctions, &c. and throughout this work all those classes are called particles.

INTERIM (S.) a name given to a formula, or kind of confession of some articles of faith obtruded upon the Protestants after *Luther's* death, by the emperor *Charles V.* when he had defeated their forces; so called, because it was only to take place in the *interim*, till a general council should have decided all points in question between the Protestants and the *Roman Catholics*.

INTERIM (Part.) during a certain space of time, or in the mean while that something is done or forborn.

INTERIOR (A.) the inward or inmost part of a place or thing.

INTERLA'CE (V.) to insert or put in between or among.

INTERLARD (V.) to lard or put pieces of fat between the lean parts of a piece of meat.

INTERLEAVE (V.) to put additional leaves into a book between the written or printed ones, to make notes or observations upon.

INTERLINE (V.) to write between two lines already written something that was left out, or proper to explain what is written; also to put, write, or print one line of *Latin* and one of *English, French*, or any other language alternately, that is the translation or sense the one of the other, to make the unknown language known to the ignorant or unlearned.

INTERLINEARY (A.) a book, letter, deed, &c. that has something written between the regular lines, either for explanation or correction; also the method of printing Bibles, &c. in different languages, with one line of one tongue, and another of another, &c.

INTERLINEATION (S.) the writing one or more lines between the lines of a deed, letter, or other writing, after the former was wrote, either to explain what was before written or omitted.

INTERLOCUTION (S.) a speaking at the same time, or while another is speaking, an interruption or breaking in upon another's discourse; in *Law*, it is a determining some smaller matter relating to a cause, before the whole or general cause can be decided, for the benefit and advantage of the cause itself, without relating to the principal matter of right or other part of the dispute.

INTERLOPE (V.) to intrude or thrust one's self into a business or matter where we have no right.

INTERLOPERS (S.) hangers on, retainers to, or dependers upon other people; also meddlers, busy-bodies, intruders into other mens possessions, rights, or properties, as the exercising a trade or profession without legal

servitude or permission, and bearing the common charge, hazard, and trouble relating thereunto, or conforming to the rules, orders, and by-laws of the company or corporation, who have a charter for the more effectually and advantageously carrying on, and improving such a particular part of trade or commerce, &c.

INTERLUCA'TION (S.) the cutting down, or lopping off branches, to permit or let in the light between trees that grow too thick, and render the walk or grove below gloomy.

INTERLU'CENT (A.) shining or giving light between.

INTERLUDE (S.) in a *Play*, is any sort of amusement or diversion between the acts, while the actors change their dress to perform the remaining parts, as singing, dancing, &c. in *Musick*, especially in *Church Musick*, and other vocal performances, it is the voluntary overture, or other performance upon one or more instruments, to give the quisters or songsters time to recover breath, &c.

INTERLU'NIUM (S.) that space of time between the old and new moon, or that wherein she makes no visible appearance with us.

INTERME'DDLE (V.) to concern one's self in another's business or affairs.

INTERME'DIA (S.) in *Tragedies* and *Comedies*, is that which is played or sung between the acts, to divert the spectators; after the *Romans* took away the chorus, instead thereof they introduced their *Mimi* and *Embolaries*; the *Mimi* were a sort of persons that acted a dumb comedy, and expressed their meanings by their gestures without words, and the *Embolaries* did the same by their songs and jests; we now call these *interludes*, which see.

INTERME'DIATE (A.) something that lies betwixt any two things; but commonly means the space of time that passes between any two actions.

INTERMESSES (S.) in *Cookery*, are certain courses set on the table between the principal dishes.

INTERMEW'ING (S.) in *Falconry*, is the act of a hawk's mewing, from the beginning to change her coat till the turn white.

INTERMINATED or **INTERMINABLE** (A.) unbounded, unlimited, without any end of time, place, or course, a term used by *Camus* in his doctrine of decimal fractions.

INTERMINGLE or **INTERMIX** (V.) to mix or put together several sorts of persons or things.

INTERMIT (V.) to rest, cease, or forbear for a time, and then begin or return again.

INTERMISSION (S.) a cessation, leaving off, or discontinuance.

INTERMITTENT (A.) that leaves off for a while, and then begins again, as fevers do that return at certain periods, as after one day, two days, &c.

INTERMIX (V.) to put or mingle several things together.

INTERMIXTURE (S.) the act of mixing several things together; also the mass so mixed.

INTERMUR'AL SPACE (S.) the space or distance contained between two walls.

INTERNAL (A.) inward, on the inside, or within a person, place, or thing.

INTERNAL ANGLES (S.) in *Geometry*, are those made by the crossing of two right lines parallel to one another by a right line crossing the parallels, and are those contained within the space of the parallel, and of each side the crossing line.

INTERNAL DIGESTIVES (S.) in *Physick*, are those medicines that are prescribed to prepare the body by purgation, to render the humours fluid, &c. by thinning the clammy and tough substance, and tempering the sharp humours, &c.

INTERPLEAD (V.) in *Law*, is to try a point which accidentally falls out before the determination of the main cause, as when two persons prove themselves to be heirs to the same estate or lands, so that it is doubtful who ought to have possession given him, in this case the prior or superior right must be first tried, to determine which is the right heir, &c.

INTERPOLATE (V.) to foist or crowd in, to alter or change some word, sentence, or paragraph in an original deed, manuscript, &c.

INTERPOLATION (S.) a foisting or crowding in, a charging, altering, or falsifying a part of an original copy; also the matter so changed, altered, or put in.

INTERPOLATOR (S.) one who changes, alters, or falsifies an original copy.

INTERPOSE (V.) to come in between, or meddle with the affairs of another.

INTERPOSITION (S.) the acting or stepping in between, or meddling with the affairs, business, or concerns of another.

INTERPRET (V.) to expound, explain, translate, or make known what is expressed in another language, or in dubious and enigmatical terms.

INTERPRETABLE (A.) that is capable of being explained, cleared up, or made known.

INTERPRETATION (S.) an exposition, comment, translation, or explanation.

INTERPRETER (S.) one that unfolds, explains, or makes known what was dark, hid, or contained in a strange language, or doubtful words; and is generally understood of one that attends ambassadors, or foreigners, that cannot speak the language of the country where they are, and so employ some-body to speak for them.

INTERR (V.) to bury a dead person after the manner, and with the funeral pomp of any particular country.

INTERMENT (S.) the act of burying, or putting persons under ground, after the mode or fashion of any particular country.

INTER-

INTERREGNUM (S.) in *Monarchical Kingdoms*, that space of time from the death of one king to the succession of another; which, in *Hereditary Kingdoms*, is properly speaking none at all; but in *Elective Ones*, it is till the new king is chose and confirmed, as in *Poland*.

INTERREX (S.) a regent, who in elective kingdoms governs from the death of one king to the election and confirmation of another; this office was used much among the *Romans*, as well while their government was a kingdom as a commonwealth, but after it became an empire this office ceased.

INTERROGATE (V.) to examine or ask questions of another person, in order to find out the truth, and is the method of proceeding in the bishop's court, and in the court of Chancery.

INTERROGATION (S.) an examination or questioning; also the name of a point or stop made use of at the end of a sentence that asks a question, marked thus (?).

INTERROGATIVE (A.) questioning, asking, demanding, or examining.

INTERROGATORIES (S.) questions; and in *Law*, are such proper ones as the prudence of a duly authorized magistrate asks for the discovering and finding out of the truth of any matter in dispute.

INTERRUPT (V.) to disturb, hinder, stop, break off, or discontinue.

INTERRUPTION (S.) a disturbance, hindrance, breaking off, or discontinuing.

INTERSCRIBE (V.) to interline or write in between what was before written, either to supply an omission, or explain a difficulty, &c.

INTERSECT (V.) to cut off a part between the extremes of any thing.

INTERSECTION (S.) a cutting off from between the extremes; in *Mathematics*, it signifies the crossing or cutting of one line or plane with or by another.

INTERSEMINATE (V.) to sow among, or between.

INTERSOIL (S.) in *Husbandry*, is the laying one kind of soil or earth upon another.

INTERPERSE (V.) to mix, scatter, or sprinkle here and there, up and down, in all parts or among.

INTERSTICES (S.) small or little spaces between the component parts of a body, or any matter, which are greater or lesser according to the density or rarity of the matter.

INTERTEXTURE (S.) the weaving, mixing, or composing of any thing between another, as a checked cloth, &c.

INTERVAL (S.) the space or distance between two extremes, and sometimes relates to time, as from childhood to manhood, &c. and sometimes to place, as the space between one man, tree, house, &c. and another; in *Music*, it is the difference between any two tones or notes, as they are graver or acuter

the one than the other, and this, as it is greater or lesser, constitutes what is called chords or discords.

INTERVENE (V.) to come in between accidentally, or by chance, to thrust or put one's self into an office, to meddle or concern one's self with other people's business.

INTERVENTION (S.) a voluntary interposition, or concerning one's self with others affairs.

INTERVIEW (S.) the meeting of princes or great persons, upon some extraordinary affair; also the meeting together by appointment of any others universally.

INTERWEAVE (V.) to weave, mix, or put in between or among, things of one sort with those of another.

INTESTATE (A.) spoke of one that dies without making a will, which formerly was esteemed a very infamous thing, because by the decrees of the ancient councils every one was to leave a part of their effects to be distributed to pious uses; and that this should not be neglected, the parish-priests were enjoined to exhort dying persons to confess their sins, and dispose of some part of their estate to the church or poor, which custom prevailed so far as to deny absolution and the sacrament to those who refused to comply with this advice; and if any died *intestate*, he was looked upon as a murderer of himself, and it was thought reasonable that their assets should be forfeited to their respective lords, especially if they lay any time sick, and did not die suddenly; it being deemed scandalous not to leave a religious legacy, it was decreed that the bishops, for the interest of the persons so deceased, should make some charitable distributions out of his estate, and for this reason, they were to have the administration of his goods and chattels, to satisfy his creditors, and to perform every thing in the same manner as if they had been executors by will; but the covetousness of the temporal lords put them upon seizing this privilege themselves, alledging that as *intestate* persons were esteemed *felos de se*, their goods and chattels were forfeited to them, and so neither paid the debts of the deceased, nor gave alms of any part of them; this occasioned the *English* bishops to complain of them at a council at *Lambeth* in 1261, and at a council in *London* in 1342; this custom of the secular lords seizing their vassals goods was afterwards practised by bishops with respect to their clergy, and by the popes with respect to their bishops.

INTESTINE (A.) within, inward.

INTESTINES (S.) the bowels, entrails, guts, or inward parts of any creature.

INTESTINE WAR (S.) is a war carried on within a city, county, or kingdom, by one part of the inhabitants against the other, sometimes called a civil war.

- INTHRA'L (V.)** to bring into trouble, bondage, affliction, slavery, or servitude.
- INTHRA'LEMENT (S.)** bondage, servitude, trouble, affliction, uneasiness.
- INTHRO'NE (V.)** to seat, put, or invest with or upon a throne, to give the kingly or supreme power to any person.
- INT'ICE (V.)** to draw, allure, persuade, or bring over a person to do something by fair speeches, or flattering promises.
- INT'ICEMENT (S.)** an allurement, or drawing in by fair speeches, or flattering promises.
- INTIMACY (S.)** the freedom with which friends, relations, and familiar acquaintance use one another; also knowledge, acquaintance, friendship.
- INTIMATE (V.)** to hint, to give notice by signs, to speak at a distance, to shew or signify what is desired to be done.
- INTIMATE (A.)** familiar, well-acquainted with, or known to.
- INTIMATE (S.)** a particular friend or acquaintance with whom a person is very free, and consults upon all occasions.
- INTIMATENESS or INTIMACY (S.)** particular freedom, strict friendship, great familiarity.
- INTIMA'TION (S.)** a private or secret hint or declaration of something not publicly known.
- INTIMIDATE (V.)** to frighten, dishearten, put in fear, dispirit.
- INTIRE (A.)** whole, compleat, perfect, without mixture, alteration, adding to, or taking from.
- INTITLE (V.)** to make or give a right, claim, or demand to a thing; also to name or call a thing or person by some distinguishing character.
- INTITLED (A.)** having a right, claim, or demand to an estate, goods, &c. also a name or character to call by.
- INTO' (Part.)** within, or in the inside or middle of a place or thing, and commonly means the action of moving or going into a house, city, &c.
- INTOLERABLE (A.)** unsufferable, that cannot or ought not to be allowed, borne, permitted, or suffered.
- INTOMB (V.)** to inclose, bury, or put into a tomb or sepulchre.
- INTONA'TION (S.)** in *Musick*, is the giving the pitch, tone, or key of the song or composition.
- INTOXICATE (V.)** to fuddle, make giddy or drunk, to poison or bewitch either the body or the mind, by filling it with strange, whimsical notions.
- INTOXICA'TION (S.)** a making drunk, fuddling, or bewitching.
- INTRA'CTABLE (A.)** not to be taught, managed, governed, or ruled.
- INTRAILS (S.)** the guts, bowels, &c. of any living creature.
- INTRAN'CED (A.)** cast into a swoon or trance, or a seeming state of insensibility, without reflexion or motion, and sometimes means being in a dream or vision, &c.
- INTRA'NSITIVE (A.)** a *Grammatical Term*, for such verbs as do not pass their signification upon the substantive that stands next after it.
- INTRA'P (V.)** to catch in a snare, gin, or trap, to watch what words shall come out of another's mouth, and to ask questions on purpose to lay hold of the answer to another's disadvantage.
- INTREAT (V.)** to beg, pray, or desire earnestly, to supplicate or humbly request something.
- INTRE'ATY (S.)** an humble or submissive begging, praying, or desiring something of another.
- INTRENCH (V.)** to fortify a camp, army, &c. with a trench, ditch, or rampart; also to usurp, encroach, or get by degrees.
- INTRENCHMENT (S.)** a defensive work made to secure a post, an army, &c. against the attacks of the enemy, and is sometimes a ditch, and sometimes a breast-work; also an incroachment, or unfair and illegal going into or upon another man's property.
- INTREPID (A.)** without fear, dauntless, resolute, that no danger can terrify.
- INTREPIDNESS or INTREPIDITY (S.)** courage, boldness, resoluteness, fearlessness, undauntedness.
- INTRICATE (A.)** difficult, perplexed, intangled, hard to be done or understood.
- INTRICATENESS or INTRICACY (S.)** difficultness, perplexity, intanglement.
- INTRIGUE (S.)** an assemblage of events or circumstances occurring in an affair, and perplexing or troubling the persons concerned therein; it is sometimes applied to the design or plot of a play; but the common and most usual acceptation is when an amour or love-affair is carried on by parties who are otherwise engaged, as between the wife of one man, and the husband of another woman; it is also applied to any plot or private affair that has difficulty in the management.
- INTRIGUE (V.)** to plot, cabal, contrive, or carry on secret affairs.
- INTRINSICK or INTRINSICAL (A.)** real, true, genuine, internal.
- INTRODU'CE (V.)** to lead or bring in a subject, matter, or person.
- INTRODU'CTION (S.)** an entrance or beginning; also leading, shewing, or bringing into a place or acquaintance.
- INTRODUCTIVE (A.)** any thing that serves to begin, lead, or direct to a person or thing.
- INTROSPE'CTION (S.)** a narrow searching, or looking into any matter or thing.
- INTRUDE (V.)** to thrust one's self rudely into another's company, business, or concerns, to presume or do a thing without leave or consent.

INTRUDER (S.) one who rudely and uninvited thrusts himself into other people's company or business; also an usurper or tyrant that breaks through the laws; or a person who gets possession of lands that are void by the death of a tenant for life.

INTRUSION (S.) an irregular and unmannerly thrusting or forcing one's self into another person's company, business, &c. and in *Law*, an illegal seizing upon lands or tenements.

INTRUST (V.) to put confidence in a person, to commit money, goods, &c. to his keeping, to rely or depend upon the fidelity and honesty of another.

INTUITION (S.) a clear, perfect, and distinct perception or knowledge of the agreement or disagreement of any two ideas immediately compared together; also the speculation, consideration, thinking upon, or studying of a matter; but the most generally accepted sense, is that knowledge of the nature of things that the souls of good men have, or shall have after their departure out of this life, and that angels now enjoy.

INTUITIVE (A.) speculative, clear, plain, comprehensive, and as it were inspired.

INTUMESCENCE (S.) a swelling, puffing, or rising up, an extending or growing preternaturally large.

INVADE (V.) to come violently, illegally, unfairly, or unjustly into the lands, possessions, or country of another; and is commonly understood of the army of one nation's coming suddenly and unprovoked into another's kingdom or country, and keeping possession of all or part thereof by violence, or driving away the cattle, making prisoners of the people, or doing other acts of hostility.

INVALID (S.) a soldier who through age, maim, wounds, or loss of limbs is become incapable of the service, and is therefore provided for by the state in some hospital, or otherwise allowed a pension for his maintenance.

INVALID (A.) weak, infirm, sickly, crazy; and in *Law*, means a title, testimony, &c. that is not sufficient, good, or allowed.

INVALIDATE (V.) to weaken, set aside, make of no use, benefit, or advantage.

INVARIABLE (A.) unchangeable, unalterable, firm, resolute, constant, steadfast.

INVARIABLENESS (S.) unalterableness, unchangeableness, firmness, &c.

INVASION (S.) the violent, sudden, and illegal entering of an army, &c. into another's country, and keeping possession, or committing hostilities.

INVECTIVE (S.) a satirical writing, or railing, virulent, reproachful accusation, reflection, representation, or character.

INVEIGH (V.) to rail, find fault, speak against, or accuse vehemently.

INVEIGLE (V.) to insinuate into a person's affections or inclinations, to allure, entice,

or deceive with fair words, or specious pretences.

INVELOP (V.) to enclose, wrap, or fold up, to entangle, trouble, or engage in difficulties.

INVENOM (V.) to infect, poison, or corrupt.

INVENT (V.) to compose, find out before all others, devise, contrive, or bring into order; and in *Conversation*, to feign, forge, or make a story.

INVENTION (S.) an art, science, machine, &c. found out or discovered; also the faculty of the mind, whereby the genius or inclination of a person is known, and his understanding, judgment, and readiness of wit or perception are discovered; also a festival in the church of *Rome*, kept in memory of the day on which the cross of our Saviour was found by the empress *Helena* in the time of *Constantine the Great*, which is called the *Invention of the Holy Cross*, and which is said to be on this manner; she being at *Jerusalem*, was informed that the cross of our Saviour was buried in his sepulchre; upon this she ordered them to dig, where they found the cross and nails, together with the crosses of the two thieves, but the wood on which the inscription was written being parted from the crosses, they could not distinguish our Saviour's from the rest, till *Macarius* bishop of *Jerusalem* put them upon the following expedient: He ordered a dying woman to be brought and placed upon the crosses, two of which gave her no manner of relief, but being set upon the third, she perfectly recovered the first moment she touched it, by which they concluded this was our Saviour's; the empress built a stately church in the place where the cross was found, where she left some part of the wood richly ornamented, carrying the rest with the nails to *Constantinople*; this story wants no comment, it is sufficiently loaded with lying absurdities not to need confutation.

INVENTIVE (A.) ready-witted, suited to the projecting, or discovering of new matters or things.

INVENTORY (S.) a catalogue, list, or orderly account of goods; and this is applied to a person's estate when he begins a set of books in the mercantile form, he first makes or takes an *inventory* or particular of his stock or estate, and then digests them under proper heads, and makes them debtors to stock for the value; also when a person dies, and his household goods or stock in trade is valued, the commons require an *inventory*; but when they are sold by auction, &c. it is called a catalogue; so books the same, but parcels or portions of lands, tenements, &c. is called a particular.

INVERSE (A.) backward, or contrary, inside out, or upside down; so in *Arithmetic*, it is called the *inverse* or *backward rule* of three, where the third or questioning number

does

does not bear the same proportion to the fourth as the first does to the second; as if I lend a person 100*l.* for six months, how long must he lend me 50*l.* to requite the favour? The answer is 12 months; here 50 does not bear the same, but a much greater proportion to 12 than 100 does to 6.

INVERSION (S.) a changing the order, proportion, or disposition of things, words, &c. by making the last first, &c.

INVERT (V.) to change the order or disposition of things into a contrary way, to turn backward or inside out.

INVEST (V.) to put into, install, or confirm a person in an office, possession of an estate, dignity, or title; and in *War*, it is to circumscribe a place, town, or city so strictly and vigorously, that no possible communication or relief can be brought to it without the besiegers knowledge and consent.

INVESTIGATE (V.) to discover or find out by what steps, methods, or ways a geometrical problem or other difficult proposition may be answered, explained, or made known.

INVESTIGATION (S.) the tracing, finding out, or answering difficult questions in *Geometry*, &c.

INVESTITURE (S.) the ceremony used upon some extraordinary occasions, to put persons into the possession of a dignity, revenue, &c. and it is either *proper* or *improper*; the *proper* is when the thing itself, or part of it is delivered to the party, as by delivering or giving a lump or turf of earth; *improper*, when it is conferred by delivering a sword, spear, banner, wand, ring, arrow, &c. as the ensign of an office.

INVETERATE (A.) well-fixed, resolute, stubborn, grown rooted, thoroughly settled by long continuance of hatred, anger, &c.

INVETERATENESS or **INVETERACY** (S.) a settled, thorough, unalterable grudge, ill-will, hatred, or malice.

INVIDIOUS (A.) malicious, ill-natur'd, unkind, strained, or forced.

INVIDIOUSNESS (S.) envy, anger, ill-will, hatred, malice.

INVIGORATE (V.) to strengthen, put life, spirit, vigour, and resolution into a person or thing.

INVINCIBLE (A.) unconquerable, that cannot be mastered or overcome.

INVOLABLE (A.) sacred, that must be carefully observed, and diligently regarded, kept, done, or performed.

INVIROU (V.) to encompass about, to surround, or hedge in on all sides.

INVISIBLE (A.) that cannot be seen or perceived by the eye.

INVISIBLES (S.) the followers of *Oslander*, *Flavius Illyricus*, *Sweenfeld*, &c. were so called, because they denied the perpetual visibility of the church.

INVISIBLNESS or **INVISIBILITY** (S.)

the nature or property of beings that are not objects discernable by the eye; and this may arise from many causes, as the exceeding or great distance of space between the object and the eye, the minuteness of the objects being too small for our natural perception, though otherwise near enough; as are all those creatures that are brought to our knowledge and sight by the help of microscopes, &c. and lastly, the immateriality of the being, as of the soul, angels, and God.

INVITE (V.) to ask, desire, call, or offer kindnesses, rewards, or encouragements to come to a place, or do a thing; and is commonly applied to people's being desired to come to a feast, or merry entertainment.

INVITATION (S.) a friendly bidding or requiring a person's attendance or company at a feast, an offering rewards, or settling great encouragements upon those that do any thing at the request of another.

INUNDATION (S.) a sudden and violent breaking in of, and overflowing with water.

INVOCATE or **INVOLVE** (V.) to beg of, call upon, pray, beseech, or desire help, aid, or assistance from another; but most commonly is understood of praying to God for his help and assistance in any particular, or the common affairs of life.

INVOCATION (S.) a begging for help, a calling for assistance, especially in a religious sense; the ancient poets, and the moderns in imitation of them, in the entrance of their poems called upon the Muses, &c. and the heathens upon their great men or heroes after their death; and so, by degrees, the martyrs and saints who were in great veneration among the primitive Christians, were honoured with orations and rhetorical apostrophes, after their decease, upon a belief of their presence at their tombs, which at last crept into an idolatrous worship, and universal invocation, so as to have particular offices inserted into the common service-books; and is now so extravagant among the more blinded or ignorant part of the *Romish* church, as to offer ten prayers to the *Virgin Mary* for one to God Almighty; the eastern church began in the 5th century by calling upon the dead, and demanding their suffrage as present in the divine offices; but the western church carried it so far as frequently to canonize those they had any regard for, though the wickedness of their lives gave them no title to any such honour, to make processions, masses, litanies, prayers and oblations for and to them.

INVOCYCE (S.) an account of goods shipped in one place, and consigned to a factor, &c. at another, by which he is capable of knowing the quantity and charge, and regulating himself in the reception or sale of them.

INVOLVE (V.) to roll, fold, or wrap up any thing; also to entangle, encumber, or engage in any troublesome affair; in *Arithmetic*, or *Algebra*, it is the multiplying a num-

- ber or root one or more times into or by itself.
- INVOLUNTARY (A.)** contrary to, or against a person's will, inclination, or consent; in *Physick*, any infirmity that occasions the excretions, such as the urine in the diabetes, &c. to come away against the will of the patient, through the weakness of the vessels to retain it.
- INVOLUNTARINESS (S.)** unwillingness, or the doing or forbearing any thing against the natural desire, will, or inclination of a person.
- INVOLUTION (S.)** the wrapping or folding a thing up; but is commonly applied to the numerical multiplying a root or number into, or by itself, which when done once is called the second power, or a square; when that product is again multiplied by the root, or original number, it is called the third power, or the cube, &c.
- INURE (V.)** to accustom, to use, to cause a person to do the same thing often.
- INVULNERABLE (A.)** that cannot be hurt or wounded.
- INWARD (A.)** on or towards the inside of a thing.
- JOB (S.)** the name of one of the canonical books of the Old Testament, concerning the author of which there is abundance of conjectures; some think it was wrote by Job himself in *Arabic* or *Syriack*, and that *Moses* or some other *Israhelite* translated it into *Hebrew* afterwards; some that *Elihu*, one of Job's friends, wrote it; others that *Moses*, *Isaiah*, &c. were the authors; but it is generally allowed the original language of it is *Hebrew*, but blended with many *Arabic* and *Chaldean* expressions, and several particular turns that are not to be met with in *Hebrew*, for which reason it is a very difficult and obscure book to translate truly; it is written in verse, but not confined to any particular measure or cadence, and the beauty consists principally in noble expressions, bold and sublime thoughts, live'y emotions, fine descriptions, and a great diversity of characters; all antiquity does not furnish a poem more copious, lofty, magnificent, diversified, adorned, or affecting than this.
- JOBB (S.)** a piece of work of any sort or kind, but commonly applied to a small thing or matter, especially in the repairing or mending way.
- JOHBER (S.)** one that does small pieces of work, especially in repairs; also the name of one that deals in buying and selling of shares in companies stocks, annuities, or other government securities.
- JOBERNO'WL (S.)** a large-headed, ignorant, stupid fellow, a blunderbus or blockhead.
- JO'CKEY (S.)** a dealer in, breeder, teacher, or trainer of horses.
- JO'CKEY (V.)** to impose upon, to chouse, cheat, disappoint, thrust out, let aside.
- JOCO'SE** or **JO'CLAR (A.)** merry, jesting, wanton, arch, waggish, full of play.
- JOCO'SENESS, JO'CLARNESS, or JO'CLARITY (S.)** mirth, jesting, wantonness, waggery, humorosness.
- JO'CUND (A.)** blithe, joyful, gay, pleasant, merry, sportive.
- JOG** or **JO'GGLE (V.)** to give a gentle hunch with the elbow, to shake or shove.
- JOG** or **JO'GGLE (S.)** a thrust, shake, or gentle blow with the elbow.
- JOIN (V.)** to add one part or thing to another, to knit, unite, or marry together.
- JOINER (S.)** an artificer or worker in the most curious part of wood work, such as cabinets, pulpits, all sorts of wainscoting, &c. so called, from the frequent occasion he has of joining many small pieces to make a plain, as in finering, &c.
- JOINERY (S.)** the art of performing the curious part of wood work, such as the wainscoting of rooms, pewing churches, making pulpits, cabinets, &c.
- JOINING (S.)** adding, uniting, cementing, gluing, &c. two or more things together.
- JOINT (S.)** in *Mechanicks*, the place where two stones are cemented by mortar, or pieces of wood by glue; in *Nature*, wherever any flexure or bending of the part is, by means of certain bones turning upon a socket, as the wrist, elbow, knee, &c. in *Trade*, with the *Butchers*, a whole leg, shoulder, &c. is so called.
- JOINTER (S.)** a very large plane or instrument used by coopers, carpenters, joiners, &c. to plane their staves, boards, &c. so as to fit exactly.
- JOINT-HEIR (S.)** one that is an equal heir or co heir with another in an estate, &c.
- JOINTLY (Part.)** in conjunction or agreement with one or several persons.
- JOINTURE (S.)** so much as a husband settles upon the wife, in lieu of her fortune or dowry, in money, &c. which at marriage she brings him.
- JOINTURE (V.)** to settle or make over to a wife, or trustees, for her use, money or an estate, &c. at the time of marriage.
- JOISTS (S.)** the strong timbers that the floors of houses, &c. are laid upon.
- JOKE (V.)** to pun, jest, or talk waggishly, merrily, or humorously.
- JOKE (S.)** a pun, droll, or merry, but oftentimes satyrical speech.
- JO'LLITY** or **JO'LLINESS (S.)** mirth, gaiety, feasting, sporting.
- JO'LLY (A.)** fat, lusty, gay, merry, &c.
- JOLT (V.)** to shake or jostle by a coach's going over a hollow or rugged way; also to toss to and fro by the trotting of a horse, or by hastily taking up and setting down.
- JOLT (S.)** a violent shock, occasioned by the irregular motion of a coach or waggon, or the hard trotting of a horse, &c.

JOLT or **JOLTER-HEAD** (S.) a large head; also a dull, stupid fellow, or blockhead.

JO'NICK (S.) an order in *Architecture*, commonly called the third by the moderns; its distinguishing character is the slenderness and flutings of its columns, and the volutes or rams-horns that adorn its capital; among the *Ancients*, there was a sect of philosophers, whose favourite tenet was, that water was the origin of all things, and these were called the *Jonick* sect, of whom *Thales* was the founder.

JOT (S.) a point, tittle, or very small part of a matter.

JOVE (S.) the heathena name for *Jupiter*, or the great God, supposed a contraction of the Hebrew word *Yehovah*.

JO'VIAL (A.) merry, brisk, gay, jolly, &c.

JOU'RING or **JOU'ERING** (S.) a grumbling like a dog, a continual murmuring, uneasiness, or quarrelling.

JOU'RNAL (S.) a diary, or daily account of what happens, either in trade, travelling, or otherwise; among *Merchants*, the *journal* is a principal book into which all the particulars of their trading transactions are fairly copied and digested, and made debtors under proper heads, from the pocket-books, memorandums, or waste-books of themselves or servants, in order to be posted into the ledger.

JOU'RNEY (S.) so far as a person goes or travels from home, and is commonly understood to be on land; if by sea, it is called a voyage.

JOU'RNEY (V.) to travel from one place or country to another.

JOU'RNEY-MAN (S.) one hired by a master of a trade to work for him, without expecting any other profit, than being paid a certain sum for his wages.

JOU'RNEY-WORK (S.) such as is done at so much *per day* or *yard*, &c. without reckoning materials, that being found by the employer.

JOWL or **JOLL** (S.) the head, neck, or upper part of a salmon.

JO'WLER (S.) a common name for a hunting dog.

JOY (S.) mirth, gladness, rejoicing, pleasure, satisfaction.

JOY'FUL or **JOY'OUS** (A.) glad, pleasant, merry, agreeable.

JOY'LESS (A.) despairing, sorrowful, without prospect or hope of being better.

JOY'NDER or **JOI'NDER** (S.) in *Law*, is the uniting two persons in one suit or action against a third.

JOY'NING OF ISSUE (S.) in *Law*, when contending parties agree to refer their cause to the trial of a jury.

JOY'NT TENANTS (S.) such as come to and hold lands or tenements by one title.

J'PSWICH (S.) in *Suffolk*, formerly called *Gippeswich*, its situation is low in a bottom, and forms a sort of semi-circle, by the side

of the river; the town is large, extending a mile from *St. Matthews* to *St. Helens* upon the road, and as much from north to south; it has a good bridge over the river *Gippen*, by some called the *Orwell*; formerly it had a commodious haven, and a very great trade, which occasioned it to be very populous, and to have abundance of rich merchants in it, but at present its trade and shipping is much decreased. It is divided into four wards, which contain twelve parishes, with very large streets, and but few people; the town is neat and commodious, though built in the ancient fashion; the market-place is very spacious, and the butchery (which was built by cardinal *Woolsey*, who was born here, and whose father was a butcher) is fine. the inns are good, and all manner of provisions cheap. It is a corporation, governed by two bailiffs, who are justices of the peace, ten portmen, four of which are justices of the peace, two commons, twenty-four common-council men, two chamberlains, a recorder, and a town-clerk, &c. sends two burgesses to parliament; the bailiffs pass fines and recoveries, hold pleas of all manner of actions, both civil and criminal, and appoint the assize of bread, &c. No free-man can be forced to serve on juries out of the town against his will, or bear any offices for the king, but sheriffs for the county; are toll free in all other parts of the kingdom, are intitled to all waifs and estrays, &c. and to all goods cast on shore within their admiralty jurisdiction, which extends on the coast of *Essex*, beyond *Harewich*, and on both sides the *Suffolk* coast; distant from *London* 55 computed, and 68 measured miles. This town has six markets a week, for provisions, but the three chief are Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, when all sorts of goods are brought on of the country; formerly there were 31 churches in this town, of which 12 are still remaining, and the ruins of most of the others; it has yet a good maritime trade, though nothing near so great as formerly; it is very remarkable, that though ships of 500 tons burden may, upon a spring tide, come up very near to the town, and several as large have been built there, yet the river is scarce navigable for the smallest boats above the town.

IRA'SCIBLE (A.) subject or inclinable to be angry, or fly into a passion.

IRE (S.) anger, displeasure, wrath, fury.

I'REBY (S.) in *Cumberland*, an ancient, but mean town, which has a small market weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 225 computed, and 290 measured miles.

I'RIS (S.) the rainbow; also the darkish circle about the nipples of womens breasts; the painters represented it by a young nymph with large wings, stretched in the form of a semi-circle, the plumes being set in rows of divers colours, with her hair hanging be-

sore her eyes, her breasts like clouds, and drops of water falling from her body, holding in her hand a rainbow, or flower-de-luce.
IRK (V.) to tease, trouble, vex, or be uneasy to the mind.
IRKSOME (A.) troublesome, uneasy, afflictive, tiresome.
IRON (S.) a hard, fusible, and malleable metal, consisting of an earth, salt, and sulphur, but very impure and irregularly mixed, which occasions it to be very liable to rust; it is the hardest, driest, and most difficult of all metals to melt; it may be softened by heating it and hammering it often, and permitting it to cool naturally; it is hardened by quenching it in the water; it may be made white by cooling it in sal armoniac and quicklime; the strongest temper of iron is said to be that which it takes in the juice of strained worms; a red-hot iron applied to a roll of sulphur, dissolves and sinks into a fine dust; iron has a great conformity with copper, and are very difficult to separate, when soldered together; the *Chymists* call this metal *Mars*, and represent it by this character $\oint$.
IRON (V.) to smooth linen-cloth, as women do while it is damp, by rubbing it over with a smooth and hot iron; also to punish offenders, by putting them into irons or chains.
IRONICAL (A.) after a mocking and jeering manner, saying one thing, and meaning the quite contrary.
IRON-MONGER (S.) a person that deals in various sorts of iron wares.
IRON-SICK (A.) a ship or boat is said to be so, when the bolt spikes or nails are so eaten away with rust, that they stand hollow in the planks, by means whereof the ship leaks.
IRONY (S.) a figure in *Rhetorick*, by which we speak the direct contrary of what we mean, intend, or purpose.
IRRA'DIATE (V.) to enlighten, or cast forth beams.
IRRA'TIONAL (A.) void of, or contrary to reason, prudence or common sense; in *Arithmetick*, such numbers as are not capable of having their roots exactly found or extracted, are called *furd* or *irrational* numbers; and in *Geometry*, such lines or figures as are incommensurable to rational ones, are called *irrational* lines or figures.
IRRATIONALITY or IRRA'TIONALNESS (S.) the want or defectiveness of reason.
IRRECONCILEABLE (A.) inveterately hating, unappeasable; also contradictory, or that cannot be made to agree.
IRRECO'VERABLE (A.) lost for ever, past all possibility of getting again.
IRREFRAGABLE (A.) past all contradiction, undeniable, plain, clear.
IRREGULAR (A.) disorderly, contrary to rule, method or discipline; in *Geometry*, those bodies that are not terminated by equal and like surfaces, are called *irregular* bodies.

IRREGULA'RITY (S.) unevenness, disorderliness, contrariety to the rules, laws, or commands of our superiors.
IRRELIGION (S.) profaneness, a despising or acting contrary to the commands and restraints of religion.
IRREME'DIABLE (A.) past all possibility of helping or preventing, that can no ways be mended; desperate.
IRRE'PARABLE (A.) that cannot be mended or repaired; also a loss too great to be compensated.
IRREPREHE'NSIBLE (A.) that cannot be chid, blamed, or condemned.
IRRESI'STIBLE (A.) too mighty to be withstood, that cannot be resisted, stopped, checked, or overcome.
IRRE'SOLUTE (A.) unstable, unfixed, unresolved, undetermined.
IRRETRIEVEABLE (A.) past all recovery, that cannot be altered, amended, or restored.
IRREVERENCE or IRRE'VERENTNESS (S.) undecent, or unseemly behaviour, especially at religious exercises, and in religious places.
IRREVE'RSIBLE (A.) unalterably fixed, that cannot be changed or recalled.
IRRE'VOCABLE (A.) that cannot be recalled, revoked, altered, or changed.
IRRITABLE (A.) that may be made angry, inflamed, stirred up, or provoked.
IRRITATE (V.) to enrage, make angry, provoke, or incense.
IRRITATION (S.) a provoking, or making angry, a stirring up to wrath.
IRRUPTION (S.) a violent breaking out of water, fire, an army into a neighbouring country not as yet at war, &c.
IS (V.) the third person singular of the verb substantive *I am*, asserting the being or existence of some other person or being besides one's self.
ISCURE'TIC (A.) of a forcing nature; and in *Physick*, it is a medicine to force urine when stopped by the stone, gravel, or other disorders.
IS'CURY (S.) a stoppage or suppression of the urine.
IS'ICLE (S.) a small portion of water at the eaves of a house, or any other place or thing where water drains from, and by the severity of the weather, is congealed or froze into long, thin streaks of ice.
IS'ING-GLASS (S.) a sort of glue made from a fish that breeds in the river *Danube* in *Germany*, and which has no bones but about the head, which being cut into small pieces, and boiled to a jelly, while warm, is spread abroad and dried, and then brought to us as we see it; as it is very glutinous, so it is consequently good in all disorders arising from too thin and sharp a state of the fluids.

ISIS (S.) the principal goddess or deity of the *Egyptians*, and imagined to be the same with *Is*, beloved by *Jupiter*, who having through the hatred of *Juno* been metamorphosed into a cow, withdrew into *Egypt*, where *Jupiter* restored her to her natural shape; here the married *Osiris* the king, who together with *Isis* governed so gently and wisely, and were so remarkably serviceable to all the country, by improving husbandry and manufactures, that the *Egyptians* paid them divine honours; they represented *Isis* with the head of a cow, or at least with a crescent on her head, and between the horns of the crescent they placed a globe, to signify her universality; she is sometimes figured with a bird upon her head, supposed to be the *Ibis*, and sometimes with a key, a cross, and a whip in her hand; many other nations worshipped an *Isis*, but theirs was not this *Isis*; expostors have made *Isis* all the goddesses round; anciently the feasts called *Isia* were solemnised in honour of her, which were full of abominable impurities, for which reason those who were initiated, were obliged to take an oath of secrecy; these feasts held nine days successively, but were so abominable, that the *Roman* senate abolished them under the consulate of *Piso* and *Gabinus*, which the emperor *Commodus* 300 years after restored, and assisted at them himself, carrying the *Amubus*; her priests were called *Isiaci*, who carried a branch of sea wormwood in their hands instead of olive, and wore linen garments, and shoes made of the thinnest bark of the tree *Papyrus*.

ISLAND (S.) the name of a large island of the north or frozen sea, peopled by the *Norwegians*; the two chief cities whereof are *Hola* and *Schalbalt*, which are both bishops sees; besides these there are but about six or seven towns more, the inhabitants commonly living in caves of the mountains; the castle of *Besfide* is the residence of the governor for the king of *Denmark*; the people formerly worshipped *Jupiter* by the name of *Thor* and *Mercury*; Christianity was established among them about the year 1000, and the reformation was introduced by *Christiern III*. It is about 200 leagues long, and 100 broad; its longest day in the summer solstice is 24 hours without any night, and so contrarily when the sun enters *Capricorn*, there is no day; the air is extremly sharp, and the ground generally mountainous and barren; yet in some level parts there are pastures and meadows so rich, that the beasts that are put therein must be fed by measure, or they would burst themselves with feeding; the oxen of this island have no horns, and scarce any trees are to be found in it but juniper-bushes; it hath very high mountains covered at the top with snow, which nevertheless at times vomit fire; the highest is called *Hecla*, in which there are six mines of brimstone, wherewith the

merchants drive a great trade; there is also a fountain with smoking water, whose exhalations turn every thing into stone without altering the form of it; there is also another fountain whose water kills all that drink of it.

ISLANDER (S.) an inhabitant of, or dweller upon an island.

ISLE or **ISLAND** (S.) a country surrounded or encompassed with the sea or rivers.

ISLES (S.) in *Architecture*, are the wings or sides of a building; this term is particularly used in the division of the inside of churches upon the floor or pavement, where they are called the side and the middle *isles*, the upper parts being called galleries.

ISLET (S.) a small, diminutive, or little island; also a small round hole worked round about with thread or silk like a button-hole, is called an *islet-hole*.

ISOCHRONAL (A.) of equal portions of time, like the vibrations of a well-regulated pendulum.

ISOMERIA (S.) a reducing, bringing, or dividing any thing into equal parts; and in *Algebra*, it is the freeing an equation from fractions, by reducing them all to one denomination.

ISOPERIMETERS or **ISOPERIMETRAL FIGURES** (S.) such as have equal perimeters or circumferences.

ISOsceles (S.) such triangles as have two legs or sides equal to one another.

ISSUANT (A.) a term in *Heraldry*, for a lion or other creature in a coat of arms, that seems coming out or from under a chief, fesse, house, wood, &c. and shews but half his body.

ISSUE (S.) in *Law*, signifies sometimes the children begotten between a man and his wife; sometimes the profits arising from fines, amerciaments, &c. sometimes the profits of lands or tenements; sometimes the point or matter depending in a suit; in general, it signifies an effect or result that arises or comes from some cause preceding.

ISSUE (S.) in *Physick*, is a small artificial incision or aperture made in the fleshy part of the body, in order to draw off or drain some superfluous humours which afflict it.

ISSUE (V.) to come forth, out of, or from, to publish, make known, or declare.

ISSUELESS (A.) without offspring, one that has no children.

ISTHMIAN-GAMES (S.) games celebrated every three years in honour of *Neptune*, among the ancient *Greeks*, and which were the third order of sacred sports, instituted by *Theseus* in the *Isthmus* of *Corinth*, in imitation of *Hercules*, who instituted the *Olympian* games; the reward was a crown of parsley, which was afterwards changed into a crown of pine, and a reward of 100 silver drachmæ added.

ISTHMUS (S.) a neck of land which separates

rates two seas, and joins two lands; in *Anatomy*, such parts as bear a resemblance by their situation, as the ridge that separates the nostrils, &c. are called *isthmuses*.

ITALIAN (A.) something belonging to, coming from, or growing in the country called *Italy*.

ITCH (S.) an uneasy, troublesome distemper, that occasions the patient to be continually rubbing or scratching the affected part; it is of two sorts or kinds, the *humid* and the *dry*, both infectious; the *humid* breaks out in small pustules or watry bladders, which contain a great number of minute living creatures shaped like a tortoise, which are supposed to gnaw the fibrous parts of the flesh and skin, for which reason, washes made of salts, sulphurs, mercury, &c. are properer cures for it than ointments, as being more subtle, and entering into the pores of the skin more easily, and so destroying the eggs as well as the creatures; sometimes it is applied to a strong desire for, or propension to a thing, as one addicted to gaming, is said to have the *itch* of gaming upon him, &c.

ITEM (S.) a hint, warning, or caution; also a particular, or an article in an account, indenture, agreement, &c.

ITERATE (V.) to do a thing over again, to repeat often.

ITINERANT (A.) travelling from one place to another.

ITINERARY (S.) a journal, or particular account of a journey or voyage, in which the most remarkable actions and things are described.

JUBILANT (A.) joyful, merry, singing, or exulting for joy.

JUBILEE (S.) a time of publick and solemn feasting, rejoicing, sporting, and praising God; among the *Jews*, it was the fiftieth year, or that which fell out after seven weeks of years, which began on the first day of *Tisri*, or about our *September*, being near the autumnal equinox; in this year no one either sowed or reaped, but all were satisfied with what the earth and trees brought forth of themselves, and those who had sold or mortgaged their lands entered into free possession again; all *Hebrew* slaves were set at liberty with their wives and children on the tenth day of this month, the first nine being spent in all manner of joy, pleasure, and rejoicing, during which times the slaves did not work for their masters, but only feasted at their expense; on the 10th day the counsellors of the *Sanhedrim* ordered the trumpets to sound, at which instant the slaves were declared free; in imitation of which, the popes grant indulgences to all of their communion, whereby they pretend to release them from the slavery and punishment of sin, by a plenary remission and indulgence. *Boniface VIII.* first instituted a *jubilee* in 1300, and ordered it to be observed every 100 years; *Clement VI.* reduced it to

50 years; *Urban VI.* to 30; and *Sixtus V.* to 25, where it now continues; besides which, the popes upon their exaltation to *St. Peter's* chair, have frequently celebrated a *jubilee*, and also upon other extraordinary occasions; the ceremony is thus performed: The pope goes to *St. Peter's* church to open what they call the holy gate, which is walled up, and opened on this occasion only, knocking three times with a golden hammer, repeating the 19th verse of the 118th *Psalms*, *Open to me the gates of righteousness, and I will go into them and praise the Lord*; at which time the masons break down the wall, which done, the pope kneels down before it, whilst the penitentiaries of *St. Peter* wash him with holy water, then taking up the cross, begins to sing the *Te Deum*, and enters the church, the clergy following him; in the mean time three cardinal legates are sent to open the three other holy gates, with the same ceremonies, in the churches of *St. John of Lateran*, of *St. Paul*, and *St. Mary the Greater*; this is performed at the vespers of *Christmas-Eve*, and the next morning the pope gives his benediction to the people in the *jubilee* form. When the holy year is expired, they shut the gates again in this manner; the pope after blessing the stones and mortar, lays the first stone, and leaves there twelve boxes full of gold and silver medals; formerly abundance of people of all sorts went to *Rome* from all parts at these times, but latterly few go but those who live in *Italy*, the pope allowing them to keep *jubilee* in their own country; to which are annexed the same favours as if they went to *Rome*.

JUDICIAL (A.) of or belonging to the ceremonies or people of the *Jews*.

JUDAIZE (V.) to imitate or practise the ceremonies of the *Jews*, especially in religious matters.

JUDGE (V.) to reason, think, suppose, or imagine; also to bear and determine a controversy.

JUDGE (S.) one appointed by the power and authority of a king or other supreme magistrate to determine criminal matters, according to the laws of the country where he lives; among the *Jews*, they were a number of the heads of every tribe, to whom the whole power of magistracy was committed.

JUDGMENT (S.) a faculty of the soul, by which he perceives the relation that is between two or more ideas; in a *Legal Sense*, it is the sentence or decision pronounced by the king or other supreme magistrate, in person, or by those delegated by him; in a *Religious Sense*, it means the punishment that God inflicts upon those who wilfully offend him, and more properly to be understood of those plagues, &c. that he sends according to the prophecies of some of his messengers or servants; also the skill, knowledge, or understanding

derstanding a person has in any art, science, or business is so called.

JUDICATURE (S.) the profession, power, or authority of those who preside in law-courts; also the court itself.

JUDICIAL or JUDICIARY (A.) according to the regular orders, methods, or directions of a court of law; also *Astrology*, or that science that pretends to foretell future events, or relate past ones, by the positions and influences of the stars.

JUDICIOUS (A.) wise, sedate, calm, regular, done with skill and understanding.

St. IVES or St. I'ES (S.) in *Cornwall*, upon the sea-banks, and as it were hangs over the sea like a tongue; it was formerly called *Pendennis*, is a neat town for this county; the inhabitants are wealthy, and have a good trade in pilchards, and the haven below it is called *St. Ives Bay*, which is now but inconsiderable, by reason of the bay's being almost choked up with sand; it is a borough that sends two members to parliament; king *Charles I.* anno 1641, renewed their charter, by which he grants them to have a common-seal, a mayor, 12 capital, and 24 inferior burgesses, a recorder, town-clerk, &c. of which the mayor in his office, and a year after, the senior burgess and recorder shall be always justices of the peace; they have two markets weekly on Wednesday and Saturday; the election for members of parliament is made by the corporation, and all the inhabitants that pay scot and lot; distant from *London* 229 computed, and 279 measured miles.

St. IVES (S.) in *Huntingdonshire*, is a fair, large, and ancient town, that has a very good market for cattle weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 49 computed, and 57 measured miles.

JUG (S.) an earthen pot, commonly made with a swelling in the belly, and a slender neck, those made straight or cylindrical being called mugs; also a pleasant, familiar nickname for *Joan*, or any country woman.

JUGLING (S.) using sleight of hand; also clandestinely or underhandedly cheating or imposing upon a person.

JUGULAR (A.) of, belonging, or appertaining to the neck, throat, or windpipe.

JUICE (S.) the moisture or gravy of meat; also the liquid part of plants; also several of the liquid parts of a human body.

JUICELESS (A.) dry, without any sort of moisture.

JUCINESS (S.) the having a liquid substance naturally mixed or interspersed with or among the dry and solid parts of any matter.

IV'NGO (S.) in *Buckinghamshire*, a pleasant town, seated among woods, with a weekly market on Friday; distant from *London* 30 computed, and 45 measured miles.

JUKE (V.) to stand or perch as a hawk does upon a tree, &c.

JULAP or JU'LEP (S.) in *Pharmacy*, is a pleasant, easy potion prescribed to sick persons,

which usually consists of distilled waters or light decoctions, commonly sweetened with sugar or elutriated juices; sometimes used as a diet-drink, but mostly as a vehicle for other medicines.

JULIAN PERIOD (S.) is a revolution of 7980 *Julian* years, composed of three cycles multiplied continually one into another, to wit, of the sun consisting of 28 years, of the moon of 19 years, and of the indiction of 15 years, which is done thus; take for the first, second, third, &c. year of this period that which hath the first, second, third, &c. of the cycle of the sun; the first, second, third, &c. of the cycle of the moon; and first, second, third, &c. of the cycle of the indiction, which will require 7980 years to return to a year marked with the same number in each cycle; this period was invented by *Julius Scaliger* about 1580; the use of this period is to have a fixed rule for the computing of years among the different opinions of chronologists, who do not agree in the epochs and calculation of years from the creation of the world; the first year of the Christian æra, in all our computations, is universally allowed to be the 4714th of this period, so that to find the year of the *Julian* period any year of Christ is, is only adding the given year to 4713, and the sum is the year of the period; as this present year 1739 is the 6452d year of the period; or any action being given in the year of the *Julian* period, to know what year of Christ it happened in, if the given number exceed 4713, subtract that from it, and the remainder is the year of the action; as suppose, I say the revolution in *England* happened in the 6401 year of the *Julian* period, what year of Christ was it? Answer, 1688; but if the question be how many years before Christ was any action; as suppose *Rome* was said to be built in the 3962 year of the period, this taken from 4714, leaves 572 years before Christ, &c.

JULIAN YEAR (S.) is that used in *England* and several other countries still called the old year, introduced by *Julius Cæsar*, which for 3 years together has but 365 days, but every fourth year 366 days, upon account that 6 hours and 365 days was the mean solar year, and 4 times 6 hours made one natural day; but this, by experience, is found to be too much by about 11 minutes, so that in about 131 years this account will be one day too late, which occasions the difference between the *Julian* and *Gregorian* account or year.

JULY (S.) the name of the seventh month, according to the vulgar computation, and of the fifth according to the civil account; about the 24th day of this month, what are commonly called the dog-days begin, which by reason of the sultriness of the air is seldom so healthful as the other seasons of the year; the *Painters* represent this month by a strong, robust man, having a light yellow jacket on,

eating cherries, or other red fruits, which are now in their full prime and ripeness, with a swarthy, sun-burnt face, neck, and hands, his head crowned with a garland of centuary and thyme, bearing a scythe on his shoulder, with a bottle hanging at his girdle, and a lion by his side.

JUMBALS (S.) a pleasant confection, or sugared paste.

JUMBLE (V.) to shake or mix confusedly together, to make a hodge-podge.

JUMBLE (S.) a confused mass or heap, a chaos, or hodge-podge.

JUMP (V.) to leap with both feet close together.

JUMP (S.) the act of leaping with both feet close, or the space of ground that a person throws his whole body at one time in such a manner.

JUMPS (S.) an inferior kind of stays or bodice, worn by some women, not so stiff or full-boned as stays, but higher and stiffer than a quilted waistcoat or jacket.

JUNCTO or **JUNTO** (S.) a company of conspirators, or a factious assembly of malecontents met together, either to exercise that authority which their rebellion has put in their power, or to consult of ways and means of carrying on and supporting their present and future designs.

JUNCTURE (S.) a joining, cementing, or coupling together; also the very instant of time that any thing is done or transacted in; also the state, condition, or posture that any affairs are in.

JUNE (S.) the sixth month by the vulgar computation, and the fourth by the civil reckoning of the year; the ancients represent this month by a young man clothed in a mantle of a deep green colour, having his head ornamented with a cornet of bents, king-cobs, and maiden hair, holding in his left hand an angle, in his right *Cancer*, and on his arm a basket of summer fruits.

JUNETIN, **JENNETTING**, or **JOHN APPLE** (S.) a small eating apple that is first ripe in the month of *June*.

JUNIOR (A.) one younger in age, or of a shorter standing in a college, &c. than some others.

JUNIPER (S.) the name of a tree, or the berries growing thereon, from which a distilled liquor, called by the vulgar *geneva*, is made.

JUNK (S.) any part or parcel of old cable, hawsers, &c. which are used to hang for senders by the ship's sides, or else it is untwisted, and made into plates for cables, rope-yarn, or finnet, and if it be rotten they make oakum of it.

JUNKETTING (S.) merry-making, feasting, eating sweet-meats, &c.

JUNO (S.) among the old *Heathens*, was called the goddess of kingdoms and riches; she was the daughter of *Saturn* and *Rhea*, otherwise

called *Cybele* and *Ops*, and the wife of *Jupiter*, and queen of the gods; she goes by abundance of names, and is reported to have bathed herself in a particular fountain every year, where she still recovered her youth, virginity, and vigour.

JUNONIA (S.) certain feasts celebrated in honour of *Juno*, at which time the maids of all ages ran races, and petitioned her to give them husbands; at *Rome* an altar was erected to her as the goddess of marriage, where the new-married couple offered either a white cow, geese, or ravens, from which they took the gall before they sacrificed, and threw it behind the altar, to intimate that in that state of life no bitterness of spirit shall remain.

IVORY (S.) elephants teeth, or the leaves or plates cut out, off, or from the solid parts of the large tusks of elephants.

JUPITER (S.) called by the heathens the father of the gods and men; he went by abundance of names, and has as many monstrous, absurd actions attributed to him as the extravagancy of a corrupted invention could possibly invent; in the *present Astronomy*, it is one of the seven planets marked ♃; its orbit is between *Saturn* and *Mars*, has a rotation round its own axis in 9 hours 56 minutes, and a periodical revolution round the sun in 4332 days 12 hours, and is the biggest of all the planets, and is supposed to have a surface 400 times as large as that of the earth; in its course it is eclipsed by the moon, by the earth, and by *Mars*; *Galileo* first discovered the 4 little stars or moons which move round him, called his satellites; the first or innermost of these makes its revolution in 1 day, 18 hours, 32 minutes; the second in 3 days, 13 hours, and 12 minutes; the third in 7 days, 3 hours, and 50 minutes; the fourth in 16 days, 18 hours, and 9 minutes; to a beholder placed in *Jupiter*, these satellites must afford a very agreeable prospect, sometimes they rise all together, sometimes they are all together in the meridian ranged one under another, and sometimes all appear together in the horizon in different parts, and frequently undergo eclipses; the day and night are of the same length all over its surface, viz. five hours; there are four different kinds of months, and 4500 new moons, which are as often eclipsed as when in opposition to the sun they fall into the shadow of *Jupiter*; among the *Alchymists*, *Jupiter* signifies the philosophers stone; the *Astrologers* signify by it magistrates, scholars, riches, pleasures, religion.

JURATS (S.) in some counties, as at *Maidstone* in *Kent*, *Rye* in *Essex*, &c. are in the nature of a'dermen for governing their several corporations; so in *Jersey*, they have a bailiff and 12 *juram*, or assistants, to govern the island.

JURIDICAL (A.) something belonging to the law; so *juridical* days are such whereon

courts are held for the dispatch of law business.

JURISDICTION (S.) the power or authority committed to a person to decide matters brought before him; the power of a court, or the extent of any government or authority whatever.

JURIS-CONSULTUS (S.) among the Romans, was a person skilful or learned in the law; with *Us*, it means a council, serjeant, indee, &c.

JURIS-PRUDENCE (S.) the learning, skill, knowledge, or science of the laws, customs, statutes, or other binding obligations upon any people or nation, for the well-governing and regulating the commonwealth.

JUROR (S.) a swearer, or one that takes an oath, and is commonly applied to those who are sworn (12 of them, or 24 called a jury) to deliver truth upon such evidence as is given upon any cause in their hearing in an open court of judicature.

JURY (S.) in *Common Law*, signifies those 24 or 12 men who are sworn to enquire into the truth of the matter of fact, according to the evidence given; the jury ought to be chose out of the same class or rank with the accused, and if he be a foreigner, he may depend the jury to be half foreigners, and half *Englishmen*; 36 are chose, against which the accused may object to 24, and so pick out 12 at his pleasure, who must all agree in their verdict, and unanimously declare him guilty or innocent, according to which the judge passes sentence as the law directs.

JURY MAST (S.) is a yard, or other mast put down into the step of the fore or main-mast, and fastened into the partners, which being furnished with sails, &c. the ship is steered and sailed as well as they can, when by storm or battle the fore or main-mast is lost.

JUST (A.) sincere, honest, meet, fit, right, reasonable.

JUST (S.) a sport or exercise formerly used at the courts of princes, sometimes called tournaments or tiltings, which consisted in fighting on horseback, armed with armour, and a spear or lance, one person to one.

JUSTICE (S.) equity, reasonableness, uprightness, or legality of a matter or thing; also the name of a supreme civil officer or magistrate, appointed by the king or commonwealth to do right to the complainants by way of law; of these there are many sorts and distinctions, as *justices of the peace*, who are, or at least should be, persons of wealth, credit, and unexceptionable character, appointed by the king's commission to attend the peace of the country where they live, of which some are called of the *quorum*, or superior to the rest, without the presence or assent of whom no business of importance may be transacted; their office is to call before them, and examine and commit to pri-

son all thieves, murderers, conspirators, rioters, or other disturbers of the publick peace, or to admit some to bail, and order others to be whipped, &c. according to the nature of the offence.

Justices of Oyer and Terminer, are those who are appointed to hear and determine what is to be done with offenders against the publick peace, as insurrections, riots, thefts, &c.

Justices of Goal Delivery, are those who are commissioned to determine the cause of those who are committed to goal, upon offences committed against the publick peace and safety of the commonwealth.

Justices of the Peace, are such gentlemen or persons of worth and credit as are appointed by the king to hear complaints, and determine such small breaches of the publick peace as by several acts of parliament are referred to them, and for the better regulating the providing of the poor, quartering of soldiers, committing of felons, &c. and these have jurisdiction either within some particular corporation, liberty, or county, of which some are called of the *quorum*, or chief, from the words *quorum res unum esse voluerunt*, that was used in their commission.

Justices of Nisi Prius, and *Justices of Assize*, are now the same, and try causes of right and property between man and man.

Chief Justice of the King's Bench, is by his office a lord, whose business it is to hear and determine all pleas of the crown, *viz.* treasons, felonies, &c.

Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, hears and determines all causes at the common-law, that is, all personal and real causes, and he is likewise a lord by his place.

Justice is painted in a crimson mantle trimmed with silver, and was called the goddess *Astrea*, who holds a pair of scales in one hand, and a sword in the other.

Lords Justice, are such of the nobility to whom by deed the power of the executive part of the law is deputed by the king, during his absence abroad in foreign countries.

JUSTICIARY (S.) one who acts as a justice, and administers right.

JUSTIFIABLE (A.) that may be vindicated, defended, or proved to be in the right.

JUSTIFY (V.) to vindicate, defend, or clear, to prove right, innocent, or harmless; in *Printing*, it is the amending certain irregularities that arise by the letters in a form not being exactly fixed, and so rendering the lines uneven.

JUSTIFICATION (S.) the vindication or clearing a person's character from some blame or accusation that was laid upon him; in *Divinity*, it is clearing a transgressor from the punishment threatened in the divine law, by applying or imputing Christ's righteousness to the sinner, and pleading his merits and sufferings in behalf of the offender.

JU'STLE or **JO'STLE** (V.) to shake, move, jog, or thrust against suddenly.

JU'STNESS (S.) when applied to behaviour, signifies honesty, sincerity, piety, &c. when spoke of language, means the using the most pure, proper, and significant phrases; when to thought, it means the arranging the ideas of the mind so methodically, that the truth or falsehood of a proposition appears undeniably certain.

JUT (V.) to stand out or beyond the plane or line of another thing, part, or building.

JUT or **JUTTY** (S.) any part of a thing that stands out or beyond the other parts.

JUTURNA (S.) a goddess or nymph worshipped by the *Romans*, and especially by the women and maids; by the first, because they expected by her assistance to have easy and safe deliveries in child-birth; by the latter, that they might have good matches or husbands; the story is, that being a maid of great beauty, *Jupiter* fell in love with her, and for the favour of mutual affection, he bestowed immortality upon her, either by changing her into a fountain, or making her the guardian of it, whose water was used in the sacrifices, especially in those of the goddess *Vesta*.

JUVENILE (A.) youthful, imperfect, not yet sufficiently ripe, &c.

IVY (S.) a particular plant that twines about trees, as the oak, sticks close to walls, or creeps upon the ground, according to its situation for its support; it is an ever-green, and was formerly consecrated to *Bacchus*, whose votaries had the form of an ivy leaf impressed upon them with an hot iron.

JUXTA POSITION (S.) a term in *Natural Philosophy*, expressing that order or assemblage of the component parts of any body that nature has appointed it, whereby one body or matter is known and distinguished from another, by the several properties wherewith the body is endowed, and uses it is fitted for.

JXWORTH (S) in *Suffolk*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 64 computed, and 74 measured miles.

K.

GR**EAT** disputes have arisen, and are still maintained by the *Grammarians*, whether K be a different letter from C, because the *Latins* very seldom used it otherwise than as a numeral; the *French*, in imitation of them, have likewise very little use for it, excepting in the foreign names of places, men or things, &c. upon which account some would also have it left out in those *English* words derived from the *Latin*, which the common *English* usage is to strengthen, by adding K to it, as *knuckle*, *arithmetick*, &c. and therefore I

shall deem it a distinct letter upon account of the *Hebrew* names in the Bible, as *Kadish*, &c. In our alphabet, it is the tenth letter, and a great number of words that are begun with K, others begin with C, as *Katharine*, or *Catherine*, &c. simply, as a numeral it stood for 250, but with a dash over it, thus, $\overline{K}$, 1 to 000.

KAA'RL CAT (S.) a country word for a male or bore cat.

KAB (S.) a *Hebrew* measure, holding about our pint.

KA'BIN or **KE'BIN** (S.) a temporary sort of marriage permitted in *Turkey* and *Asia*, by which a man may take a woman to him for his wife for any particular certain time limited, by entering his promise before the end, of giving her a sum of money, agreed upon, at his leaving her, or at the expiration of the time limited.

KA'LENDAR (S.) a diary, almsnack, or ephemeris, that shews the several days of the week, month, year, &c.

KA'LENIS (S.) the name of the first day of every month, according to the *Roman* computation of time; their month consisted of *kaleudi*, *nones* and *ides*, for the understanding of which we are to observe, 1. That betwixt the *nones* and *ides* there is always a week's interval. 2. That only the *kaleudi* are fixed to a certain time of beginning, the *nones* falling sometimes at one time, and sometimes at another, the greatest difficulty being upon account of the unequal length of the months themselves, *January*, *March*, *May*, *July*, *August*, *October*, *December*, having 31 days each, *February* of 28, and sometimes of 29 days, *April*, *June*, *September* and *November* of 30 days each; and the *Romans* method of reckoning was backwards; you must observe, that in those months of 31 days, whose *ides* fall on the 13th of the same month, the 14th day is called the 19th, before the *kaleudi* of *February* the 15th is called 18, &c. till you come to the 31st, which is called *pride kaleudi*, or the day before the *kaleudi*; but this computation being extremely difficult to be clearly expressed and understood by words, I refer you to the *kalendar* of the *Latin* Common-Prayer-Book for tables, &c.

KA'LI (S.) the sea-herb called glass-wort, upon account that the ashes of this weed being burnt, are made use of in making glass, soap, &c.

KAN (S.) a *Persian* name for a governor or principal magistrate.

KAW (V.) to make a noise, or cry out like a jack-daw; also to breathe with great difficulty.

KAY or **KEY** (S.) a wharf or place made fit for, and ordered to be used, as a place to land goods, certain rates, fees, or charges being settled for that purpose.

KAY'AGE or **KEY'AGE** (S.) money paid for

for wharfare, or the liberty of landing or shipping goods at a wharf or key.

KE'BERRS or KE'BBERS (S.) a sort of renegades or apostate heathens that are tolerated at *Sipaban* in *Persia*, and dwell in the suburb *Kebrabab*; they have nothing common with the other *Persians* save only the language. their habit is wholly different, they wear great beards contrary to the custom of the country; they have neither temples nor priests, nor do they use any books of morality or devotion, yet they believe the immortality of the soul, and something of a hell and *Elysian Fields*, conformable to the opinions of the old heathens; when any one dies, they let out a cock into the field from the house of the deceased person, and if it happens to be snapped up by a fox, they conclude the soul of the departed to be safe; besides this method of trial, they dress the corpse up in its best cloaths, and ornaments, and carry it to the church-yard or burying-place, and prop it up against the wall by the help of a forked stick, and if the ravens or other birds of prey chance to pick out its right eye, they infallibly conclude him safe; but if the left eye, then they are as certain he is damned, and in a disgraceful, contemptuous manner throw the body into the pit with its head downwards.

KE'BLEH, KI'BLEH, or KI'BLAH (S.) the name of the temple of *Mecca*, or to speak more properly of the square tower, which is in the midst of the amphitheatre of that mosque; it signifies, in *Arabic*, a place to which men turn their faces, and for that reason the *Turks* call that part of the mosque at *Mecca*, towards which they are to turn their faces in prayer by this name, and accordingly there is a niche in the wall of all the mosques of *Turkey* that looks towards *Mecca*, which serves for a direction to the people which way to turn themselves when they pray.

KECK or KE'CKLE (V.) to make a noise in the throat, by reason of a difficulty in fetching breath, and also by reason of something nauseous to the stomach, that occasions a person to reach, as though they were going to vomit.

KE'CKLE (V.) among the *Sailors*, is to wind a small rope about the cable to preserve it from galling in the hawse or ship's quarter.

KECKS (S.) the stalks or hollow stems of plants, &c. thoroughly dried in the sun, or otherwise, by means whereof they become exceeding light.

KEDGE (V.) when in a narrow river a ship is to be brought up or down, the wind being contrary to the tide, and the ship is to go with the tide, then they set the fore-fall, or fore-top-fall, and the mizen, and so let her drive with the tide, which is done to flat her about, if she come too near the shore; also a small anchor is used in the head of the boat with a hawser that comes from the ship,

which is let fall in the middle of the stream, if the ship come too near the shore, and so wind her head about by that, and then lift up the anchor again.

KE'DGER (S.) the seaman's name for the anchor of a small ship, vessel, or boat.

KEEL (S.) the first timber that is laid in a ship, to which all the others are fastened; so much as lies in a straight line, the one end whereof is scarfed in the stem, and the other is let into the stern-post; to this all the ground-timbers fore and aft are bolted, and the upper works raised; when a ship has a deep keel, it is said to have a rank one, which is proper to keep her from rolling; after a ship is built, and she floats too much, they put on a false keel, or another over that with which she was built, to make her take deeper hold in the water.

KEE'LAGE (S.) a duty paid by ships at their entrance into some ports.

KEEL-HA'LING or RAK'ING (S.) a sea punishment exercised on malefactors, thus; a rope being fastened under the arm, about the waist, and under the breech of the offender, he is hoisted up to the end of the yard, from whence he is let down into the sea, and being drawn under the ship's keel, is taken up on the other side of the ship.

KEE'L-ROPE (S.) a rope which runs along upon the keel within the ground-timbers, one end coming out before, the other abaft; the use of it is to clear those holes when they are filled with ballast, or any thing else, so as the water which lies betwixt those timbers cannot come to the well of the pump.

KEE'LSOON (S.) the lowest piece of timber within the ship's hold, that lies all along upon the ground-timbers, directly over the keel, through which the bolts are driven, which fasten the keelson ground-timbers and the keel together.

KEEN (A.) sharp, cutting, applied both to edge-tools, and also to satirical, witty writings.

KEE'NESS (S.) witiness, sharpness, or fitness to cut; satiricalness, cunningness, subtilness.

KEEP (V.) to preserve or retain in one's custody, to look after, nourish, or preserve.

KEE'PER (S.) an officer to whom the care and safety of a person, place, or thing is committed, that it may be ready for the use it was intended whenever it was called for; many officers under the crown are called *keepers* or wardens, as the *keeper* or warden of the *Mine*, the forest, the great seal, &c. the *keeper* of the great seal is a lord by his place, and one of the king's privy council, through whose hands all charters, commissions, and grants from the king pass, which without being sealed with the great seal are not valid; because, in the sense of the law, the king is a corporation, and passeth nothing firmly but under the said seal, which is a sign of the publick faith of the kingdom, and therefore

to be held in the highest esteem and reputation.
KEEPING-CULLY (S.) one that maintains a whore or mistress, and parts with his money very freely to her.

KEG, KAG, or KIT (S.) any small barrel or vessel, particularly those broad, flat ones in which pickled salmon or other fish is barrelled up.

KEFFAL (S.) a horse.

KE'LTTER (S.) order, disposition, regularity, fitness, or preparedness for a thing.

KEMB or COMB (S.) an instrument to clean and untangle a person's hair with; also to dress flax, &c.

KEMB (V.) to dress or clean hair, flax, hemp, &c.

KE'MBO (V.) to set or put one's hand upon one's hip, to strut or look big.

KEN (S.) a cant name for a dwelling-house of any sort, but more particularly cottages.

KEN (V.) to know, discover, perceive, or find out at a distance; so when a person may be seen and know at a distance, he is said to be within *ken*.

KENDAL (S.) in *Westmoreland*, a large, fair, trading town, particularly for the manufactures of cottons, cloths, druggs, hats, stockings, &c. King *James I.* changed their old charter for a new one, by which he put the government of the town in a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 burgesses or common-council men, with inferior officers; the town is pleasantly seated in a good air upon the river *Can*, and consists of two great streets crossing one another, and in them a great market weekly on Saturdays for provisions, and also a great beast-market once a fortnight; to this town belongs seven trading-companies, *viz.* mercers, shermen, cordwainers, tanners, glovers, taylor and pewterers, each of which have an hall to meet in; the church is very large and beautiful, having five rows of pillars in it, and has 12 chapels of ease. with a good free-school well endowed with exhibitions for its scholars in *Queen's-College, Oxford*; the clothing-trade was first settled here by king *Edward III.* who brought over *divers Dutchmen* to teach the *English*, and placed them in several counties for that purpose; distant from *London* 203 computed, and 267 measured miles.

KENILWORTH (S.) in *Warwickshire*, a handsome, large town, formerly noted for a fine castle upon which *Robert earl of Leicester* spent 60,000*l.* in building, repairing, and beautifying thereof; distant from *London* 78 computed miles.

KENK (V.) a *Sea* term for a rope or cable that doubles or twists upon the pulley or block, and so does not run freely.

KE'NNEL (S.) the hole or lodging-place of a dog, fox, &c. also the vulgar name for channel or common place where the water drains off in streets; also a pack or company of hounds or hunting-dogs are called a *kennel* of hounds.

KENT (S.) is a maritime county, bounded on the east and part of the south by the sea, and the other part by *Suffex*, on the west by part of *Surrey*, and on the north by the *Thames*; the length from *Ramsgate* in the Isle of *Thanet* in the west, to the Isle of *Grain* northward, is about 56 miles, and about 26 miles broad, which makes the circumference about 160 miles; in the time of the heptarchy it was an intire kingdom by itself; it is in the form of the head of a battle ax; the air, though thick, upon account of the vapours arising from the sea and rivers that surround it, is yet both wholesome and temperate; the soil towards the east is uneven, rising into little hills; the west is more level and woody, in all places fruitful, and equals any other part of the realm for plenty; it is divided into five laths, and they into sundry hundreds, in which are about 39,300 houses, 408 parishes, and 30 towns; it sends ten members to parliament, and contains about 250,000 inhabitants.

KERB or KIRB (S.) the uppermost or top stone or timber upon the mouth of a well; also the large timbers that are put to dyers vats, &c.

KE'RGHIEF or CO'VER-CLOTH (S.) a thin, light garment, made of all sorts of stuff, sometimes to be tied or thrown round the neck or head of a person, or to wear in the pocket, to be taken out by the hand to wipe off the dust, sweat, or other mucus of nature.

KE'RMES (S.) a kind of hush or excrescence, as is generally imagined, about the size of a juniper-berry, round, smooth, and shining, of a beautiful red, and full of mucilaginous juice of the same colour, that sticks to the holm-oak of *Spain*, and other hot countries; it has a viscus smell, but a bitter, yet agreeable taste, and its liquor contains abundance of small eggs or seeds, which become insects of a scarlet colour, by some used both in dying scarlets, and also as a cordial, for which reason they are collected.

KERN or CORN (V.) to salt beef, pork, fish, &c. that it may keep sweet a great while.

KERNE (S.) a soldier in the *Irish* infantry, who used formerly to be armed with a dart and a sword, which had a small rope fastened to it, that when they threw or cast it at their enemies (which was their custom) they might draw it back again; in our *Statutes*, it signifies a strolling vagabond.

KE'RNEL (S.) the inside or eatable part of a nut, the seeds or stones of an apple, orange, apricot, &c. also the best or choicest part of a book, speech, &c.

KE'RSY (S.) a woollen manufacture, between a stuff and a cloth.

KE'SWICK (S.) in *Cumberland*, was formerly a place of good note, but now much decayed; it is seated in a vale, surrounded by very high hills, and is now chiefly inhabited by miners (there

(there being several mines in and near it) who have their smelting-house by the *Darwent* side, which runs by this town, which is the only noted place in *Europe* where black lead is found; the market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 218 computed, and 283 measured miles.

KETCH (S.) a small ship or boat that is used to bring fish to market, and for tenders to large ships.

KETTERING (S.) in *Northamptonshire*, pleasantly seated on a rising ground, is a handsome town, and hath a well-frequented market on Saturday; distant from *London* 57 computed, and 72 measured miles.

KE'TTLE (S.) a broad open vessel, used to boil liquors, food, &c. in.

KEY (S.) an instrument wherewith locks are opened and shut; in *Musick*, it is that note in which the airs of every composition are supposed to close or end, and which is called flat or sharp, according as the third note above it is two whole tones, or one and a half; A and C are the two natural keys that use no artificial sharps or flats; A is naturally flat, and has one whole tone and a half above it, and a whole tone below it; C is naturally sharp, and has two whole tones immediately above it, and a half note or tone below or under it, and whenever the other letters are used, they must be flatted or sharped to make them answer this definition; in *Architecture*, the key of an arch or vault is the top or last stone that is put in to fill up the space, and is usually set a little protuberant beyond the rest, both for distinction and ornament-sake, and according to the different orders it is used in, it is differently ornamented; in *Church Music*, it is the power of excommunicating or absolving; and in *Secret Writing*, it is the alphabet or manner of interpreting the marks, characters, contractions, orders, &c. used to conceal what is written from vulgar eyes; in *Musical Instruments*, such as spinets, organs, harpsichords, &c. they are those little pieces of flat wood, ivory, &c. upon which the fingers are placed to raise the jacks.

KEYNSHAM (S.) in *Somersetshire*, a foggy, smoky town, whose market is weekly on Thursday; it has a fine stone bridge over the *Avon*, and its principal trade is malting; in the neighbourhood of this town is a quarry, in which are frequently found stones, in form of serpents, but generally without any representation of a head.

KHA'ZINE (S.) the grand seignior's treasury, where the accounts of the several provinces are kept, and also part of the ward-robe.

KIBES (S.) a troublesome sore that arises in the heels of children, and some grown people, occasioned by severe cold.

KICK (V.) to strike a person with one's foot, and which is commonly deemed very ignominious.

KICK-SHAW'S (S.) dainties, niceties, or

rarities, as cheese-cakes, fricafies, &c.

KID (S.) the young of a goat; also a nickname for a child or young person.

KIDDERMINSTER (S.) in *Worcestershire*, a large, compact, and well-inhabited town, situate on the *Stour*; the people are wholly employed in weaving woollen cloths and Lindsey-woolseys, which latter are very rarely made any where else; it is governed by a bailiff, 12 capital burgesses, 25 common-council-men, and proper subordinate officers; it has a good market weekly on Thursdays; distant from *London* 89 computed, and 104 measured miles.

KID'NAP (V.) to trepan, or steal away children or young persons, by deluding them with specious pretences.

KID'NAPPER (S.) one that decoys children away, and ships them or sells them for the plantations.

KID'NEYS (S.) that part of an animal whose use is to separate the urine from the blood; their number is commonly but two, though sometimes more, and sometimes less, which are situate the one between the liver and *musculus lumbaris* on the right side, the other between the spleen and the same muscle on the left side; in man the right is lower than the left, but in quadrupeds it is commonly the contrary; they are fastened to the loins and the diaphragm, by their exterior membrane, and to the bladder by the ureters, their figure somewhat resembles a bean, they are of a glandulous substance, interspersed with very small urinary pipes or canals; they are covered with two membranes, each of which have arteries and veins; in common *Conversation*, it means a party, or a person's inclination; as, *be it one of the kidney*, &c. or, *be it one of a strange kidney*, meaning of an odd humour or disposition; there is also a pleasant sort of summer-pulse called *kidney beats* by some, or *French beats* by others.

KIDWELLY (S.) in *Carmarthenshire*, *South-Wales*, a mean, though a mayor-town, seated on the *Severn*, frequented chiefly by fishermen, and has two markets weekly, *wis.* on Thursday and Saturday; distant from *London* 174 computed, and 222 measured miles.

KILGARREN (S.) in *Pembrokeshire*, *South-Wales*, seated on a rock, a very long town, consisting of one street, governed by a portreeve and bailiffs, with a good market weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 160 computed, and 189 measured miles.

KIL'HAM (S.) in the *East-Riding of Yorkshire*, is a town about half a mile long, drily situated upon the Wolds; it has a market weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 157 computed, and 200 measured miles.

KILL or **KILN** (S.) a furnace or place where bricks, pipes, potters ware, &c. are burnt; also a method of drying malt.

KILL (V.) violently to take away, deprive of,

to destroy the life of any creature, tree, or plant.

KIMBOLTON (S.) in *Huntingdonshire*, a pretty town, whose market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 47 computed, and 54 measured miles.

KIN or **KINDRED** (S.) relations, or those allied both by blood and marriage.

KIND (S.) the sort, species, or manner of a thing.

KIND (A.) loving, affectionate, tender, well disposed.

KINDLE (V.) to light, stir up, encrease, or cause fire where none appeared, to begin and promote quarrels, dissensions, &c. also spoken of the bringing forth young by rabbits.

KINDNESS (S.) good offices, friendly actions, beneficence, charity, &c.

KING (S.) the supreme magistrate, monarch, or potentate in those nations where a single person has the power over the people, as in *England, France, Spain*; among the ancient *Greeks and Romans*, they were both rulers and priests. The common language of *kings* is, *war*, which began in *England* in the time of king *John*; with *Us*, the law makes it high treason, barely to imagine or intend the death of the king; he is empowered by the prerogative of his office to make war or peace, leagues and treaties; to give commissions for impressing soldiers, dispose of magazines, castles, ships, publick monies, &c. he convokes, adjourns, prorogues and dissolves parliaments, and may refuse his assent to any bill passed by both houses, without giving his reasons for it; he may increase the number of members of either house of parliament at pleasure, by creating new peers, and bestowing privileges on towns to send, that at present have no right of sending burgesses; he may enfranchise an alien, and make him a denizen; debts due to him are always to be first satisfied in case of an executorship, &c. and till his debt is satisfied, he may protect the debtor from the arrests of others; he may distrain for his whole debt of a tenant that holds but part of the land, is not obliged to demand his rent as others are, may sue in what court he pleases, and distrain where he lists; in all doubtful cases, no statute restrains him, unless he be particularly named; in cases where the king is plaintiff, his officers, with an arrest, may enter, and, if denied, may break open the house, and seize the party; he has the custody of the estates of idiots and lunatics, and all estates revert to him when no heir is to be found; all treasure trove, that is, money, plate, or bullion found, and the owners not known, belongs to him; and also all waifs, strays, wrecks, lands recovered from the sea, &c. He can unite, separate, enlarge, or contract the limits of bishopricks or ecclesiastical benefices, and by his letters erect new bishopricks, colleges, &c. he can dispense with the rigour of such eccle-

siaical laws that are not confirmed by act of parliament, as for a bastard to be a priest; a bishop to hold a benefice in commendam, &c. he can dispense with such acts of parliament where he himself alone is concerned, to moderate the severity of the law according to equity, to pardon a man condemned by law, except in appeals of murder; the laws ascribe various perfections to him belonging to no other man; no flaw or weakness is found in him, no injustice or error, no negligence, infamy, stain or corruption of blood; he is said to be a corporation in himself, and so not liable to death; the minute one king dies, his heir is king fully and absolutely, without any ceremony of coronation, &c. yet notwithstanding all these great privileges, he cannot make new laws, or raise new taxes, without the consent of the people assembled by their representatives in parliament. There are some officers that have this appellation, and are called *Kings at Arms*, which are the principal heralds to pronounce the king's pleasure, as to peace, war, &c. formerly they were created by the king himself, but now the ceremony is performed by the earl marshal, who is commissioned for this purpose, by an instrument duly signed by the king himself; at the creating *Garter King at Arms*, the following particulars are provided, viz. a book and a sword to be sworn upon, a gilt crown, and a collar of SS, a bowl of wine, which is the new *Garter's* fee, and a coat of arms of velvet richly embroidered; the form of coronation is as follows: First, *Garter* kneeling down before the king, or his representative, the earl marshal, his majesty's sword lying on a book, *Garter* lays his hand upon the book and sword, while *Clarenceux* reads the oath, upon which *Garter* kisses the book and sword; then *Clarenceux* reads the letters patents of his office, at the close of which the earl marshal takes the bowl of wine, and pouring it upon his head, names him *Garter*; after this he puts on him his coat of arms, the collar of SS, about his neck, and the crown upon his head; *Clarenceux* and *Norroy* are much the same; a common herald has no crown, and his collar of SS, is plain silver, and his coat is only satin embroidered with gold; the difference between a herald and purveyor is, that the latter's coat of arms is damask embroidered, and the oaths somewhat different.

KINGDOM (S.) in common Speech, means the dominions, lands, or countries subject to a prince called a king; in *Philosophy*, it means only a certain distribution of natural productions, as the vegetable kingdom, the mineral kingdom, &c.

KINGS (S.) the names of four canonical books in the Old Testament, so called, because they relate the history of the kings of *Israel* and *Judah*; the two first are commonly called the first and second books of *Samuel*; it is supposed

supposed that *Samuel* wrote part of the first, that *Gad* and *Nathan* continued it and the second, and that *Abijah* and *Ido* wrote the third, and that the writer of the fourth is intirely uncertain.

KINGSBRIDGE (S.) in *Devonshire*, which although it be but a mean town, yet it has a good market weekly on Saturdays; distant from *London* 170 computed, and 202 measured miles.

KINGSCLE'RE (S.) a pleasant town in *Hampshire*, seated in the wood-lands, was famous formerly for being the seat of the *Saxon* kings; its market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 45 computed, and 52 measured miles.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES (S.) (over which it hath a large bridge) in the county of *Surry*, is a large, well-built, pleasant, and ancient corporate-town, whose market is weekly on Saturday; the summer-assizes for the county are usually held here; it was formerly noted for being the place where the *British* and *Saxon* kings were crowned; distant from *London* 10 computed, and 12 measured miles.

KING'S WIDOW (S.) was the widow or relict of the king's tenant in chief, who to keep the land after her husband's decease, was obliged to make oath in Chancery, that she would not marry without the king's leave.

KINS-MAN (S.) a male-cousin or relation below a brother, one of the same blood or family; also one allied by marriage.

KINS-WOMAN (S.) a the-cousin, &c.

KINTAL (S.) the standard weight of many eastern nations, which according to their various customs weighs more or less, and is like our hundred weight, to which all others in gross weight have relation.

KIPE (S.) a sort of wicker fish-net.

KIRBY-MORE-SIDE (S.) in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkshire* on the edge of the moors, which though but an indifferent town, yet it hath weekly a good market on Wednesday; distant from *London* 167 computed, and 199 measured miles.

KIRBY-STEVEN or **KIRKBY-STEVEN** (S.) in *Westmoreland*, a noted town for stocking-weavers; has a good market weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 183 computed, and 214 measured miles.

KIRK (S.) the *Scotch* term for a church, or place of meeting for religious worship.

KIRKHAM (S.) a small town in *Lancashire*, whose market is weekly on Tuesday; and only remarkable for a free-school founded by *Henry Gilburn*, citizen of *London*, in the year 1674, in which are three masters; distant from *London* 162 computed, and 191 measured miles.

KIRK-OSWALD (S.) in *Cumberland*, a poor town, with a market weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 210 computed, and 239 measured miles.

KIRTLE (S.) a bundle of flax or hemp, containing 12 heads of about five pounds each.

KIRTON (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, a considerable town, whose market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 117 computed, and 137 measured miles.

KISS (V.) to salute with kindness and respect, by touching the lips or cheek of one person with the lips of another.

KISS (S.) a salute, or friendly expression of love and respect, with the lips of one person being applied to the lips or cheek of another.

KIT (S.) the contraction of the name of *Christopher*; also a small fiddle that dancing-masters carry in their pockets; also a broad, shallow tub to put pickled salmon in.

KITCHIN (S.) in *Architecture*, is commonly one of the lowest rooms of a house, wherein the victuals for the family is dressed, but in nobleman's and gentlemen's seats or palaces, it is commonly one of the out-offices, that the grandeur of the building may not be lessened or incommoded by the meanness or any inconvenience of the office.

KITCHIN-STUFF (S.) the grease, fat, and waste that arises from the several offices performed in the cooking of victuals, whether it be boiled, roasted, baked, fried, &c. and is commonly the cook's perquisite.

KITE (S.) a large bird of prey; also a plaything or amusement for children, made of paper, properly pasted upon packthread tied to a piece of hoop-stick, in the form of part of the circle cut out from the center, which being duly poised by a long tail filled with pieces of paper tied at a moderate distance from one another, by means of the wind is lifted up into the air to a very great height, according to the make of the machine, and quantity of thread or twine allowed to it.

KITLING or **KITTEN** (S.) a young cat, male or female.

CLICK (V.) to make a particular noise like the flapping of a mill.

CLICKER (S.) a journeyman shoe-maker that stands at the door to invite customers in to buy wares; also the fore-man, or one that cuts out the work for the seats-men or makers; also a salesman's servant that invites customers to buy cloaths, who by way of derision is called a barker.

CLICKETTING (S.) the huntsman's phrase for the time when a hare, &c. takes buck.

KNACK (S.) a sleight in any art, the craft or mystery in any trade, a petty artifice or legerdemain trick.

KNAG (S.) a protuberance, bump, knob, or knot that stands or grows out upon a tree, a stag's horns, &c.

KNA'GGY (A.) knotty, or full of bumps or bunches.

KNAP-SACK (S.) a bag or sack made of leather, thick cloth, &c. in which soldiers carry necessaries from place to place, by slinging it cross them over one shoulder.

KNA'RESBOROUGH (S.) in the *West-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, a town three furlongs in length, almost encompassed with the deep river *Nid*, and was strengthened with a castle situated upon a craggy rock, which is now demolished, but it is still famous for the sweet spaw, or vitrioline well, the stinking or sulphur well, St. *Muguffe's* well, and the dropping well; likewise for the soil's being exceedingly adapted for the growing of *Liquorish*, and sort of *mar'e*, both yellow and soft, which makes extraordinary manure; this is a borough-town, that sends two members to parliament; it has a good market weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 149 computed, and 175 measured miles.

KNAVE (S.) when applied to children, is a familiar word of pleasure; and anciently signified a fervant; so in the old translation of the Bible, it is rendered *Paul the knave of Ceryth*; but now it generally means a cheating, imposing, rascally fellow.

KNAVE-LINE (S.) in *Ship-building*, is a rope, the end of which is fastened to the cross-trees, under the main or fore-top, and so comes down by the ties to the ramhead, unto which there is seized a piece of billet about two foot long, with a hole in the end of it, in which the line is reeved and brought to the ship's side, and haled up tort to the sails, the use whereof is to keep the ties and halliards from turning upon one another.

KNAVERY (S.) formerly signified only slavery, or mean service, but now generally means cheating, and other vile practices.

KNA'VISH (A.) dishonest, fraudulent, deceitful, &c.

KNEAD (V.) to work dough in a trough fit for paste, to make pies or bread with.

KNEE (S.) in *Anatomy*, is that part or joint of the body that terminates the thigh and begins the leg; in *Ship-building*, those crooked timbers that bind the beams and futtocks together, by being bolted into both of them are called *knees*.

KNEEL (V.) to stand or bear one's self upon one's knees, as if upon one's feet, and this is by us esteemed the most humble posture for supplicants of all sorts, and is therefore used in the church at the censurations, likewise at the delivery of petitions in the king's presence, and in courts of judicature upon extraordinary occasions.

KNEELING (S.) the act of bowing down, or resting upon the knees, and is commonly the sign of submission to, or adoration of the person or thing before, or to whom it is done.

KNEEL (S.) the sound of a passing bell, formerly rung or tolled at a dying person's departure, and now at the time of burial, or quickly after their death; also the tone or sound of a bell rung upon any such like mournful occasion.

KNICK-KNACKETA'RIAN (S.) a dealer,

seller, collector, or delighter in toys, curiosities, rarities, &c.

KNICK-KNACKS (S.) toys, dainties, curiosities, play-things, &c.

KNIFE (S.) a sharp instrument used upon many occasions, as to cut victuals, pare leather thin, shape wood for shoe-heels, cut tobacco, &c.

KNIGHT (S.) an honorary title given to men of superior worth, ability, and fortune; and in former times was sometimes given to women, as to those who preserved the city of *Tortosa* from falling into the hands of the *Moslems* in 1149, by a stout resistance and vigorous attack of the besiegers, by which means the *Moslems* were forced to raise the siege; and large immunities and favours were granted to them and their descendants for the same; but it is now restrained only to the male sex, and signifies really some excellent person, valiant and dextrous in feats of arms; and as it refers only to personal merit, so it dies with the bearer, but during his life it raises him a degree above a gentleman; the ceremony was formerly called adopting, but now dubbing; the ceremonies have been various, as a box on the ear, and a stroke on the shoulder with a sword, after which a shoulder-belt and gilt-sword, spurs, and the other military accoutrements were put on, and being thus habited like a knight, he was led in great pomp to the church; but it being now among us only a titular honour, it is conferred by the person's kneeling before the king, who touching him with a sword, says, rise up Sir *A. B.* there are many military orders, the members whereof are called knights, as of the *Garter*, *Barb*, *Malta*, *Golden Fleece*, &c.

KNIGHT-ERRANT (S.) an enthusiastick, mad fellow, that under the notion of relieving distressed ladies, is represented fighting with windmills instead of giants, &c.

KNIGHTS SERVICE (S.) a tenure by which several lands were held formerly under the king, that obliged the holder personally to go into the king's wars whenever he should have occasion for him, or at least to send another in his stead.

Knights of the Post, a wretched set of abandoned creatures, who for a small reward will swear any thing to be truth before a magistrate, or in a court of judicature, though it is really false, or they know nothing about it.

KNIGHTON (S.) in *Radnorshire*, *South-Wales*, a fair, well-built town, well frequented, and carries on a tolerable trade, whose market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 114 computed, and 147 measured miles.

KNIT (V.) to unite, interweave, tye, or fasten together; but it is particularly spoke of the manner of weaving stockings from worsted, thread, silk, &c. this is done two ways, either by hand with single pins called knitting-needles, or in a curious machine or contrivance

trivance called a frame, said to be invented by *William Lee, M. A. Anno 1599*, and those who work thereat are called frame-work knitters.

KNOB or KNOP (S.) a bunch, protuberance, or excrescence growing out of a tree; also the cant name for a man's head.

KNOCK (V.) to beat or strike at, or upon a person's door, &c. with a stick, hammer, &c.

KNOT (S.) sometimes signifies a company or crew of fellows got together for an ill purpose, as to cabal, riot, rob, plunder, &c. sometimes it means a difficulty to be got over that is almost insuperable; and sometimes means a line, string, &c. tied into bunches or knots; and in *Grafts, Flowers, &c.* it means a joint or hard part; among the *Sailors*, there are two sorts of knots, which are made so that they will not slip or slide, the one called a bowling knot, with which they fasten or tie the bowling bridges to the cringles; the other is called a wale knot, which is made by the weaving the three strands of a rope into a knob, used in the tacks, stoppers, and top-sail sheets; in *Dress*, it is an ornament made sometimes of various-coloured ribbands, and sometimes all of one colour, according to a person's fancy, and wore sometimes upon the head, sometimes upon the shoulders, and sometimes at the knees; also a curious ornament in penmanship.

KNOTSFORD (S.) in *Cheeshire*, finely situated, and parted as it were into two towns by the brook called *Bickin*, called the upper and the lower towns; the market and town-house where the justices keep the sessions, are in the lower town, and the parochial chapel is in the upper town; the market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 133 computed, and 156 measured miles.

KNOTTINESS (S.) full of knobs, difficulties and intricacies.

KNOW (V.) to perceive, understand, to be perfect, or fully instructed in any art, science, business, or affair.

KNOWING (A.) learned, skilful, dextrous, &c.

KNOWLEDGE (S.) the understanding, perceiving, or being perfect in any art, science, business, or affair; and this comes to us in matters of fact by sensation, and in matters of science by reflection, or comparing the relation the particular ideas excited in our minds by the various properties of the thing or matter considered of, from whence we conclude the certainty or absurdity of the proposition hid down.

KNÜBBLE (V.) to fight or beat with the fist closed, or the knuckles.

KNÜBBLE (S.) a knob or knot in any thing; and particularly applied to one of the protuberant corners of a loaf of bread, esteemed by most people delicious eating.

KNU'CKLE or KNU'CKLE DOWN (V.)

to stoop, bend, yield, comply with, or submit to; and is a particular phrase used by lads at a play called taw, wherein they frequently say, *Knuckle down to your taw*, or fix your hand exactly in the place where your marble lies.

KNU'CKLES (S.) the middle joints of the fingers; and particularly considered when the hand is closed, and the skin is stretched tight over the bones, which men and boys fight, box, and beat their adversaries with.

KRE'KYTHE (S.) in *Garnarvonshire, North-Wales*, a small, poor town-corporate, that has a mean market weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 171 computed, and 203 measured miles.

KUL or KOUL (S.) the *Turkish* name for a slave; all those who exercise any offices in the disposal of the crown, or receive any salaries out of the exchequer, are called *kul*, or the grand seignior's slaves; and among them it is esteemed a more valuable privilege than the bare name of subject; because as they are commonly men of authority, they generally male-treat, tyrannize, or use those ill, who have no other quality than that of a subject, from which there is no relief, because no one can come at the speech of the emperor but through them; the subject durst offer no affront to them, nor hardly vindicate their rights against their impositions. These *kuls* resign themselves wholly to the emperor's pleasure, execute whatever he commands, and believe even death itself undergone by his order no less than martyrdom.

KU'RTCHI (S.) the militia among the *Persians*, particularly consisting of horsemen collected from among the nobility, whose general or commander is called *kurtchi bafchi*.

KY'NETON (S.) a pretty large, well-built town in *Herefordshire*, whose inhabitants are chiefly clothiers, and who carry on a considerable trade in narrow cloths; its market is weekly on Tuesday, and is very considerable; distant from *London* 114 computed, and 146 measured miles.

KY'NETON (S.) in *Warwickshire*, an ancient town, but of no great repute, with a small market weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 61 computed, and 72 measured miles.

KY'PHONISM (S.) an ancient punishment frequently inflicted upon the primitive martyrs after the following manner; the body of the person was anointed with honey, and so exposed to the sun for the flies and wasps to sting and torment him, the sufferer being sometimes only tied to a stake, sometimes hoisted up in the air and suspended in a basket, and sometimes stretched out upon the ground with his hands tied behind him.

KY'STUS (S.) in *Physick*, is a bag or membrane in the form of a bladder, full of unnatural humours.

L

IS the eleventh letter in our alphabet, and is one of those consonants called liquids, because of its soft and melting sound or pronunciation, and being placed between a mute consonant and a vowel, renders the syllable more gentle than when two other consonants meet; it is now almost a general rule, excepting in surnames of persons, that when *l* ends a word of one syllable, it is wrote double, as *ball*, *fall*, &c. but when it ends words of more syllables than one, it is single, as *bandful*, &c. it is remarked of several people, as the *Chinese*, &c. that those words which have *r* in them they cannot pronounce, but change it into *l*, as for *Petrus* they say *Petalus*, *Francis*, *Flancis*, &c. it is still used as a numeral, and when wrote singly stands for 50; and anciently, when a dash was drawn thwart the head of it, thus, *L*, it stood for 50,000, or fifty thousand.

LABARUM (S.) a *Roman* standard, consisting of a long lance with a staff at top, crossing it at right angles, from which hung a rich streamer of a purple colour, sometimes adorned with precious stones; till the time of *Constantine* it had an eagle painted on it, but that emperor in lieu thereof added a cross, with a cypher expressing the name of *Jesus*.

LAB'EL (S.) among the *Mattematicians*, is a long, thin brass ruler with a small sight at one end, and a center-hole at the other, used with a tangent-line on the edge of a circumferentor, to take altitudes, &c. with the *Lawyers*, it is a narrow slip of parchment, paper, &c. affixed to a deed to hold the seal, and so any thing annexed or added by way of explication to a will or testament is called a *label* or *codicil*; also the title or name of any thing wrote and pasted on it, is so called; in *Heraldry*, it is something added to the arms to distinguish the younger from the elder brother; also the ribbands hanging down on each side of a mitre, crown, &c. are called *labels*.

LAB'IAL (A.) something belonging or appertaining to the lips; from whence those letters that employ or close the lips in their pronunciation are called *labials*, such as *b*, *p*, *m*.

LABORATORY (S.) a work-house, and especially spoken of such an one wherein the chymists perform their several operations in *Pharmacy*, *Chymistry*, &c. also the apartment in an hospital where they compound or prepare medicines; also the work-house or places where the engineers of an army make or prepare their several fire-works or stores, such as fuzes, shells, quick-match, carcasses, &c. in a garison; but when it is done in the field, army, or camp, it is called the *laboratory tent*.

LABORIOUS or **LA'BOURSOME** (A.) slavish, hard labour, or work, pains-taking, industrious.

LABORIOUSNESS (S.) slavishness, hard-working, requiring much labour, pains, and application.

LA'BOUR (S.) pains, close application to work or business, slavery; also spoke of a woman in travel or child-birth.

LA'BOUR (V.) to strive earnestly, to take much pains, to be very industrious; among the *Seamen*, a ship is said to *labour* when she rolls and tumbles very much either a-hull, under sail, or at anchor.

LA'BOURANT (S.) an underling or servant that does the slavish part in chymistry, as the making and looking after the fires, cleaning the vessels, &c.

LA'BOURER (S.) one that takes much pains, works very hard, and sticks close to his business; but in *common Speech*, it means one that does the most slavish and less artful part of masonry or bricklayers work.

LA'BOUR-IN-VAIN (S.) any fruitless attempt, such as the washing a blackamoor white, &c.

LA'BYRINTH (S.) a term for the regular disposing of buildings, trees, or walks, with so many windings and turnings that it is difficult to find the way out of it; ancient history furnishes us with four very famous ones, the first built by *Dædalus* in the isle of *Crete*, to secure the minotaur; the second, that built by the command of *Pfammeticus* king of *Egypt*, in the isle of *Meroe*, said to consist of 3000 edifices, among which are 12 palaces; the third, that of *Lemnos*, famed for its sumptuous pillars; the fourth, that of *Italy*, which *Porfenna* king of *Latruria* designed for a sepulchre for himself and successors; it is now a common thing in a large garden to have a *labyrinth* in one part of it; in *common Speech*, it signifies any difficulty that a person knows not how to extricate himself from; among the *Anatomists*, the second cavity of the internal ear, which is hollowed out of the *os petrosum*, is so called.

LA'CCA or **GUM LAC** (S.) a gum, or rather wax, hard, red, brittle, clear, and transparent, brought from *Malabar*, *Bengal*, and *Pegu*, used in dying scarlet, painting, varnishing, jappanning, &c. some affirm it to be small ants or flies, others the moisture those creatures lay or make upon the twigs of trees, much like honey by the bees, &c. there are several sorts, some natural and some artificial.

LACE (S.) a curious manufacture of thread, silk, &c. but that wove of superfine white thread, and worn by ladies upon their head-cloaths, ruffles, &c. is esteemed most curious, that of silk being for other purposes, is seldom so valuable; there are many sorts, some of gold and silver thread, such as is worn by officers in the army upon their coats, hats, &c.

by ladies and gentlemen upon their cloaths, &c. also of worsted of divers colours, such as footmen, &c. wear upon their liveries; also the name of a very useful string or line, sometimes made round like a cord, and sometimes flat like a narrow ribband, sometimes of thread, and sometimes of silk, applied to garments, in which slit-holes are made on purpose to draw it through, to close or make the garment set tight and freight to the shape of a person, as womens stays, childrens coats, mens waistcoats, &c.

LACE (V.) to draw a garment close by the help of a string, line, or lace; also to ornament or adorn cloaths, by sewing gold, silver, or other lace upon them; also to beat or thresh heartily or severely.

LA'CERABLE (A.) that is capable of being torn or rent asunder.

LA'CERATE (V.) to tear, rend, or pull a cloth, garment, &c. asunder; also to tear a person's flesh by whipping.

LACERATION (S.) a tearing or rending asunder.

LACE'RNA (S.) a loose, upper garment worn by the *Romans* over all their other cloaths.

LACHE'SIS (S.) the youngest of the three Furies, that holds the distaff of life whilst her sister *Cloto* spins the thread, and *Atropos* cuts it off.

LACHRYMATION (S.) a weeping or crying for departed friends, misfortunes, troubles, or disappointments; also the sweating or breathing of any kind of moisture through the pores of the skin, or of plants, &c.

LACHRYMATORIES (S.) earthen vessels in which the ancients saved the tears of those friends that attended the funerals of the deceased, and buried them with the departed friend or relation.

LACINIATED (A.) notched, jagged, or cut in upon the edges, like the leaves of divers sorts of plants.

LACK (V.) to want, desire, covet, or wish for a thing.

LACKER (S.) a sort of liquor made of gum-lac, used by frame-makers, cabinet-makers, &c. to ornament their works.

LACKEY (S.) a page, footman, or person kept always to be in waiting, and at the command of the keeper to go of errands, &c.

LACONICK (A.) short, brief, concise, sententious, using but few words, after the manner of the *Lacedemonians*.

LACONISM (S.) a smart, brisk, witty, short expression, or manner of speaking.

LACTATION (S.) the suckling a child, or the actual sucking or drawing milk out of the nurse's breast.

LACTEAL or LA'CTEOUS (A.) whitish, milky, something belonging or appertaining to milk.

LACTIFICAL or LACTIFICK (A.) of a

nature tending to breed or encrease milk.

LAD (S.) a youth, young man, a big or lofty boy; a common word with the *Scotch* nation for all males of the human kind.

LA'DDER (S.) a moveable instrument to ascend from a low to a high place, as to the top of a tree, wall, &c. made by boring holes opposite to one another in or through the sides of rails, through which small, round sticks are put, these being well-fastened are set sloping or slanting against the wall or place to go up, and by that means form a pair of stairs; also any gradual ascent may be so called.

LADE or LODE (V.) to put so many goods on board a ship as she can conveniently carry; also to pour liquor out of one vessel into another.

LA'DING (S.) the cargo, goods, or burthen that is put into a ship.

LA'DLE (S.) a very useful instrument in abundance of affairs of life, for the conveying any hot liquid out of one place or vessel into another, whether it be metal in fusion, water, wine, broths, &c.

LA'DY (S.) the wife or daughter of a person of quality, though the complaisance of the present times applies it to almost all women; also a mock name for a crooked woman.

LA'DY-BIRD (S.) the name of a small, beautiful insect; also a nick name for a lewd, naughty, or whorish woman.

LAG (V.) to loiter or stay behind.

LAG (S.) the hindmost, or one that stays, loiters, or remains last or behind the rest of the company.

LA'GON (S.) an old law word for a parcel of goods thrown over-board with a buoy, &c. fastened to them, to know where to find them.

LAGO'PTHALMY (S.) a disease in the eyes, occasioned by a hurt in the upper eyelids, by which they are so contracted that they will not cover the eyes.

LAGO'PONOS (S.) a disease in the intestines, called a fretting of the guts.

LA'IC (S.) a common or layman, in opposition or distinction to a divine or clergyman, or one that has not entered into holy orders, and obliged himself to live by the priesthood.

LAIR (S.) with the *Hunters*, is the daily harbour for deer; in *Farming*, it is a yard or other convenient place to collect the cows in, vulgarly called a cow-yard.

LA'ITY (S.) all that part of the people that are not concerned in the priesthood.

LAKE (S.) a curious crimson colour for *Painters*; also a large collection of fresh waters that have no open communication with the sea, and are commonly in inland countries, some of which are so large as to be called seas, as the *Caspian* sea, the sea of *Galilee*, and the *Dead* sea; the other most considerable lakes are those of *Leman* at *Geneva*, of *Constance*, of *Ladoga* and *Onega* in *Europe*, and

and many in the other parts of the world; some both emit and receive rivers, others only emit them, others only receive, and others neither receive nor emit them, but are formed either by the natural settling of rain-water in some large valley, or in troughs or pits made on purpose to preserve the rain-water, or the overflowings of some particular rivers, as of the *Nile*, &c. which is frequent in the *Indies*, and other hot and dry countries.

LAMA (S.) an order of priests among the western *Tartars* that are held in great esteem, the grand *lama* or high priest being held the second person in the kingdom, and next in authority to the king, who receives homage and authority not only from the people, but from the neighbouring kings, who at their enthroning send ambassadors to him to obtain his benediction; the *lama's* are extremely superstitious, and pretend to magic.

LAMB (V.) to thresh or beat severely; also a ewe sheep's bringing forth young.

LAMB (S.) a sheep under a year old; among the *Yews*, it signified either a kid of the goats, or the young of a sheep, either of which their law required for the paschal sacrifice, provided it did not suck; the scriptures represent the Messiah by a *lamb*, for his meekness and innocence, and St. *John* calls him the *Lamb of God*.

LAMBDON'DES or **LAMBDON'DAL SUTURE** (S.) the hindermost seam of the skull.

LAMBITIVES (S.) medicines prepared so as to be licked off the end of a liquorice-stick, sometimes called lohocks, eclegmas, or linctus's.

LAMBKIN (S.) a very small or young lamb.

LAMB-PYE (S.) a pye or patty made with the flesh of a lamb; also a beating or threshing-out.

LAMB-SKIN-IT (S.) a play or game at cards.

LAME (A.) imperfect in some limb or member of the body; also a poor, sorry piece of poetry, or other written work.

LAME (V.) to maim, hurt, or render the use of the limbs imperfect.

LAME'LLÆ (S.) small, thin plates of brass for the making toys and curiosities, such as the fins or scales of fish, &c.

LAMENESS (S.) a settled hurt, weakness, or imperfection in the limbs of any person or creature.

LAMENT (V.) to bewail, bemoan, grieve for, or cordle with.

LAMENTABLE (A.) that is very grievous, that deserves to be mourned for or pitied.

LAMENTABLENESS (S.) the wretchedness, or woful condition a person is reduced to.

LAMENTATION (S.) a grieving for, a complaint, or sorrowful mourning.

LAMINÆ (S.) according to the poetical ac-

count of the ancients, were demons or evil spirits, who under the form of beautiful women devoured children; they are by some said to have eyes that they could take out and put in at their pleasure, and appear beautiful and tempting, or deformed and piteous.

LAMINA (S.) a thin plate of metal, slate, or board.

LAMINATE (V.) to cover with plates, as the tops of churches with sheets of lead, slates, &c. or false money with thin plates of silver, gold, &c.

LAMINATION (S.) a hammering, cutting, or sawing into plates.

LAMMAS-DAY (S.) the first day of *August*, supposed to be so called, because formerly on that day our ancestors offered bread made of new wheat; and anciently those tenants that held lands of the cathedral church of *York*, were, by tenure, to bring a lamb alive into the church at high mass, &c.

LAMP (S.) a machine to hold oil and cotton to burn and give light, used universally in hot countries; the ancients pretend to have made compositions that would never go out so long as kept from the external air; others have made preparations so as they shall diffuse the light in such a manner, that the faces of the persons present shall appear black, blue, red, or any other colour.

LAMPADARY (S.) an officer in the eastern church, who had the charge of seeing to the lighting of the lamps in the churches, and his business was also to bear a taper before the emperor, the empress, and the patriarch.

LAMPA'DIAS (S.) a meteor, or blazing-star or comet, resembling the burning of a lamp.

LAMPAS, **LAMPERS**, **LAMPERAS** (S.) in *Ferriery*, is a defense or inflammation in the roof of a horse's mouth behind the nippers of the upper-jaw, which is cured by a burning lamp, or hot iron.

LAMPA'SSE (S.) in *Heraldry*, is sometimes called *Langued*, that is, with the tongue of a beast hanging out of his mouth, being differently coloured from his body, as red, blue, &c.

LAMPE'TIANS (S.) a sect so called from their head or founder *Lampricus*, who held the opinions of the *Arians*, and affirmed it was against the liberty of the sons of God to be retrained by any vows whatever, even that of obedience.

LAMPOON (S.) a merry ridicule, or smart satire upon a person or thing.

LAMPOON (V.) to ridicule, satyryze, libel, make game of, expose, contemn.

LAMP'RAY or **LAMP'REY** (S.) a sort of eel, by some called a water snake.

LAMP'ROPHORI (S.) a name given to the new converts in the eastern church for the seven days after their baptism, during which time they wore a white garment.

LANNARY (S.) a ware-house, store-house, or loft,

loft, for the keeping, sorting, and regulating wool for the market.

LLANBEDAR (S.) in *Cardiganshire, South-Wales*, a poor sea-port town, governed by a port-reeve and steward; has a good market weekly on Tuesday; distant from London 146 computed, and 175 measured miles.

LANCASHIRE (S.) is a maritime county, bounded on the south by the river *Mersey*, by *Darbyshire* on the east, *Yorkshire, Westmoreland* and *Cumberland* on the north, and the *Irish* sea on the west; from *Bratby* northward, to *Halwood* southward, 57 miles, and from *Denton* in the east, to *Fornby* in the west, 31 miles, and in circumference 170 miles; in which compass there are computed 40,000 houses, 240,000 inhabitants, 6 hundreds, 27 market-towns, and 60 parishes; the air is fine and sharp, and very wholesome, which occasions many of its inhabitants to live to a great age, and free from distempers, excepting very near the sea-shore, where the people are not so healthy; the soil is generally fruitful, and particularly for pasturage, for here are bred the largest oxen in the whole kingdom; in the level parts great quantities of wheat and barley grow, and tho', as in most other places, the hilly parts are generally stony and barren, yet the bottoms or vales produce excellent oats; the mosses which are poachy, moist and unwholesome spots, whose surface being pared off produce a fat sort of short, graily substance, mixed with earth, which makes excellent fuel, which is come at with very little trouble and expence; other parts bear very good hemp, of which the *Manchester* manufacture is made; and under ground, to reward the toil and industry of its inhabitants, are found many coal-pits, and stone quarries; it is well-stored with waters, which are called, 1. rivers, which produce plenty of excellent fish; and 2. meers, lakes, or great ponds, some of which are very large, particularly *Winander meer*, which is about 18 miles in circumference; it is a county palatine, and has enjoy'd great privileges ever since king *Edward III.* who made it so in favour of his son, called *John of Gaunt*, duke of *Lancaster*; this county is represented in parliament by 14 members.

LANCASTER (S.) the county-town of *Lancashire*, situate near the mouth of the river *Lane* or *Lune*, over which it has a large bridge; the port and castle, which were formerly good, are both now gone to decay, and as the trade is small, so the people are few; it is a town-corporate, governed by a mayor, aldermen, and bailiffs, and returns two members to parliament; its market is weekly on Saturday; distant from London 137 computed, and 133 measured miles.

LANCE (S.) a sort of pike or javelin, used by the ancient warriors before the invention of guns.

LANCE (V.) to cut open, to slash or scarify a wound or tumour, to let out the purulent matter that is bred therein.

LANCET (S.) a small sharp instrument used by *Surgeons* to let persons blood, cut open tumours, and other purposes.

LAUNCH or LAUNCH (V.) to put or thrust out, principally spoken of putting a ship out of the dock or place where she was built; also to spend money extravagantly to carry a cause, &c. also to speak much either for or against a person or thing.

LAND (S.) the firm ground, whether roads for carriages, or meadows, corn-fields, woods, &c. and sometimes means only a place or nation inhabited, though it be interspersed with rivers, &c. and is the opposite to the sea or water.

LAND (V.) to put persons or goods ashore out of a boat or ship from off the water; and in a figurative Sense, means the escaping from, or being out of difficulties, dangers, &c.

LLANDAFF (S.) in *Glamorganshire, South-Wales*, seated on the river *Taff*; it is a city, as being a bishop's see, though it is but of small extent, and without a market; the cathedral is grown very old and ordinary, though formerly much famed, and reported to be the first place of religious worship in the Christian way in this island; it is a port-town, and has a very good harbour opening into the *Severn* sea about four miles below the town, which occasions a tolerable trade; distant from London 123 computed, and 147 measured miles.

LAND FALL (S.) in the *Seamen's Language*, is to discover or make the land.

LANDGRAVE (S.) the German name for a count or earl that has the government of a province, country, or large tract of land.

LANDGRAVIATE (S.) the office, jurisdiction, or authority of a landgrave.

LLANDILOUAWR (S.) in *Caermarthenshire, South-Wales*, on the river *Towy*, over which there is a fine bridge, is a very good town, and has two markets weekly, viz. on Tuesday and Saturday; distant from London 144 computed, and 172 measured miles.

LAND-LADY (S.) the mistress of a tavern, ale-house, &c. also a woman that is the owner of land or houses, and lets it or them to be occupied by others for a rent agreed upon.

LANDLOCKED (A.) to be shut in by the land, so that no storm can strand or drive a ship from her anchors.

LAND-LORD (S.) the master of an inn, tavern, ale-house, &c. or the owner of lands or houses which he lets out to be used by others, for a certain rent, fine, &c.

LAND-MARK (S.) a mark or token set or put at the ends or boundaries of peoples lands or grounds, to know how far they extend, and to separate them from all others; also a staple, beacon, &c. set up on the sea-shore.

to signify to ships at sea when they are approaching near to the shore or land.

LA'NDRESS (S.) a woman whose particular trade, employ, or business it is to wash other peoples linen.

LA'NDRY (S.) an office or place peculiarly adapted to, or appointed for, the washing of linen, usual in all great houses, and accommodated with lines, stoves, &c. for that purpose.

LA'NDSCAPE or **LA'NSKIP** (S.) a picture wherein the representation of fields, trees, cattle, buildings, &c. is made.

LANE (S.) a long, narrow passage or street, walled or built on both sides; also a large number of soldiers drawn up in two ranks, for some great person to walk through, &c.

LLANE'LLY or **LANE'THLY** (S.) in *Caermartbenfshire, South-Wales*, a pretty good town, built on a creek of the sea; its principal trade is sea-coal; it has a good market weekly on Thursday; distant from London 168 computed, and 214 measured miles.

LL'ANGADOCK (S.) in *Caermartbenfshire, South-Wales*, is but an ordinary town, but has a good market weekly on Thursday; distant from London 140 computed, and 170 measured miles.

LA'NGPORT (S.) in *Somerfetfshire*, situated on the banks of the river *Parr*, which is navigable for barges to and from *Bristol*, which occasions a good trade, and makes it much frequented; it has a good market weekly on Saturday; distant from London 109 computed, and 130 measured miles.

LA'NGREL (S.) a loose shot which goes in with a shackle, to be shortened when it is put into the piece, and to fly out at length when it is discharged with a half bullet of lead or iron at each end, used at sea to cut the enemy's mast and rigging.

LA'NGUAGE (S.) a particular set of sounds, or manner of speech, used by any nation or people, to express their sentiments by; which is exceedingly various, for the connection between certain words, and the things designed to be expressed by them are perfectly arbitrary, and may be, and are changed at different places, at different times, and by different persons; for which reason all living languages are continually floating, and variable by the mixture of foreigners, by the occurrences that happen, and the alterations that are made in persons, places and things, by the various circumstances that continually arise and alter; but it is beyond all dispute, that the first language, whatever it was, was inspired into *Adam* by God, and that God afterwards communicated his will by words, and not by intuition; and also after the flood inspired the builders of *Babel* with different languages, which necessarily compelled them to desist from their attempt for want of understanding one another; the general notion is, that the *Hebrew* language was that spoke by *Adam*; but others deny it, and say that

the *Hebrew*, *Chaldean* and *Arabick*, are only dialects of the original, which has for many ages been lost and unknown, and support their arguments against the *Hebrew*, by representing it as very dry, barren, and defective; for which reason not having expressions to vary the phrase, the same periods are continually returning: On the other hand, the rabbins say, it is so pure and chaste, that it has no proper names for the parts of generation, nor for those by which the excrements are discharged; the *Arabick* is so copious, that it has a thousand different words for a sword, five hundred for a lion, and two hundred for a serpent.

LA'NGUID (A.) weak, faint, pale, dying.

LA'NGUIDNESS (S.) weakness, faintness, paleness.

LA'NGUISH (V.) to decay, decline, grow weak, faint, pale.

LA'NGUISHING (S.) decaying, growing weak or faint, &c.

LA'NGUOR (S.) feebleness, spiritlessness, decaying.

LLA'NHERN (S.) in *Caermartbenfshire, South-Wales*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Friday; distant from London 161 computed, and 194 measured miles.

LLANIMDO'VEY (S.) in *Caermartbenfshire, South-Wales*, a fine bailiwick and corporate town, that has two great markets weekly, viz. on Wednesday and Saturday; distant from London 137 computed, and 182 measured miles.

LANK (A.) straight, slim, slender, limber or feeble.

LANKNESS (S.) thinness, straightness, limberness.

LANNIERS (S.) small ropes which are reeved in the dead-mens-eyes of all the shrouds and chains, to slacken or set the shrouds tight; also those that set the stays of the masts tight; also that rope that fastens the stopper of the halliards.

LLA'NROST (S.) in *Denbighfshire, North-Wales*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from London 165 computed, and 198 measured miles.

LANSQUE'NET (S.) a German foot-soldier; also the game at cards commonly called *lamb-skin-it*.

LANTHERN or **LANTERN** (S.) a machine made in divers forms, and of divers materials, for the setting a light in, and preserving it from being blown or put out by the wind, rain, &c. and so carrying it from place to place to give light in the night-time to travellers, &c.

LANTERNISTS (S.) the name of the members of an academy of learned men in *France*, set up at *Toulouse*, in the following manner; first privately some counsellors of the parliament of this town, with other gentlemen of several distinctions, projecting to form a society for mutual improvement, appointed a
set

let day for meeting at each other's habitations; and to prevent interruption, they chuse to meet in the evening after the hour of common visits was over; and to render it still more private, they took no flambeau to light them, but only a small pocket-lantern, which they carried themselves; by this means it was kept secret a considerable time; but at length being discovered, and the design known, it was so highly approved of, that it was formed into a company, and the society took the name of *Lanternists*; and to perpetuate their original, took for their device a star with this legend, *Lucerna in nocte*, and settled a prize to be given annually to those who made the best rhiming copy of verses in commendation of the king, to be published by the society, which is a very fine medal, struck with a star and the legend on one side, *Apollo* playing upon the harp on the reverse, sitting upon the top of *Parnassus*, with this motto, *Apollini Vates*.

LLANTRYSSEND (S.) in *Glamorgan-shire*, *South-Wales*, an ancient borough-town, governed by a port-reeve; it has an ordinary market weekly on Friday; distant from London 127 computed, and 149 measured miles.

LLANVILLING (S.) in *Montgomeryshire*, *North-Wales*, is, for this part of the country, esteemed a good town, having a considerable market weekly on Thursday; distant from London 132 computed, and 156 measured miles.

LLANYDLOS (S.) in *Montgomeryshire*, *North-Wales*, a mean town on the *Severn*, whose market is weekly on Saturday; distant from London 131 computed, and 158 measured miles.

LAP (S.) the seat that is made by a person's sitting with his or her thighs close together, and in which women lay their young children while they dress or undress them.

LAP (V.) to lick up water or other liquor by the tongue like a dog.

LAP-DOG (S.) a favourite dog which many women play with, and fondle very much.

LAPIDARY (S.) one that polishes, cuts, or makes precious stones fit for rings, necklaces, &c.

LAPIDESCENT (A.) that is of the nature, or has the property of turning things into stone.

LAPIS INFERNALIS (S.) a caustick stone prepared various ways, sometimes of strong soap-les evaporated to a driness, and the remainder kept in a glass well stopped from air; sometimes of vitriol and tartar, calcined in armoniac, and quick lime boiled in water to a strong lixivium, and then strained and evaporated till dry.

LAPIS LAZULI (S.) a mineral stone of a blue colour, studded with specks or stars of gold, which if good will resist fire and smok, and if put into the fire will come out with new lustre,

LAP-OVER (V.) to fold or lay cloth, &c. over or beyond the edge or boundary of any thing.

L'APPET (S.) the long part of a garment that hangs from the head to the waist, of from the waist downwards, as of a coat or waistcoat in men, and of head-cloaths in women.

LAPSE (S.) a slip, fall, mistake, or omission; and in *Law*, is when a patron neglects presenting a clerk to a benefice for the space of six months, at the end of which time the bishop or ordinary has a right of presentation.

LAPSE (V.) to slip, slide, fall, mistake, or omit something that ought to have been done.

LAPSIDED (A.) when a person or thing yields or bends more to one side than to another.

LAP-WING (S.) a small bird prohibited the *Jews* as unclean, about the bigness of a thrush, whose beak is long, thin, black, and a little hooked, its legs short and grey, upon its head is a tuft of feathers of various colours, which it raises or lowers at its pleasure, its neck and stomach are somewhat reddish, its wings and tail black with white streaks; it is very beautiful, does not sing, but makes a hoarse noise that is heard at a distance; its wings do not terminate in a point like those of other birds, but are round, by means whereof they are but of a slow motion; they open and clap their wings very often, from whence they take their name.

L'ARA or LARA'NDA (S.) a nymph upon whom, according to the heathen theology, *Mercury* begot the *Lares*.

LARBOARD (S.) the *Sea Phrase* for the left-hand side of a ship or boat, when a person stands with his face towards the stern.

LARBOARD WATCH (S.) one half a ship's crew under the command and direction of the chief mate, who keep watch or look after the ship alternately with the starboard watch.

LARCENY (S.) in *Law*, is a private or fraudulent theft of personal goods or chattels in the owner's absence, and is sometimes called *grand*, sometimes *petit*.

Grand Larceny, is when the things stolen, though severally, exceed the value of 12 pence.

Petit Larceny, is when the value of the things stole are under 12 pence.

LARD (V.) in *Cookery*, to mix or intersperse one sort of flesh into or with another, as hares with fat bacon, &c.

LARD (S.) the fat of a hog's belly, thoroughly clarified, and run into bladders to cut out into slices to fry with.

LARDER (S.) a pantry, closet, or other place to put or keep meat or other victuals in.

LARES (S.) among the *Old Heathens*, were certain inferior sorts of divinities that presided

over, or had the care and protection of particular houses, ways, roads, &c.

LARGE (A.) big, great, much, many, extensive.

LARGE (S.) in *Musick*, is the note, mark, or character that expresses the longest time that is play'd, and is seldom used but for the close note upon an organ.

LARGE (V.) when a ship goes neither by nor before a wind, but quartering as it were betwixt both.

LA'RGENESS (S.) bigness, greatness, extensiveness.

LA'RGESS (S.) a present, gift, or donation.

LA'RGEO (S.) a *Musical Term*, importing that the movement, though slow, is one degree quicker than grave, and two than adagio.

LARK (S.) the name of a fine small bird both for eating and singing.

LA'RMIER (S.) in *Architecture*, a flat, small member placed on the cornice below the cymatium and ovolo, whose use is to cause the water to project, drop, or fall at a distance from the wall.

LA'RVÆ (S.) the ghosts or spirits of wicked men, which after their death the ancients imagined wandered about and tormented the wicked, and sometimes frightened good men.

LA'RVNX (S.) in *Anatomy*, is the upper-part or head of the trachea lying below the root of the tongue, and before the pharynx; it is one of the organs of respiration, and the principal instrument of the voice, its body is almost wholly cartilaginous, and its figure is circular.

LASC'VIOUS (A.) lustful, given to venery, wanton and indecent in words and behaviour.

LASC'VIOUSNESS (S.) wantonness, lustfulness, verery, indecent talk or behaviour.

LASH (S.) a stripe or blow with a whip; also the whip-cord fastened to the thong of a whip.

LASH (V.) to beat, stripe, or cut with a whip, rope, or with rods; also to tie or make a thing fast with a rope.

LA'SHERS (S.) with the *Sea-men*, are thence ropes which tie, or bind fast together, the tackles and breechings of the great ordnance when they are hauled within board.

LA'SHING (S.) sometimes means whipping or beating a person, &c. with a rod or whip, and sometimes the fastening or tying a box, trunk, &c. down, so that the rowing of a ship at sea shall not break or otherwise damage it.

LASK (S.) a violent looseness, or immoderate flux of the belly.

LA'SKETS or LA'TCHES (S.) small lines which are sewn into the bonnets and draper like loops, wherewith the bonnet is laced to the lower, &c.

LA'SKING (S.) sailing neither by nor before a wind, but as it were quarterly.

LASS (S.) a maid, a young or unmarried woman.

LA'SSITUDE (S.) a weariness or heaviness of

the limbs and spirits, occasioned by a stoppage of the animal spirits in the nerves and muscles.

LAST (S.) an instrument that shoe-makers use to make their shoes upon; also a measure or quantity of several sorts of goods.

LAST (A.) the hindmost or latest person.

LAST (V.) to continue, remain, endure, or abide; also to fit or put a shoe upon the instrument called a *last*, as the shoe-makers do.

LA'STINGNESS (S.) the property of strength or duration in goods, a long term or time of a tenure, &c.

LATCH (S.) a common slight fastening to doors that easily lift up or open by the advantage of turning a handle, or pulling up a string.

LATCH (V.) to fasten a door by an instrument called a *latch*.

LA'TCHES (S.) in a *Clock*, are those parts that wind up and unlock the parts.

LATE (A.) the time of the day or night far gone or spent; also any thing that was done a little while ago.

LA'TELY (Part.) a small time ago, the time a little while past.

LATENT (A.) hid, concealed, lurking about, unperceived.

LAT'ERAL (A.) sideways, that comes in not directly, but as it were at a distance; in *Algebra*, those are called *lateral* equations that have but one root.

LATH or LATHE (S.) a thin piece of slit wood, nailed to the wall's and joists of an house, that they may be plastered to make the ceilings and walls even; also the hoop or bend of a bow; also a turner's instrument; also a division of a county containing three or more hundreds.

LATHER (S.) the head, foam, or froth made upon water by dissolving soap in it, and stirring it briskly.

LATHER (V.) to make a froth, foam or froth upon water, by beating up and dissolving soap in it.

LA'TIN (S.) the language anciently spoke by the *Romans*, which in *Europe* is the common language of all the learned, but esteemed a dead language, because not universally spoke, as the mother tongue of any nation or people.

LA'TINISM (S.) a phrase, speech, or writing after the idiom or peculiar manner of the *Latin* speech or language.

LA'TINIST (S.) a person well-skilled in the *Latin* language.

LATINI'ZE (V.) to imitate the custom or manner of the *Latins*, in expressing words with endings or terminations like them, as instead of *Mr. Johnson*, *Mr. Johnsonius*, &c.

LATITUDE (S.) the breadth or width, room, compass, liberty, or space of a place; and in *Astronomy*, it means the distance between the equator and either pole, which according to the situation of the place is called north and south; the sun going continually in the ecliptic

tick line itself can never have any *latitude*; the other planets sometimes deviate as far as nine degrees, but the fixed stars may have any degree even to 90; in *Geography*, the distance of the equator from the vertex, zenith, or point of heaven right over the head of the beholder, or over any point upon the earth, is called the *latitude* of that place; or it is an arch of the meridian contained between the equator and the place, numbered on the meridian both ways, and accordingly is called north or south, and agrees with the elevation of the pole above the horizon; in *Planispheres* and *artificial Globes*, there are abundance of lines drawn parallel to the equator, up towards the poles, which are called *circles of latitude*.

LATITUDINARIANS (S.) persons that take too free a liberty in speaking and acting in relation to religious matters.

LATTEN (S.) broad, thin plates of iron tinned over.

LATTER (A.) in a *Comparison* or *Recital*, of something spoken of before, means that person or thing last spoken of.

LATTER-MATH (S.) in *Farming*, is the grass that grows, or is mown after the first mowing of a field.

LATTICE (S.) small, thin sticks or laths nailed cross or over one another chequerwise to give light and air, and prevent others coming in the way, before the invention of glass used for windows, and still in very hot countries; but with *Us* now is generally an ensign of an ale-house, which to make it the more conspicuous, is commonly painted of various colours, and those who have not a real wooden one up at their door, cause chequers or squares like them to be painted on their window-shutters, walls, or side-posts of the door, &c.

LATUS RECTUM (S.) a term used by the *Conick Writers*, for a right line drawn through the vertex of the section, parallel to the base of the triangular section of the cone, and within it.

LATUS TRANSVERSUM (S.) in the *Hyperbola*, it is a right line intercepted between the vertices of the two opposite sections, or that part of the common axis which is between the vertices of the upper and lower cone; in an *Ellipse*, it is called the transverse axis, or longest diameter.

LAVATORY (S.) a place where gold is got by washing in the *West-Indies*.

LAVATION (S.) a washing or cleansing any person or thing, especially metals, from the filth that hangs about them, or is dug up with them.

LAUD (S.) praise, commendation, or speaking well of.

LAUDABLE (A.) that deserves praise, commendation, or to be spoke well of; in *Surgery*, that matter or pus that naturally arises in a wound without any bad symptoms, is called *laudable matter*.

LAUDANUM (S.) a preparation of opium, used by the physicians in abundance of cases with good success, especially to compose those persons to rest, that the violence of their distemper will not permit to sleep.

LAUDS (S.) the second part of the *Roman breviary*, said or sung now after matins; but heretofore they ended the office at eight; it consisted of psalms, hymns, &c.

LAVE (V.) to wash or cleanse; also to scoop or throw water out of a boat, &c. with the *Painters*, it is to clean, touch up, and amend an old design or picture.

LA'VENDER (S.) a fragrant herb used upon many occasions, especially by women to strew among their linen when dried, to make it smell sweet; also a person when he is laid or lives in ease, plenty, &c. is said to lie or live in *lavender*.

LA'VENHAM or **LA'NHAM** (S.) in *Suffolk*, an indifferent large town, standing upon a branch of the river *Breton* or *Bret*, from which it ascends up a hill of a gravelly soil, on the top whereof is a spacious market-place encompassed with nine streets or divisions, in a clear and wholesome air, which being kept very clean, makes it very pleasant; the common market for provisions is weekly on Tuesday, but there is also a sort of a market for wool on Thursday; formerly it was noted for making blue cloths, and was divided into three guilds or companies, each of which had their hall; but these companies have been long out of use, and the stapling-trade is now carried on by making serge, shalloons, fays, stuffs, and spinning fine yarn for London; the town is governed by six capital burghesses, or headboroughs, who choose inferior officers, hear and regulate the complaints of the poor, preserve good orders in the town, and hold the office for life; it is distant from London 52 computed, and 62 measured miles.

LA'VER (S.) a bowl, basin, or other large vessel to wash in; and more particularly famous for those borne by four cherubims in *Solomon's temple*, standing upon pedestals mounted upon brazen wheels furnished with handles to draw or convey them from one place to another; they were composed of a basin, which received the water from another square vessel above it through cocks; the whole work was of brass, and the square vessel was adorned with the heads of a lion, an ox, and a cherubim; each *laver* contained 40 baths, their number was 10, five on the right side, and five on the left of the temple, between the altar of the burnt-offerings, and the steps which led to the porch of the temple.

LAVE'RNA (S.) among the *ancient Heathens*, was the goddess or protectrix of thieves.

LAUGH (V.) to rejoice or express our satisfaction by laughing.

LAUGHING or **LAUGH'ETER** (S.) that act by which we express the pleasure we

receive either by seeing, hearing, or feeling something very agreeable or comically surprising to us.

LA'VINGTON (S.) in *Wiltshire*, which tho' but an indifferent town, hath two good markets weekly, viz. on Monday and Wednesday; distant from *London* 73 computed, and 87 measured miles.

LA'VISH (V.) to spend or squander away money, time, &c. in a wanton and irregular manner.

LA'VISH (A.) wasteful, extravagant, wanton, prodigal, fondish, expensive, &c.

LA'VISHNESS (S.) extravagance, profuseness, wastefulness.

LAUNCESTON (S.) in *Cornwall*, situate on the top of an hill, is an ancient borough-town, first made free by *Richard* earl of *Positiers* and *Cornwall*, brother of king *Henry* III. who granted the burgesses power to choose their own bailiffs, and erect a guild or fraternity of merchants to hold of him, and his heirs; these privileges were often confirmed afterwards, and other liberties added, for anno 1555 queen *Mary* incorporated it anew, and granted the chief magistrate should be called mayor, who with the free burgesses elect two members to sit in parliament; anciently the market was kept on Sunday, and by king *John*, for a fine of five marks, was altered to Thursday, and since to Saturday, as it still remains; it is the usual place for the assizes, and the county goal is kept here, and the elections for knights of the shire are made here; it is distant from *London* 175 computed, and 209 measured miles.

LAUNCH (V.) to put, thrust, or throw out; as to bring, put, or shove a ship, boat, &c. out of the dock from the shore or key, &c. sometimes it means to stop, cease, or leave off; as when on board a ship yard is hoisted high enough, they cry *launch her*, that is, raise or pull it no higher; so in *Pumping*, if the pump sucks, they cry *launch her*, that is, leave off.

LAUNDERS (S.) trenches or troughs cut in floors of a mine, or laid so as to catch the water, and thereby prevent its falling down upon the soles of the lower drifts.

LAUREAT (S.) among *Us*, is an officer belonging to the jewel-office, whose business is to compose poems or congratulatory songs to be sung on the king's birth-day, or other publick occasions.

LAUREATED (A.) crowned or honoured with laurel, as a token of victory or success; from which the *Roman* generals used to send their letters, that contained an account of the victory, to the senate, wrapped up in laurel.

LAUREATION (S.) a term for the students taking up the degree of master of arts in the universities of *Scotland*.

LAUREL (S.) the tree so called; also the reward of the poets to render them famous for

their fine performances; of old it was dedicated to *Jupiter* and *Apollo*, because lightning does not blast it, as it does other trees; and hieroglyphically it signifies honour, conquest, triumph, favour, and preservation.

LAW (S.) those rules and regulations made by any people or nation, for the more effectual carrying on their trade and government. the power of making which is vested in different hands in different countries; in *Divinity*, it means those rites or ceremonies appointed the *Jews* by *Moses*, which we as *Christians* are no ways obligated to perform or observe.

The Law of Nature, is that which is suited and agreeable to the rational and social nature of man.

The Law of Nations, are those that regard embassies, strangers, trade, arms, &c.

Law of Merchants, are those usages and customs peculiar to them, which is also called the law of the staple.

Law of Mark or Mart, is what properly relates to merchants who make reprisals upon the ships of those countries, who have done them damage either by seizure, or otherwise, for which they can get no redress.

LA'W-DAY (S.) one in which the law courts are open, and in which causes are tried.

LA'WFUL (A.) honest, just, fair; also according to the laws of the land where a person lives.

LA'WLESS (A.) an irregular, disorderly person or action, one that acts contrary to the settled rules of decency and economy.

LA'WLESSNESS (S.) irregularity, disorderliness, actions contrary to good government; also the state or condition of one that has put himself, or is thrown out of the protection of the law.

LAWN (S.) a plain between two woods or within a park, an unploughed piece of ground where the deer are hunted; also a superfine sort of linen cloth.

LA'WYER (S.) one who studies the laws of any country, in order to practise the pleading or executing orders for reward, and upon the account of other people.

LAX (A.) loose, slack, unfirm, unsettled, unconfined.

LAXATION (S.) slackening, loosening, easing, gentle opening, &c.

LA'XATIVES (S.) medicines that are of a loosening nature, or opening quality.

LA'XITY or LA'XITIVENESS (S.) looseness, openness, freedom, unconfinedness.

LAY (S.) a song or poem, consisting of short and mournful strains; also a bed of mortar, or course to put bricks in.

LAY (V.) to put, leave, or fix in a place; in *Gardening*, to bow or bend down the branches of a tree, and cover them so as to take root; also to flake, engage, or hazard a sum of money, upon the good or ill success of a certain event or affair.

LAY BRO'THER (S.) among the *Papists*, is

an ignorant, illiterate person, who does the mean offices in a convent or religious house. but is not permitted to take orders or make vows, goes not into the choir, and wears a different habit from the monks.

LAY'ER (S.) among the *Gardeners*, is a sprout or slip taken from a plant, tree, &c. to be laid in the ground, and covered lightly with fine mould, so that it may take root, and produce its kind; also a place in a wet part of a river, sea, &c. commonly called a creek, where young oysters are laid to grow.

LAY'-MAN (S.) one who is employed in the common affairs of life, and is no ways concerned in affairs of the priesthood; among *Painters*, it is a wooden statue so jointed, as to be set in a posture for them to clothe, and draw drapery by.

LAY'-STALL (S.) a common dunghill, or place to throw the soil, rubbish, &c. taken out of the streets, &c.

LA'ZAR (S.) a scabby or leprous person, one filled with sores or ulcers.

LAZARETTO (S.) an hospital, or house for lepers, or persons afflicted with scabs, sores, &c.

LA'ZINESS (S.) a slothful, heavy, sluggish disposition of mind, idleness, or indisposition for work.

LA'ZY (A.) unwilling to work, slothful, idle, sluggish.

LEACH (S.) a sort of worm used by the apothecaries to suck the blood out of persons feet, arms, &c. upon many occasions.

LEACH (V.) a term in *Carving*, signifying to cut up a fowl, a brawn, &c.

LEA'CHER or **LE'TCHER** (S.) a lascivious or lustful person, one strongly inclined to the act of whoredom.

LEA'CHEROUS or **LE'TCHEROUS** (A.) lustful, desirous of whoring.

LEA'CHERY or **LE'TCHERY** (S.) the act of whoring, an inordinate desire after copulation.

LEA'CH-TROUGH (S.) among the *Salt-Miners*, are vessels in which the salt is let to drain.

LEAD (S.) a coarse, heavy, impure metal, softer and easier fused than any other; when purified, called by the chymists Saturn; in the analysis whereof comes out a little mercury, some sulphur, and a great deal of bituminous earth; also an instrument the sailors use to sound or fathom the depth of a sea or river with, which consists of a weight, shot, &c. fastened to a line, which being daubed with tallow, and let down, part of the sand, gravel, &c. of the bottom sticking to it, both shews the depth, and what sort of soil it is.

LEAD (V.) to conduct, to shew the path or way a person should walk or go; also to head or encourage.

LEADEN (A.) any thing made of lead, as cisterns, water-pipes, &c. also a dull, heavy, unapprehensive person.

LEADER (S.) a head, captain, guide, &c.

LEAF (S.) in *Gardening*, is the thin part of trees, plants, flowers, &c. growing to perfection commonly in the spring, and falling off in autumn, excepting in some cases, where the leaves remain all the year round; also a single part of a book, commonly wrote or printed on both sides.

LEAGUE (S.) in measure is three miles, which in various countries is of various lengths; also an agreement entered into by princes or others to defend one another against the injuries that may be offered them.

LEAK or **LEEK** (S.) a plant so called, in taste very much like an onion; also a defect or oozing hole, whereby the water gets into a ship, or the liquor drops out of a cask.

LEAK (V.) to be defective, so as to let the liquor contained in a vessel out, or to let the water into a ship, &c. that should not come in.

LEA'KAGE (S.) an allowance for the waste that actually is or may be supposed to be made in liquid commodities.

LEA'KY (A.) defective, that has holes or slits that hinder a vessel from performing its liquor duty.

LEAN (A.) that has but little flesh, poor, not fat or bulky.

LEAN (V.) to rest or incline upon, to stay, depend, stop, or rely upon.

LEANING-STOCK (S.) any thing that a person leans or rests upon in that posture.

LEANNESS (S.) poorness of flesh, the want of mellowness or fat being intermixed.

LEAP (V.) to jump, or throw the whole body together, and holding the two feet close.

LEAP (S.) the space of ground a person can throw his whole body at once.

LEARN (V.) to acquire knowledge in an art, science, business, trade, &c. also to teach or instruct another.

LEA'RNER (S.) a scholar, pupil, student, or beginner in an art, trade, science, &c.

LEA'RNING (S.) education or instruction in languages, arts, sciences, &c.

LEASE (S.) a *Law* term for the demise of lands, tenements, &c. which, when the terms are wrote, is called an indenture or lease, otherwise a lease parol.

LEASE (V.) to let a house, field, or garden for a term of years upon certain conditions.

LEASH (S.) in *Hunting*, is three creatures of a sort or kind, as 3 hares, 3 hounds, &c.

LEA'SH LAWS (S.) particular observations and restrictions to be made and used in hunting.

LEA'SING (S.) gleanings or picking up the corn that is scattered after reaping; also an old word for lying, or speaking false things.

LEA'SSEE or **LE'SSEE** (S.) the person to whom a lease is made or granted.

LEA'SSOR or **LE'SSOR** (S.) the proprietor of the lands or tenements that makes, gives, or grants leases to another.

LEASURE or **LEYSURE** (S.) vacant time, convenient opportunity, or recess from business.

LEAST (A.) the smallest.

LEATHER (S.) the skin or hide of a beast tanned, or otherwise dressed and fitted for various purposes.

LEAVE (S.) liberty, permission, licence, authority, or consent to do or forbear any thing.

LEAVE (V.) to go away or depart from, to forsake.

To give Leave, to allow, permit, licence, or authorize.

LEAVEN (S.) something that will make dough or paste swell or rise, and that will also relish it, or make it fit for bread.

LEAVER (S.) any thing proper to lift up a heavy weight, supported upon a fulcrum or prop nearer to one end than the other, to make the lever or purchase the greater.

LECHLADE (S.) a small town, standing on the confines of *Berkshire* and *Oxfordshire*, the river *Lacbe* runs through it, and empties itself into the *Thames*; here abundance of barges are employed to carry butter, cheese, &c. to *London*; the market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 60 computed, and 74 measured miles.

LECTURE (S.) a reading, speech, or sermon upon any subject, to explain the principles of an art, &c. in *Divinity*, it is a sermon in the morning or evening out of the usual course; and sometimes it means a finding of fault with, chiding, or scolding at.

LECTURER (S.) one appointed to read publicly in schools, universities, &c. upon arts and sciences; and when applied to *Clergymen*, means those who preach constantly in an afternoon, or accidentally, such sermons as are preached in a morning early, or out of the usual time in an evening.

LEDGER or **LEIDGER** (S.) the great book for accounts, in which every part of trade being collected under proper heads, it may be seen at one view, what any person owns, or has owing, what quantity of any particular commodity is remaining unsold, and what the profit or loss by any branch of trade is; this book is commonly of large, strong paper, that the clerk or writer may have room to write fully in one line, the contents of the entry, and to make columns for the wares, &c. When it is opened, the right and left hand pages are numbered both alike, as 3. 3. 4. 4. &c. on the left-hand side is wrote the charge or debtor part of the account, and on the right-hand side the discharge or credit part.

LEDGES (S.) in *Ship-building*, are those small pieces of timber which come thwart the ship from the waist trees to the roof trees, to bear up the settings, gratings, &c. In *Common*, it signifies any small protuberance to nail a shelf or any other convenience to.

LEE (S.) in *Seamens Language*, has many significations, but commonly means that part

of the sea or river, that is opposite to the wind, as the *lee shore* is that upon which the wind blows; yet to be under the *lee* of the shore, is to be close under the weather-shore, that is, from whence the wind comes; so *a-lee the helm*, is to put the helm to the *lee side* of the ship; so they say, *to come by the lee*, is to bring a ship so that all her sails may lie against the masts and shrouds flat, and the wind to come right on her broad-side.

To come off by the Lee, in common Talk, is to sustain hurt, damage, or loss.

LEEDS (S.) in the *West Riding of Yorkshire*, is a large, wealthy, and populous town corporate, standing on the north bank of the river *Aire*, with large suburbs on the south side, and both joined by a stately large, and very strong stone-bridge, so large and so wide, that formerly the cloth market was kept on it; but upon the increase of business it is now removed to the high street, called *Bridgate-street*, early in the morning, which is a prodigy of its kind; for upon ringing a bell, in a few minutes vast quantities of cloths are laid out for sale, and in about two hours time the bell rings again, and the market is cleared of all the cloth immediately, and then the people of other trades begin their traffick: Whose last charter granted by king *Charles II.* Anno 1661, ordered the government to be in a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 assistants; it hath two markets weekly, viz. on Tuesday and Saturday, both of which are well furnished with provisions and large quantities of woollen cloths, which are made here, and in the neighbouring villages; in this town are two large churches, and several meeting houses, publick schools, hospitals, and gentlemen's seats, &c. distant from *London* 134 computed, and 182 measured miles.

LEE-FANGE (S.) is a rope which is reeved into the rings of the courses, when they would have in the bottom of the sail to lace on the bonnet, and is useful in a strong gale to take in the sail.

LEEK (S.) in *Staffordshire*, the metropolis of the moor lands, a town of note for excellent ale; the buildings are handsome, and the market is considerable, weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 116 computed, and 137 measured miles.

LEER (V.) to look sily, wishfully, and as it were by stealth.

LEES (S.) the dregs or settlings of wine, strong beer, &c.

LEET (S.) a law day or court, from whence those courts held by the lords of manors for the suit, service, and other particularities thereof, are called *court-leets*; they are courts of record, and have power to enquire into all offences under high-treason, but cannot punish many, but must certify the matter to the justices of assize.

LEETCH

LEETCH (S.) among the *Sailors*, is the outside or skirt of the sail from the earing to the clew; the middle betwix which, is especially to be called the *leetch*.

LEETCH LINES (S.) small lines fastened to the leetch of the top-sails, to hale in the leetch of the sail, that the other parts may come in the readier and easier, for which purpose they are reeved into a block at the yard, close by the top-sail ties.

LEETS (S.) are meetings appointed for the nomination or election of officers.

LEEWARD SHIP (S.) among the *Sailors*, is one that does not keep up to the wind.

LEEWARD TIDE (S.) when the wind and tide go both one way.

LEEWARD WAY (S.) an allowance made by navigators for a ship's deviating from that point, which she seems to go to by the compass.

LEFT-HAND (S.) that hand which most persons use the least, especially in writing, the operation with that hand being as it were performed backwards; from whence, any person doing a thing awkwardly, is said to perform it *left-handedly*, &c.

LEG (S.) that limb or member of the body upon which a person or creature walks, and is frequently applied to the props or supports of tables, stools, &c. In a *Ship*, those small ropes that are put through the bolt ropes of the main and fore-sail in the leetch of the sail near a foot in length, and being spliced into themselves, have a little eye, wherewith the martnets are made with two hitches, and the end fastened to the standing part of the martnets, these are called *legs* of the martnets; in *Trigonometry*, any two sides of a right-angled triangle, the third being considered as the base, are called the *legs* of the triangle.

LEGACY (S.) any gift or donation made to a person by the will and testament of another.

LEGAL (A.) according or agreeable to the customs or laws of any country; and in *Divinity*, means the covenants of the *Jewish* law.

LEGALITY or **LEGALNESS** (S.) lawfulness, justifiableness, regularity, or according to the rules of law.

LEGATARY or **LEGATEE** (S.) the person to whom any thing is left by the will of a person deceased.

LEGATE (S.) in *General*, signifies any messenger or ambassador sent by a prince, state, &c. but commonly is restrained to an ambassador sent by the pope to any prince or state, and where they are admitted, are esteemed equal in dignity to the extraordinary ambassador of any other prince.

LEGATION or **LEGATESHIP** (S.) the office, duty, business, or authority of a legate.

LEGEND (S.) was originally a book used in the old *Romish* churches, containing the lessons that were to be read in the holy office; for which reason, the lives of saints were

thus called, because chapters or portions out of them were appointed to be read to the people at morning-prayer; there is one book upon this subject, called, *The Golden Legend*, which was used with abundance of applause, from the 13th century to the 16th; but about the time of the reformation began to be laid aside upon account of the great number of absurdities and ridiculous falsehoods contained in it; from whence any idle tale or romantick story, is called a *legend*; also the motto or sentence about the edges or rim of coins, medals, &c. which are commonly in the *Latin* tongue, are called *legends*.

LEGENDARY (A.) fabulous, ridiculous, trifling, mysterious, or absurd.

LEGERDEMAIN (S.) sleight of hand, or the art of juggling or shewing tricks.

LEGIBILITY or **LEGIBLENES** (S.) plainness, visibleness, or easiness to be read.

LEGIBLE (A.) plain and easy to be read.

LEGION (S.) a body of soldiers among the *Romans*, of 5 or 6000 foot, and 4 or 500 horse; in *Romulus's* time, it was but 3000 men; in the consular time 4000, and 2 or 300 horsemen, which afterwards became as above, 5 or 6000, they containing to cohorts, which was sometimes 5 and sometimes 600 men; those *legions* that were composed of the *Roman* citizens, made a distinct body by themselves, and those of the allies formed another body of infantry and cavalry, which they called extraordinary; the *legions* were divided into Velites, Hastati, Principes, and Triarii; the Velites were light or swift footmen, armed with a long sword, a lance of three foot long, with a little round buckler, called Parma Tripudalis; they covered their heads with a cap, called Galea, made of leather, or the skin of some animal; they were picked out from among the rest, on purpose to follow the cavalry in all expeditions and dangerous enterprises; they were first put in use at the second *Punic* war; the Hastati, Principes, and Triarii, carried a long buckler or shield four foot long, and two broad; they wore a long two-edged sword, sharp pointed, a brazen helmet and crest, a sort of boots that defended the fore-part of their legs; they carried two darts, called Verruta, the one bigger, the other lesser. The horse carried a javelin, a sword, a back or breast-piece, a helmet and a shield; the ensigns were some called Imaginiferi, because they carried the prince's picture; others Aquiliferi, because they carried an eagle on the top of a pike; others carried a hand, as a token of concord; others a dragon with a silver head, and the rest of taffery; the Labarum, or imperial standard, which was only born when the emperor himself was in the camp, was of a purple colour set round with a deep gold fringe, and embellished with precious stones; the archers on horseback carried a bow, and a quiver with arrows; the

officers which among us are called cornets, carried an eagle at the end of a lance, and had the skin of a lion, bear, or some other savage beast covering their head piece; the ensigns of foot had the same; *Josephus* says, they carried a long sword on the right side, and a short one on the left side.

LEGISLATIVE (A.) endowed with the authority to make, alter, or amend the laws of a nation or commonwealth.

LEGISLATOR (S.) a law-giver, or law-maker.

LEGISLATURE (S.) the persons empowered to make, abolish, alter, or amend the laws of a kingdom or people.

LEGITIMACY or LEGITIMATENESS (S.) truth, lawfulness, righteousness, justice, the being born in wedlock.

LEGITIMATE (A.) lawful, rightful, the true, regular, genuine matter, person or thing.

LEGITIMATE (V.) to declare, authorize, or make a person or thing legal, or to be entitled to the benefit of the laws.

LEGITIMATION (S.) a making a child or person capable of inheriting by law, that which otherwise he could not.

LEGUMEN (S.) all those species of plants called pulse, which are all that grow in pods, as beans, peas, &c. and all those that have butterfly-like flowers.

LEGUMINOUS (A.) of a pulsy nature or kind, something belonging or relating to pulse.

LEICESTER (S.) the chief town in *Leicestershire*, was anciently a large and populous city, said to have been first built by king *Lear*, 840 years before Christ; its present situation is on the river *Soar*; the principal employ of the people here, and in the neighbouring towns, is stocking-weaving; it was formerly a bishop's see, but now belongs to the bishop of *Lincoln*; it is a borough and corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, 24 aldermen, 48 common-council-men, and 2 chamberlains; it is plentifully furnished with provisions, having three markets weekly, viz. on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday; it was walled in formerly, but in the civil wars the walls were in a great measure demolished, and have not since been repaired; but there are several gates yet standing; the castle is so far dismantled, as to be unfit for war-like defence, yet it is used to hold the assizes in twice a year; it is divided into five parishes, each of which has a church; it sends two members to parliament; distant from *London* 78 computed, and 99 measured miles.

LEICESTERSHIRE (S.) is an inland county, bounded on the north with *Nottinghamshire*, east with *Lincolnshire*, and *Rutlandshire*, south with *Northamptonshire*, and west with *Warwickshire*; it is a champaign country, abounding with corn, but spare of woods, especially in the south and east parts, which are fully

supplied with excellent pit-coals; particularly in the north part of this county, much cattle are bred in the hills, which are but thinly inhabited; the air is gentle, mild, and temperate; it is nearly elliptical in form, and is about 30 miles broad, 24 long, and 98 in circumference; it is divided into 6 hundreds, in which are 12 market-towns, 192 parishes, 18,702 houses, and 112,212 inhabitants; it sends 4 members to parliament.

LEIGH (S.) in *Lancashire*, a town of small note; distant from *London* 145 computed, and 184 measured miles.

LEIGHTON or LEIGHTON BUZZARD (S.) in *Bedfordshire*, a pretty large town, that has a good market weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 33 computed, and 39 measured miles.

LE'MINGTON or LY'MINGTON (S.) in *Hampshire*, is a small, but populous sea-port town, standing upon an hill opposite to the *Isle of Wight*, in the narrow part of the strait called the *Needles*; here is made excellent salt, which supplies, in a great measure, the southern parts of *England*; it is a borough-town, governed by a mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, and sends two members to parliament; its market is weekly on Saturday; here is a good port and key, with officers to manage the customs; here are many ship-builders, especially for the merchants service; distant from *London* 72 computed, and 85 measured miles.

LE'MMA (S.) an assumption taken, or something drawn from a proposition formerly proved, and made use of occasionally in other propositions that may be anything similar, in order to render their demonstrations easier than otherwise they would be.

LEMONA'DE (S.) a pleasant cooling liquor made in hot countries, or hot weather, of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons.

LE'MSTER or LEO'MINSTER (S.) in *Hertfordshire*, is handsomely built, and well inhabited; the church is large and beautiful; this town is noted for the best wheat, bread, and wool in *England*; the river *Lugg* runs through it, over which are several bridges; it sends two members to parliament; it is a great thorough-fare between *London* and *Wales*; it is a borough-town, governed by a bailiff, justices of the peace, and 12 capital burgesses; distant from *London* 104 computed, and 136 measured miles.

LEND (V.) to assist another person with a sum of money, a tool, book, &c. to use for a time, and then to be returned back to the owner again.

LENGTH (S.) the measure or extent of a thing or place from the one end to the other; and in *Mathematicks*, is the first degree of the dimension of bodies.

LE'NGTHEN (V.) to make longer, either in measure or duration.

LE'NHAM (S.) in *Kent*, a small town, whose market

market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from London 40 computed, and 48 measured miles.

LENIFY (V.) to soften, allay the fury, passion, or anger of a person, to moderate or compose the anguish of a wound, &c.

LE'NITIVE (A.) of a soft alluving disposition or nature, proper to allay pain or passion.

LE'NITY (S.) mildness of disposition, gentleness, good-naturedness, meekness.

LENS (S.) in *Opticks*, is a glass that either collects the rays of the sun passing through it into a point, or else disperses them farther abroad; also the crystalline humour of the eye; also a lentil or round pulse.

LENT (S.) a settled time of publick fasting, abstinence and humiliation, which in different places is of different lengths, but the most usual in Europe is of forty days, which has been long practised in the Christian church, in imitation of Christ's fasting in the wilderness; the Greek church observed this fast for seven weeks before *Easter*, but on Saturdays and Sundays they did not fast, but only the Saturday before *Easter-day*; the Latin church observed but six weeks, and ceases only on Sundays, so that each fasted 36 days; in the eastern church they observed *Lent* with great severity, eating nothing but bread and pulse, which lasted till about the year 700; but in 800 they were indulged to eat eggs, milk-meats, and drink wine, and now they only abstain from flesh; the custom was introduced about the year 650 into England, but since the reformation has not been so rigorously enforced or practised, and at this time is almost wholly laid aside, but still continued in popish countries with great severities.

LENTEN (A.) something belonging or relating to the time of Lent.

LENTIGINOUS (A.) freckly, or full of small yellowish spots.

LENTIL (S.) a sort of eatable pulse; the scripture represents *Joseph* to sell his birth-right to his brother *Jacob* for a mess of lentil broth or pottage.

LEOPARD or LI'BBARD (S.) a wild, fierce, and cruel animal, the skin whereof is spotted with diversity of colours; it has small white eyes, wide jaws, sharp teeth, round ears, a large tail, five claws upon his fore-feet, and but four upon his hind feet; it is said to be engendered either of a male panther and a lioness, or a lion and a she panther.

LE'PER (S.) a person afflicted with a disease called the leprosy; by the Jewish law, they were excluded the conversation of mankind, which banished them to the country and uninhabited places; even their kings were shut out of their palaces, and from society, and were also deprived of their government, if this disease laid hold of them, as was *Uzziah* or *Azariah*, king of Judah. When a leper was cured, he appeared at the city gate, and the priest examined whether he was perfectly

healed or not; after this he went to the temple, took two pure birds, made a wisp with a branch of cedar, and another of hyssop, tied together with a scarlet ribband or fillet made of wool; an earthen vessel was filled with water, and one of the birds fastened alive to the wisp; the leper who was cured, killed the other bird, and let the blood run into the vessel filled with water; after this the priest took the wisp with the live bird, dipped both into the water tinged with the blood, and sprinkled the leper with it, then the live bird was let loose, and the person admitted into common society again.

LE'PROSY (S.) a contagious skin disease, somewhat like the itch, which was very frequent among the Jews and other eastern people, but not so common in colder countries.

LE'PROUS (A.) scurvy or scabby, troubled with the leprosy.

LEPTO'LOGY (S.) a rhetorical description of minute or trifling things or matters.

LE ROY LE VEUT (or, it is the king's pleasure.) By these words the royal assent is signified by the clerk of the parliament to publick bills; and to private bills, by *fait fait comme il est desire'* or, let it be as the party desires; but when the king refuses to pass a bill presented to him by his parliament, the clerk says, *Le roy s'advise'* (that is, the king will consider of it.)

LE'SKARD (S.) in *Cornwall*, a town finely seated on an hill, and surrounded with woods and commons, which feed abundance of sheep, &c. famous for a cattle, and a great market weekly on Saturdays, whose chief commodities are leathern wares, such as boots, shoes, &c. with which it serves the neighbouring countries; this town was incorporated the 6th of July 1580. by queen Elizabeth, who appointed a mayor and burgesses, &c. it sends two members to parliament, who are elected by nine capital burgesses, of whom one is always mayor, and the 15 assistants, with other free-men; it is a large populous town, whose houses are handsomely built, and streets well-paved, and has a very large church; it is one of the five stannary or coinage towns for the blocks of tin; distant from London 180 computed, and 230 measured miles.

LESS or LESSER (A.) a degree of comparison between things of different sizes, or degrees, and means that one person or thing is not so great in bulk, stature, or dignity as another; in *Astronomy* or *Geography*, those circles that divide the globe into two unequal parts, are called lesser circles, as the polar circles, the tropicks, &c.

LESSEE (S.) the person to whom a lease is granted.

LE'SON (S.) something to be learnt, studied, spoke, played, sung, &c. by one that is scholar to another.

LESSOR (S.) the person who gives or grants a lease to another.

LEST (Part.) for fear of, or by way of prevention, something is given or done that another may not do it.

LESTOFF, LEOSTOFF, or LESTOCK (S.) in *Scots*, a little narrow town, which stands so near the sea, that it seems to hang over it; it has a market weekly on Wednesday; the chief business of the inhabitants of this town is fishing for cod in the north sea, and at home for herrings, mackerel, and sprats; distant from *London* 94 computed, and 113 measured miles.

LESTWITHIEL (S.) in *Cornwall*, was originally built upon an hill, where an old castle still remains; but it is now situate in a vale; it was formerly a place of gold trade, but now much decayed, by reason of the river Fenny's being so filled up with sand, as to become un-navigable; anciently it was the county town, and the dukes of *Cornwall* had their residence here; and it is yet a market and borough town, where the county-court is usually kept, and the knights of the shire are here chosen; and also the county weights and measures are kept here, and the lord warden of the stannaries hath his court, prison, and office of coinage; it sends two members to parliament, who are chosen by the seven burgesses and their 17 assistants; distant from *London* 183 computed, and 240 measured miles.

LETHARGICK (A.) sleepy, or inclined to, or afflicted with the disease called a lethargy.

LETHARGY (S.) a distemper that causes sleepiness, drowsiness, or heaviness, attended with a fever, and a sort of stupidity or senselessness.

LETHE (S.) a river the poets have placed in hell, whose water being drank caused the drinker to forget whatever he formerly had done.

LETT (V.) to hinder, stop, prevent, or disappoint; also to grant or assign the use of any thing to another for money, as a house, a horse, &c.

LETTER (S.) a mark or character of which the several alphabets of languages are made up; also an epistle or so much writing as is ordinarily contained in a sheet of paper upon any business or subject, and sent by one friend or correspondent to another; in *Trade*, when one merchant draws bill's upon another, and writes him word about it, it is called a letter of advice; when a merchant or banker writes to his correspondent to desire him to furnish a certain person with money, to a sum limited, it is called a letter of credit; when one person authorizes another to transact business for him under his hand, it is called a letter of attorney; when the king grants any particular privilege to a particular person, it is called a letter patent; likewise where one king's subjects are authorized to make reprisals upon the subjects of another

prince, under the privy-seal, these licences are called letters of mart; and when a broken tradesman gets the hands of all, or the principal part of his creditors to an instrument drawn up to give time to pay his debts, it is called a letter of licence.

LETTERED (A.) marked with letters on the back like a book; also spoke of a learned person, or great scholar.

LETTER-FOUNDER (S.) a person that casts or makes letters or types for the printers.

LETTICE (S.) a pleasant salad herb.

LEVANT (S.) any country to the eastward of us; also a term among *Gamblers* for those that throw at and upon the table, without having any money of their own to pay if they lose.

LEVANTINE (A.) something belonging to the eastern country; also an inhabitant of those countries.

LEVATORY (S.) a Surgeon's instrument used to raise the skull when sunk by a blow or fall.

LEVÉE (S.) the time of a prince's or great man's rising, or being to be spoke with; also a lady's toilet, or dressing-room.

LEVEL (A.) flat, plain, smooth.

LEVEL (S.) an instrument used by builders to try or see whether their work lies truly flat or horizontally; also used to find the true level for conveying water to towns, cities &c.

LEVEL (V.) to lay flat, smooth, or even; also to aim at or design.

LEVEL RANGE (S.) in *Gunnery*, is the distance that a piece of ordnance will carry a ball in a direct line, or what is commonly called point blank.

LEVER or LEAVER (S.) in that part of *Mathematics* called the *Mechanicks*, is one of the six powers, and differs really in nothing from a common balance but in this, viz. that in the balance the center of motion is in the middle or center, and here it may be upon any point whatever, it being a pole or iron crow, &c. with which great stores, &c. or other heavy weights are lifted up or moved forward, &c.

LEVRET (S.) a young hare.

LEVERPOOLE, commonly called **LIVERPOOLE** (S.) in *Lancashire*, of late years is grown very great and populous, and by reason of the great increase of trade is one of the most flourishing sea-ports of *England*, being much frequented by passengers to *Ireland*, &c. so that within these 30 years has been built two new churches, besides meeting-houses, a fine town-house set on arches of hewn stone, with a publick exchange for merchants underneath it; the harbour is defended on the south-side by a castle, and on the west-side by a tower on the river *Mersey*; the customs are so much increased, that there is a collector, comptroller, and customer, besides searchers, waiters, &c. for the manage-

ment thereof; it is a corporation, governed by a mayor and aldermen; the freemen of this town are also free of *Bristol* in England, and *Waterford* and *Wexford* in Ireland; the market is weekly on Saturday; they send two members to parliament; distant from *London* 150 computed, and 183 measured miles.

LEVET (S.) a lesson or tune on the musical instrument called a trumpet.

LEVATHAN (S.) mentioned in *Job*; by the most skilful in the Hebrew language, is meant the crocodile, others think it to be the whale, but all allow it to be very monstrous both for size and shape; and in *Devilry*, it means sometimes the devil, and sometimes hell.

LEVIGATION (S.) a polishing or making smooth; in *Chymistry*, it means reducing hard bodies into a very fine powder, by grinding them on a marble stone.

LEVITES (S.) among the *Jews*, may mean all the descendants of *Levi*, but they are principally intended who were employed in the lowest of the ministerial offices of the temple, whereby they were distinguished from the priests, who being descended from *Aaron* were likewise of the race of *Levi* by *Kinship*, but were employed in the higher offices; the *Levites* applied themselves to the study of the law, song, and played upon instruments in the temple, and were the ordinary judges of the country, but always subordinate to the priests; and because they had no portion of land allotted them as an inheritance, they were supported by the tithes of corn, fruit, and cattle throughout *Israel*, out of which they themselves paid tithes, or the tenth part to the priests, *Numbers* xviii. 21, 22, 23, 24; they had 48 cities with fields, pastures, and gardens allotted for their habitation, out of which 13 were allowed the priests, and of these, six were privileged places, or cities of refuge; from whence the *Romish* clergy pretend to protect those that fly to the church against the civil magistrate; among *Us*, now a *Levite* signifies any clergyman whatever.

LEVITICAL (A.) something belonging to the *Levites*.

LEVITICUS (S.) the third book in the Old Testament, so called, because it principally contains the laws and regulations relating to the priests, the *Levites*, and sacrifices; it is universally allowed to be canonical, and supposed to be wrote by *Moses* about the year of the world 2514, or before Jesus Christ 1490.

LEVITY (S.) feckleness, unsettledness, irresolution, lightness, changeableness; and considered *physically*, means only the want of weight in a body when compared with another that is specifically heavier.

LEVY (V.) to raise, collect, or gather a tax or fine upon a person or people.

LEWD (A.) debauched, profane, wicked, vile,

one that delights in filthy, wanton, or riotous words & actions.

LEWDNESS (S.) all manner of wickedness, particularly filthy talk and actions.

LEWES (S.) in *Suffex*, a fine, pleasant, well-built town, in and about which are abundance of noblemen and gentlemen's seats; has six parishes and churches; it is a borough-town, and sends two members to parliament; is not under the direction of a corporation, but is governed by the gentlemen of the town; the streets are handsome, and it has two large, fair suburbs adjoining to it; the market is kept weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 40 computed, and 50 measured miles.

LEXICOGRAPHER (S.) the compiler or writer of a dictionary, lexicon, or book that explains the meaning of words.

LEXICON (S.) a dictionary, or book where the words of languages are collected in alphabetical order, and the meaning explained, for the information of the ignorant or strangers.

Liable (A.) subject to do, or suffer any thing, or that may be made to do, perform, or suffer something.

Liar (S.) a person that speaks or tells known falsities for real truths.

LIBANUS (S.) a famous mountain frequently spoken of in the Old Testament, which separates *Syria* from *Palestine*; it forms a foot of horse-shoe in its length, beginning at three or four leagues distance from the *Mediterranean* above *Smyrna*, and going from north to south towards *Sidon*, from thence bending from west to east from *Sidon* toward *Damascus* as far as *Ladicea Scabiosa*; the western part of this chain of mountains is what is properly called *Libanus*, and is much famed for cedar-trees; it is computed to be higher than the *Alps* or *Pyrenees*, the top in many places is continually covered with snow, and the ground naturally with white thin flakes very smooth; it is about 800 leagues in circumference; it is enclosed with four enclosures of mountains which rise one upon another; the first is very fruitful in grain and fruits, the second very barren, abounding in thorns, rocks, and flints; the third, though higher, enjoys a perpetual spring, the trees being always green, and the orchards loaded with fruit; the fourth is so high, that it is uninhabitable, upon account of the extrem cold, and its being always covered with snow; sometimes the temple was called *Libanus*; *Zech.* xi. 1. and *Solomon's* palace was called the house of *Libanus* upon account of its extraordinary height and whiteness; the frankincense-tree is called the tree of *Libanus*.

LIBBARD (S.) a leopard or mungrel kind of panther or lion.

LIBATION (S.) the pouring of wine or other liquors upon the victims that were sacrificed; among the *Jews*, the measure was a fourth part of a hin, or about our quart of wine;

It was also used by the *Greeks, Romans, &c.* the priest first tasting it before he offered it to the deity he was going to sacrifice to.

LIBEL (S.) sometimes means a small book or pamphlet, but commonly means a speech or writing of defamation, wherein the character of some persons is aspersed, and falsely accused of crimes of which they are innocent, or at most, nothing near so black as they are represented.

LIBEL (V.) to scandalize, defame, reproach, slander, or speak ill of a person without sufficient cause.

LIBERAL (A.) generous, free, communicative, charitable, noble, or gentleman-like, from whence those arts and sciences that polish the mind, such as grammar, rhetoric, music, &c. are called *liberal arts*.

LIBERALITY or **LIBERALNESS** (S.) generosity, open-heartedness, nobleness, charitable.

LIBERTY (S.) a goddess or deity honoured among the *Romans*, to whom they erected a temple in *Rome*; among the *Greeks*, she was called *Eleutheria*, she was represented by a woman dressed in white, having a scepter in her right-hand, and a hat in her left hand, with a cat standing by her; in *common Speech*, liberty is a freedom of doing any thing that is agreeable to a person's disposition, without the controul of another; but in a *Law Sense*, it is the acting and behaving within those reasonable bounds that the law has appointed, and being protected therein by the civil magistrate.

LIBERTINES (S.) a sect whose heads were *Quintin and Corin*, who about 1525 maintained that whatsoever is done by men is done by the spirit of God, and so concluded there was no sin but to those who thought so; to which they added, that to live without any doubt or scruple, was to return to the state of innocence, and allowed their followers to call themselves Catholics or Protestants, according to the company they fell in, asserting likewise that the soul died with the body, that heaven was a dream, and hell a phantom, religion a mere state trick, with many other monstrous opinions, from whence all those who live disorderly, profane, and debauched lives, are called *Libertines*, though they do not maintain such strange theses; in *Law*, it means one set at liberty or made free, that was born a slave or bondman.

LIBERTINISM (S.) the state of one set at liberty, or released from bondage; but with the *Divines*, it means the state of those who live at large, and either by their words or actions maintain that the laws of religion have no restraint upon them, but that they may do whatever their extravagant inclination prompts them to.

LIBIDINIST (S.) one who pursues his sensual inclinations, and indulges lust or whorings.

LIBIDINOUS (A.) sensual, lustful, lecherous, or inclinable to women.

LIBITINA (S.) an heathen goddess, who had a temple at *Rome*, wherein was kept whatever was necessary to funeral solemnities, which were bought or borrowed of the *Libitinarii* or undertakers, as every one had occasion; some called her also *Prisepina*, or goddess of hell, others called her *Venus*.

LIBRA or the **BALANCE** (S.) among the *Astronomers*, is one of the twelve signs of the Zodiac, exactly opposite to *Aries*, marked ♎, so called, because when the sun enters therein, he makes the days and nights of an even or equal length; it is the house of *Venus* and exaltation of *Saturn*, airy, moveable, hot, moist, &c. the *Astrologers* affirm that persons born under this sign are of good countenances, and pleasing manners, but for the most part the cause of their own death; with the *Physicians*, it means a pound weight.

LIBRARIAN (S.) a person appointed to look after, direct, take care of, and arrange the books in a publick library.

LIBRARY (S.) a room or place built or set apart for the use of putting a large quantity of books in several faculties or arts, and in divers languages, in regular order, either for the publick use of a college, inn of court, or private students at large; and sometimes it means the books themselves.

LIBRATION (S.) a weighing, balancing, or swinging, and commonly means the vibrating of a pendulum or weight hung to a string; in *Astronomy*, the apparent irregularity in the moon's motion, by which she seems to librate or shake about her own axis, sometimes from east to west, and sometimes from west to east; also a motion whereby the earth is so retained in its orbit, that its axis remains constantly parallel to the axis of the world.

LICE (S.) a great many, or the plural number of louse, a troublesome vermin commonly afflicting the poor and nasty, being bred by dirt, sweat, and filth, especially in the heads of children that are not kept clean, nor often combed.

LICENCE (S.) leave, authority, permission, and commonly is applied to a certain instrument duly signed and sealed by persons authorized by publick authority, as a *licence* for persons to marry without being publickly asked in the church, which is so instrument issued out of the bishop's court, &c. to sell goods about the streets, to sell wine, &c. Poets and painters are said to take *licence*, when they deviate from the strict rules of grammar, perspective, &c.

LICENCIATE (S.) among *Foreigners*, is any person authorized to practise any art or faculty whatever; but among *Us*, it is restrained to those who are authorized to practise physick by the college of physicians, or bishop of the diocese.

LICE'N-

LICENTIOUS (A.) lewd, wild, extravagant, disorderly, irregular, unrestrained.

LICENTIOUSNESS (S.) all manner of disorderly actions, irregularity, or misbehaviour.

LICK (V.) to wet, daub, go over, or take up with the tongue; also to smear, varnish, paint, or beautify a picture or woman's face slightly, to make it look young, beautiful, or fresh.

LICKORISH or LIQUORICE (S.) a shrub whose root has a faintish sort of sweetness, much used in diet-drinks, and other physical compositions.

LICKORISH (A.) desirous of sweet things, curious and dainty in the taste.

LICTORS (S.) twelve Roman officers that carried bundles of rods, in the middle of which was tied up an ax with its head standing out; these officers went before the chief magistrate to clear the way, and when they went before the generals who were allowed a triumph, their bundles were wreathed round with laurel, of which they carried also a branch in their hands.

LIDBURY (S.) in *Hertfordshire*, a fine well-built town, chiefly inhabited by clothiers; it has weekly a good market on Tuesday; distant from London 90 computed, and 118 measured miles.

LIDD (S.) in *Kent*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Thursday; distant from London 63 computed, and 75 measured miles.

LIE (S.) a falsity or untruth.

LIE (V.) to tell or speak known falsities.

To lie along, to lie prostrate, or the whole body upon the ground, &c.

LIEGE (S.) properly signifies a vassal who holds a kind of fee, that binds or obliges him to be at the command of his lord; but it is seldom used now otherwise than to signify the subjects of the king, or those who behave themselves quietly and dutifully in their several stations.

LIENTERICK (A.) sick of, or subject to a henter.

LIENTERY (S.) a disease or looseness that precipitates the food so suddenly through the stomach and guts, that it is very little altered or digested from what it was when taken in at the mouth.

LIEU or in LIEU (Part.) one person or thing put in the place, stead, room, or exchanged for another.

LIEUTENANCY or LIEUTENANTSHIP (S.) the duty, office, command, or authority of a lieutenant, which is sometimes performed by a single person, and sometimes by many, as the *lieutenancy* of the city of London is a council or select number of officers of the artillery company, who have the regulation and command of all matters relating to the militia or trained bands of the city.

LIEUTENANT (S.) a deputy or under officer that acts in the absence of the superior or commanding officer; sometimes these are

both civil and military magistrates, as lords lieutenants of Ireland are vice-roys, or the king's immediate representatives; so lords lieutenants of counties; among the *Soldiers*, it is a name applied with an appellation to many offices, as lieutenant general is the second general in an army, and has the command variously under the general.

Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, is he who has the charge, direction, and command of the artillery, batteries, &c. under the master-general of the ordnance.

Lieutenant-Colonel of the Foot, is the second officer in a regiment who commands in the colonel's absence, and in a battle takes his post on the colonel's left-hand.

LIFE (S.) that condition of an animal or plant by which the faculties or properties are exercised for a certain space of time, or from the time of birth to its death; and sometimes that time, duration, or space is so called; sometimes an historical account of the actions of a king, prince, or private person, is called the *life* of such a person.

LIFE-GUARDS (S.) a particular number of soldiers that are appropriated to wait on the person of a prince where-ever he goes or stays.

LIFELESS (A.) without motion, sensation, or life, either animal or vegetative; also heavy, stupid, dull, inactive.

LIFT (V.) to raise or heave up.

LIFT (S.) a moving or heaving upwards; also any assistance in the time of need, whether by lending money, explaining difficulties, &c. and sometimes actions that forward a person's hurt or damage by way of mockery are so called, as the wife or servants emulating the husband's or master's effects privately.

LIFTING (S.) a raising, moving, heaving, or assisting.

LIFTING PIECES (S.) certain parts or pieces in the inward frame of a clock, that at proper times raise or lift up the detents in order to let the clock strike.

LIFTER (S.) a crutch; also one that goes into mercers or drapers shops under pretence of buying goods, and so conveys some away privately, is called a *shop-lifter*.

LIFTS (S.) in a *Ship*, are ropes belonging to the yard-arms to cause them to hang higher or lower, as occasion requires, but the top-sail lifts serve for sheets to the top-gallant-yard; among the *Shoe-makers*, they are pieces of sole-leather put upon the heels of wooden, or several of them one upon another if leather, in order to make them higher or lower, the uppermost being called the top-piece, though it goes next to or upon the ground.

LIG (V.) a Scotch term, signifying to lie or tumble together, as persons do in or upon a bed.

LIGAMENTS (S.) those things that tie, hold, or bind things together, whether they be natural, as those parts in an animal body that are of a white, tough, solid, inflexible body,

body, and that inelose or keep the junctures of the body together, that are without sensation or visible cavities.

LIGATURES (S.) with *Printers*, are types or characters that express two or more *Greek* or other letters together; in *Surgery*, the fillets or bandages that broken limbs or strained parts are bound round with, or to cause the blood upon opening a vein to run freely, &c.

LIGHT (S.) that phenomenon, whereby we see and perceive (without any other part of the body but the eye) the colour, shape, or proportion of bodies; it is sometimes taken simply for the body of emitted rays from some luminary, and sometimes for the sensation thereby caused in us; it also frequently means information or knowledge in affairs that we were before ignorant of; and sometimes a torch, candle, or lamp, &c.

LIGHT (A.) is sometimes applied to the specific difference of weight between one body and another; and sometimes is a term of reproach to women who behave themselves immodestly or lewdly.

LIGHT or **ALIGHT** (V.) to fall or rest upon any thing, as a bird drops upon the bough of a tree, or a person gets out of a coach upon the ground, or from on horseback, &c. also to carry a candle, link, &c. before a person in the night-time, that he may walk or travel with the greater ease and certainty.

LIGHTEN (V.) to cause or make the weight of a carriage less, &c. the burden or trouble of an affair to become easier, &c.

LIGHTER (S.) a large, flat, open boat, used as a tender upon ships for carriage of goods small distances, or in shoal water where ships cannot sail.

LIGHTNESS (S.) deficiency in weight; the contrary or opposition to darkness; also wantonness, vanity, or whorish behaviour in women.

LIGHTNING (S.) sudden flashes of exceeding subtle light or fire generated in the air.

LIGHTS (S.) lamps, candles, flambeaux, &c. in *Anatomy*, the lungs of a creature are so called; in *Painting*, it is the disposition of the shadowings that represent the falling in of the lights; in *Architecture*, they are the wind ways or openings in the walls to let in the air and light; also part of the entrails so called.

LIKE (A.) similar, representing or imitating another person or thing; in *Mathematics*, like arcs or arches are such parts of lesser circles in a sphere that contain an equal number of degrees with the greater ones, and the corresponding sides proportional; so like solids are those contained under similar planes that are equal in number; in *Algebra*, those powers that are of the same height, though of different coefficients as $2a$, $3a$; $5b$, $6b$, and $7b$, are called like quantities; so any two or more signs that are negatives or affirma-

tives are called like signs, though the quantities are unlike.

LIKE (V.) to desire, be pleased with, or approve of.

L'IKEN (V.) to shape or make after a particular pattern or form, to resemble or compare.

L'IKENESS (S.) a resemblance, imitation, or representation of another.

L'IKELIHOOD (S.) the appearance or probability of a thing's happening or not.

L'IKELINESS (S.) handsomness, or worthiness; also probability.

L'ILACHTREE, vulgarly called **L'ALOCK-TREE** (S.) one that becomes full of leaves early in the spring, and bears blue, white, or purple flowers.

L'ILLY (S.) a common flower, sometimes of a yellow, and sometimes of a white colour, the roots whereof are used in pultices, to cause the sore to burst, break, or run.

L'ILLY WHITE (S.) a mock name for a chimney-sweeper.

LIMATION (S.) the filing or rubbing of bones, &c. to a powder.

L'IMATURE (S.) the dust or powder that comes off, or is made by the act of filing.

LIMB (S.) in *Anatomy*, is a large member or part of a body, as the leg, arm, &c. with the *Mathematicians*, it is the outermost border or edge of a graduated instrument; also the outermost border or edge of the sun or moon, where the middle or disk is hid in an eclipse of either luminary; among the *Florists*, it is the edge of leaves, flowers, &c. and sometimes it is a term of reproach, signifying a scold or very turbulent woman.

LIMB (V.) to pull, tear, or rend asunder by violence, to cut or pull off the limbs of a creature.

LIMBECK (S.) a vessel or furnace used in distillation.

LIMBER (A.) flanged, or prown work, pliable, or easy to be bent backwards and forwards.

LIMBERNESS (S.) the condition or quality of pliability, suppleness, or easiness, or bending backward and forward.

LIMBERS or **LIMBERHOLES** (S.) in a *Ship*, are little square holes cut in the bottom of all the ground-timbers and bolts next to the keel, to let the water go to the well of the pump, through which is put the keel-ropes.

LIMBUS or **LIMBO** (S.) among the *Roman Doctors*, means a place of purgation, where they impute the pitiables waited for the redemption of mankind, and where our Saviour staid from the time of his death to that of his resurrection, and where they say the souls of infants that die unbaptized go, as not guilty of crimes to condemn them to hell, and not pure enough to go to heaven; also a prison or any place of confinement.

LIME (S.) calcined stone, marble, chalk, &c. burnt

Burnt in large kilns for the purpose of making mortar to lay bricks or stones in, in building, to burn off the hair upon skins, by tanners, skinners, &c. when it comes out of the kiln it is called unslacked *lime*, but when it is intended to be used, it is soaked or washed in water; also a sort of crab or bastard lemons, the juice of which is used upon many occasions; also the name of a common tail tree that bears fragrant flowers.

LIME (V.) to daub or smear with *lime* or mortar.

LIMER (S.) a large dog with which wild boars are hunted.

LIMIT (S.) the extremity, end, or boundary of a place or business.

LIMIT (V.) to set or appoint the extent, bounds or conditions of a place or thing.

LIMITATION (S.) a setting or appointing the bounds, extent, or borders of a place, or the conditions of an affair or business.

LIMITED (A.) bounded, restrained, or appointed what distance or condition must be observed; so in *Algebra*, a *limited* problem is one that admits of but one answer.

LIMN (V.) to draw after the life, and paint in proper colours, either in oil or crayons.

LIMNER (N.) an artist that draws or paints things in their natural colours and proportions.

LIMP (A.) limber, flexible, supple.

LIMP (V.) to halt, hop, or go lame.

LIMPNESS (S.) unsustainedness, flexibility, plia tods, the condition of cloth, &c. that the starch, gum, &c. is out of.

LIMPID (A.) pure, clear, transparent.

LINAMENT (S.) a pellet or tent made of tow, lint, &c. to put into a wound, being rolled in hot salve or ointment.

LINCH-PIN or LINS-PIN (S.) in *Waggons* and other *Carriages*, is an iron pin that keeps the wheels on the axle-tree.

LINCOLN (S.) the metropolis of *Lincolnshire*, is a city and bishop's see, very large, and much resorted to, built on the side of a noted hill, where the *Wychem* winds about towards the east, and being divided into three channels, watereth the lower part of it, and sometimes flows into the streets in the upper part, which lies upon the ascent of a hill, upon the top of which stands the cathedral (which is a very fine structure) surrounded with the houses of the prebendaries and gentlemen's seats; the steepest part of the ascent of the hill is the best part of the city for trade and business; the communication between the upper and lower town is extremely troublesome, the street being so very steep and strait, that coaches, &c. are obliged to fetch a large compass another way; on both sides in the lower part the river is arched over, so that nothing is seen of it in the main street, but it makes a large lake on the west-side, and has a canal called the *Foss-Dike*, by which it has a communication with

the *Trent*, which renders the navigation of that river useful to this city; there are 13 churches in it; it is governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. and sends two members to parliament; distant from *London* 102 computed, and 128 measured miles.

LINCOLNSHIRE (S.) is bounded on the north with the *Humber*, on the east with the *German* ocean, on the south with the river *Nine*, and on the west with the river *Dun* and *Trent*, so that it may pass for an island; the length north and south, from *Barton* to *Stanford* 55 miles, and the breadth east and west, from *Newton* to *Wintbop* 35 miles, the circumference about 180 miles; the air in the south and east parts is thick and foggy, occasioned by the great fens, yet being gently dispersed by constant breezes from the sea, is wholesome; the soil in the north and west parts is abundantly fruitful, pleasant, and rich, yielding both fine corn and good pastures and meadows; but the south and east parts are trackish, and so barren of corn, but produce much greater plenty of wild-fowl and fish than any other parts of the kingdom; it contains 30 wapentakes or hundreds, one city, 630 parishes, 39 market-towns, 40,600 houses, 243,600 inhabitants, and sends 12 members to parliament.

LINE (S.) a rope fastened at both ends, upon which women hang their linen cloaths when washed to dry; in *Writing*, *Printing*, &c. it is so many words or letters as are put in one breadth of the paper; with the *French*, it is one twelfth part of an inch, or the 144th part of a foot; in *Geometry*, it is only a bare simple length without considering any other dimensions, and these are right or straight, or curved or crooked lines; in *Genealogy*, it is the regular descent of a family from father to son, for as many ages as they can be traced, and this is called the direct line; those that are related at a greater distance, as the children of brothers or sisters, &c. are called the collateral line; in *Fortification*, it is sometimes a trench with a parapet, and sometimes a row of bags of earth or gibbous fit in a line to cover the men from the enemy's fire.

LINE (V.) to clothe or cover a garment, &c. on the inside.

LINEAGE (S.) family, stock, race, pedigree, descent, &c.

LINEAL (A.) something belonging to a line, or that goes, flows, or keeps in a line.

LINEAMENTS (S.) the remarkable lines or divisions in the face or body of a person, from whence they are judged to be beautiful or ugly, and by which a picture is known to be like or unlike to a person for whom it was designed.

LINEAR (A.) of or belonging to a line; and in *Algebra*, that is called a *linear* problem, that is capable of but one solution; and *geometrically*, by the intersection of two lines.

LINEN (S.) sometimes means cloth in whole pie: made of flax or hemp, and sometimes shirts, shifts, sheets, table-cloths, &c. made of such cloth.

LING (S.) a sort of cod-fish salted chisly for the use of ships, and commonly called *old ling*.

LINGER (V.) to loiter, delay, stay, or put off the doing of a thing from one time to another; also to waste, decay, or pine by degrees.

LINGOT or **LINGOT** (S.) sometimes means the moulds or hollow irons of various forms, in which alchymists, refiners, founders, and others pour melted metal, and sometimes the metal itself when cold, that has received the form of the mould, is so called.

LINGUIST (S.) one skilled in several languages, and commonly means an interpreter to an ambassador or other foreigner.

LINIMENT (S.) a physical composition, between an oil and an ointment.

LINK (S.) one of the lengths of a chain, whether for strength or fastening, made of iron, or of gold or silver for ornament; also a sausage, or half black pudding; also an ordinary sort of taper or flambeau made of tow rolled or dipped in melted pitch, resin, &c. to go in the rain or wind with in a dark night.

LINK (V.) to fasten, unite, or join two or more things together like a chain; also to enter into a cabal or company of robbers, risters, or rebels.

LINSEED (S.) the seed of hemp or flax.

LINSEY-WOOLSEY (S.) a stuff or cloth made by mixing or weaving thread and worsted together.

LINSTOCK (S.) a gunner's staff to which he fastens his match or lighted tow to discharge great ordnance.

LINT (S.) a sort of down made by scraping fine old linen with a knife, to put into or upon sores, wounds, &c.

LINTEL (S.) the upper post of a window-frame or door-case.

LINTON (S.) in *Cambridgeshire*, hath a small market weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 39 computed, and 46 measured miles.

LION (S.) a creature frequently spoke of in scripture, and is esteemed the king of four-footed beasts; his hair inclined to a reddish or deep yellow colour, the fore part of his head is square, his nose flat and large, his eyes terrible, his mouth wide, his neck covered with a bushy mane, his belly slender, his legs and thighs large and nervous, and his tail large, long, and very strong; he has five claws on his fore-feet, and four on his hind-feet; the *Hebrews* have seven words, whereby they express the several stages of his life; his tongue is sharp, and armed with two rows of rugged points like nails, with which he licks or tears his meat off the bones; he casts his urine behind, and genders backwards; the female has no mane.

LIPPITUDE (S.) a disease in the eyes that very much afflicts the patient, by occasioning a dry soreness, and causing them to feel hot and rough, as if sand was in them, and which commonly is called *blear-eyedness*.

LIPS (S.) those muscular extremities that shut over the teeth, nt close the mouth of any creature; also the extremities of wounds, or the parts that being torn or drawn together occasion the flesh to unite, and the wound or cut to be cured; in *Man*, the *lips* are much used in speaking, several letters being called labials; and in *Scripture* frequent allusions are made to them.

LIPTOTES (S.) a rhetorical figure to express the imperfection of such words that are not sufficient to set forth the greatness of the subject they are used upon.

LIPYRIA (S.) a disease, or continual fever that keeps the inward parts always hot and burning, while the outward parts are cold.

LIQUABILITY or **LIQUABLENESS** (S.) that nature or condition of any thing that may be melted or made fluid.

LIQUABLE (A.) that may be melted or reduced to a fluid.

LIQUATION or **LIQUEFACTION** (S.) the art of melting or reducing hard bodies into fluids.

LIQUEFIED (A.) melted or reduced into a fluid state.

LIQUID (A.) moist, wet, damp, fluid.

LIQUIDATE (V.) to make moist, clear, or fluid; also to make bills current or payable; also to pay or discharge bills.

LIQUIDATION (S.) a determining a matter in dispute, or arbitration.

LIQUIDITY or **LIQUIDNESS** (S.) that property of bodies that renders them fluid, moist, wet, &c.

LIQUIDS (S.) those things whose parts are fluid or in free motion, as water, wine, oil, metals in fusion, &c. in *Law*, those goods or effects that are clearly proved are called *liquids*; also those consonants that are called semi-vowels, as L, M, N, R, are called *liquids*, from their easy motion or pronunciation.

LIQUORISHNESS (S.) a disposition that is desirous of tarts, sweetmeats, or other dainties.

LIQUOUR or **LIQUOR** (S.) any moist, juicy, or fluid matter that is drinkable; and among the *Brewers*, the hot water before it is run over the malt is peculiarly so called; and with the *Distillers*, all manufactured spirits, whether brandy, geneva, or cordal waters, are called *liquors*.

LIRIPOOP (S.) a livery-hood or dress worn upon particular occasions.

LISP (V.) to speak imperfectly, to falter or clip one's words.

LIST (S.) a catalogue or roll of the names of persons, places, or things; also a border wove round the edge of woollen cloth to hang it upon

upon the tenters by, to stretch it to its full width while it is dressed; also a fillet or flat ring that ornaments the bottoms of columns immediately above the *Torus*; also the desire, will, pleasure, or inclination of a person.

LIST or ENLIST (V.) to enter soldiers into the service of a prince or state; also to engage or enter one's self into any business or affairs.

LISTEN (V.) to hearken to the discourse of others in a clandestine or irregular manner, by standing privately at the door, window, &c. or concealed in the room, &c.

LISTLESS (A.) heedless, careless, unconcerned, unattentive, negligent.

LITON (S.) in *Devonshire*, a small town, with a weekly market on Saturday; distant from *London* 172 computed, and 204 measured miles.

LISTS (S.) a publick place for the performing the exercises of leaping, running, jumping, wrestling, cudgelling; sword-playing, prize-fighting, or justing at tournaments.

To enter the *Lists*, is to go within the rails, to encounter with an opponent in wrestling, sword-playing, &c. also to dispute publicly, or to write against a person or doctrine.

LITANY (S.) any sort of prayer or supplication, but more particularly the solemn publick supplications used upon extraordinary occasions of eminent dangers and great calamities, which in Popish times and countries have been, and still are, attended with much pomp and formality; in the service-book of the church of *England*, there is one particular office which is used on Sundays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and all fast-days in the morning, that goes by this name.

LITÆ (S.) in the *Heathen Theology*, especially according to *Homer*, are goddesses who were the daughters of *Jupiter*, and who were mediators for men both with the gods and men, to obtain them the good things they petitioned for, from whence by corruption the intercession of saints and angels crept into the Christian church.

LITCHFIELD (S.) in *Staffordshire*, is a pretty large city, which is well-built, and looks both fine and neat; it stands low, and the country about it is both pleasant and fruitful; on the south-west riseth a small brook, which passing through it divides it into nearly two equal parts, the one called the city, the other the close; over this brook there are two bridges, though the water is but shallow, and by the slowness of its motion looks like a standing pool; in the city, which is divided into several streets, besides many good houses, is the goal for felons, market-place, a fine school, and a very handsome, well-endowed hospital; in the close, there are several gentleman's seats, the cathedral, which is very magnificent, and the streets well-paved, and kept very clean; it is

incorporated, under the name of two burghs and 24 burgesses, a recorder, who is judge upon occasions, a sheriff, &c. There are weekly two large markets, which are plentifully supplied with corn, and all other provisions; it is a county of itself, whose extent is 70 or 72 miles in circumference, which by the sheriff, &c. is yearly surveyed on the 8th of *September*; it sends two members to parliament, and is distant from *London* 94 computed, and 124 measured miles.

LITERAL (A.) plain, according to the natural meaning of the words or letters spoke or wrote.

LITERALNESS (S.) plainness, without any additional meaning or interpretation to the common natural acceptation of the words.

LITERATE (A.) learned, or well-skilled in learning, especially languages.

LITERATURE (S.) learning or skill in sciences, especially in letters or languages.

LITHARGE (S.) by some is reckoned only the scum or dross that arises from the purifying of gold or silver with lead, and which accordingly takes its name from the superior metal, but that commonly used is only the lead itself blown off the tests of the refining furnaces by the blasts of very large bellows, where they extract silver out of lead, which is as follows: The test being duly prepared and placed within the furnace, and the lead to be refined, assayed, the bars of the lead are by degrees put within the furnace, the heat whereof melts or fuses it, upon which it runs down upon the middle of the test, and the bellows being kept continually blowing, the upper part is forced out at a hole or mouth in the opposite side of the furnace, while the silver separates, and settles itself in the center of the test, and the lead so blown off, when it falls into the kiln or hole under the furnace, becomes a sort of powder large-grained like coarse saw-dust, and of a yellowish or reddish colour; by this operation about a fortieth part of the lead evaporates.

LITHE (A.) flexible, pliant, supple, limber; also lively, gay, healthful.

LITHENESS or LITHOMNNESS (S.) pliancy, flexibility, gayness, briskness, &c.

LITHOGRAPHY (S.) the art of engraving or cutting precious stones; also an account or description of stones.

LITHOMANCY (S.) a pretended divination by the precious stone called siderites, which was washed in spring-water in the night-time by candle-light; the consulter was to be thoroughly purified and hood-winked, then he was to repeat certain prayers, and put particular characters in a set order; and then it is pretended the stone moved of itself, and in a small shrill voice gave an answer to the matter enquired after.

LITHONTRIPTICKS (S.) theskines beneficial in the breaking or dissolving the stone in the bladder or kidneys.

LITHOTOMIST (S.) one that practises that part of surgery called cutting for the stone.

LITHOTOMY (S.) that part of surgery that teaches or performs the operation of cutting for the stone, or extracting it out of the bladder, which is performed three several ways, *viz.* by the *small apparatus*, which is by cutting through the perineum near the future on the left side, after the stone has been brought thither by the fingers of the operator, and this is called cutting upon the gripe, but now pretty much left off because of the danger and inconvenience that follows or attends it; the *great apparatus*, which is that most practised, and which is performed by a proper instrument being put thorough the urinary passage into the bladder to find the stone, which being done, that is withdrawn, and another grooved one put in the same way, which bulging in the perineum, directs the knife to the neck of the bladder; after the incision, a third instrument is thrust into the aperture to join the former, which is then withdrawn, and the last remains to guide the forceps directly into the bladder to bring away the stone, and this is called cutting upon the staff; the third way is called the *high operation*, which is performed by first injecting a large quantity of warm water into the bladder, which being done, and the patient duly posted, the operator slowly makes an incision above the *os pubis* along the *linea alba*, till he gets sight of the bladder, into which he directly plunges his knife, and afterwards draws out the stone, and by this method the wound easily heals, the dilaceration frequent in the other methods is prevented, and there is no danger of the continual dripping, or not being able to contain the urine; but then it is unfit to be practised upon fat persons, for fear of a mortification, nor is it safe for people in advanced years, lest they should die in the operation; young and lean persons commonly do well.

LITIGATE (V.) to wrangle, quarrel, dispute, contend, &c.

LITIGATION (S.) scolding, quarrelling, contending, going to law, &c.

LITIGIOUS (A.) quarrelsome, contentious, delighting in law-suits, &c.

LITIGIOUSNESS (S.) quarrelsomeness, contentiousness.

LITMOSS (S.) a fine, beautiful blue paint, or colour, used by the painters.

LITORAL (A.) something belonging to the sea-shore.

LITOTES (S.) a *Rhetorical Figure*, which intends a great deal more than the words express, as, *I cannot praise you*, meaning I very much blame you.

LITTER (S.) a chair, coach, &c. borne and carried by horses for the convenience of conveying sick or lame people to distant places; also a bed of straw, &c. for horses to lie

upon in a stable; also a brood or parcel of young ones brought forth at a time by a sow or bitch, &c. also a disorderly placing, or throwing, or scattering things about.

LITTER (V.) to scatter or throw things about in an irregular, disorderly manner; also to make a bed of straw for horses, &c. to lie on.

LITTLE (A.) small, diminutive, not grown up to its full size, or a young one of any kind of creature; also few in number or small in quantity, value, or esteem.

LITURGY (S.) in general, signifies all the ceremonies belonging to the publick celebration of religion, but was commonly taken for the communion service; among the *Greeks and Romanists*, it is restrained to signify the mass only, or the holy sacrifice of the altar; and among *Us*, the common-prayer; it may be satisfactory to some to observe, that in the first ages of the church, the Eucharist was administered upon all Sundays, holy-days, and fasting-days, and sometimes oftner; sometimes there were several communions in one day, as when the office for some saint fell in with another festival, or when there happened to be a funeral. The order was thus: The congregation being met in the church, the reader began with a lesson out of the Old Testament, and afterwards one out of the New, *viz.* out of the *Acts*, or *Epistles* of the Apostles; between the lessons were said or sung some Eucharistical psalms, then the bishop made a sermon, to explain part of the gospel; the sermon being ended, the deacons ordered all that did not communicate to retire; first, they dismissed the Heathens, then the Catechumens and the Penitents; then the bishop standing at the altar, received from the deacons the oblations of the faithful; the bishop having blessed the bread and wine, offered some incense, pronounced aloud the prefastal prayers called now in the church of *Rome* the canon of the mass; the elements being blessed or consecrated by the bishop, he first received the communion, and then administered to the priests and deacons, then the monks received, and after them the deaconesses, nuns and virgins, then the children, and lastly, the common congregation; and if there was a large company, several priests were appointed to give the consecrated bread, and several deacons the consecrated wine; if any of the consecrated bread was left, they distributed it to the children, and what was not consecrated to the congregation that did not communicate; anciently the *liturgies* consisted of very few ceremonies and prayers, but by degrees became exceedingly clogged with superstitious and unwarrantable repetitions; the present *English liturgy* was first composed, approved, and confirmed in parliament, anno 1548, the offices for morning and evening-prayer were put in the same form at first they

they now stand in, only there was no confession nor absolution, but the office began with the Lord's prayer; and in the communion-service the ten commandments were omitted, but in all other respects very near the same it is now; the offertory was made of bread and wine mixed with water, and in the prayer for Christ's church, thanks were given to God for his wonderful grace declared in his saints, in the blessed Virgin, patriarchs, prophets, apostles, and martyrs, and they commended the saints departed to God's mercy and peace, that, at the day of resurrection, we and they may be set at God's right-hand. To this, the consecratory prayer now used was joined as a part, only with these words, that are now left out, *with thy holy Spirit woe/b'st to ble/ssf and sancti/ssf these thy gifts and creatures of bread and wine, that they may be to us the body and blood of thy beloved Son, &c.* The bread was to be unleavened, round, but no stamp upon it. In Baptism, besides the form still retained, a cross was made on the child's forehead and breast, with an adjuration of the Devil to go out of him; then the priest was to take the child by the right-hand, and to place him within the font where he was to be thrice dipped, if well, otherwise sprinkled; then the priest was to put a white vestment or chrysome upon him, as a token of innocence, and to anoint him on the head, with a prayer for the unction of the Holy Ghost; in the office for the sick, those who desired to be anointed might have the unction on their forehead, or their breast only, with a prayer, *That as their body was outwardly anointed with oil, so they might receive the Holy Ghost, with health and victory over sin and death.* At funerals they recommended the person to God's mercy, prayed that his sins might be pardoned, his soul delivered from hell, and carried to heaven, and his body be raised at the last day. Upon the solicitation of *Caluin* and some others in 1551, it was again reviewed, and altered to very near what we now have it.

LIVE (V.) to continue in, or enjoy life; at Sea, it is to endure a storm, or outride a tempest, not to sink, or be dashed to pieces.

LIVELIHOOD (S.) the trade, business, or occupation that any one works at to get a living.

LIVELINESS (S.) briskness, activity, vivaciousness.

LIVER (S.) a large glandulous viscus, of a red, sanguine colour, situated immediately under the diaphragm in the right hypochondrium, whose use is to purify the mass of blood, by making a secretion of the bilious humours it contains; by this term also a man or woman is frequently meant, and from their actions are call'd good or bad *livers*, or such as behave themselves well or ill.

LIVERY (S.) the cloaths or dress that gentlemen, noblemen, &c. give their servants, commonly lined, cuff'd and trimmed with different colours to distinguish them; in *Law*, it is the giving possession to those tenants which held land of the king by capite or knights service.

Levery of Seisin, is the giving possession of lands, tenements, or things corporal to him who hath right, or probability of right; among the *Jockies*, it is the portion or quantity of hay, corn, &c. designed for each horse, from whence those publick inns or places where people keep or set up their horses, and pay a certain sum per week for their feeding, dressing, &c. are called *livery-stables*.

LIVERY-MEN (S.) are such members of a corporation as are advanced above the yeomanry, and are entitled to wear a livery-gown upon extraordinary occasions.

LIVID (A.) in *Physick*, is when the violence of a disease, blow, &c. changes the natural colour of the skin into black and blue interspersed.

LIVOR (S.) in *Surgery*, is a dead blueish colour, occasioned by a blow or fall.

LIVRE (S.) an imaginary coin among the *French*, by which they make their computations and keep their accounts, and is the same in kind or nature with the *English* pound, though not the same in value; there are two sorts or kinds, the one called *Tournois*, the other *Paris*, the latter exceeding the former one fifth part in value; that is, five *livres* *Tournois* is equal to four *livres* *Paris*.

LIXIVIAL or LIXIVIOUS (A.) of or pertaining to lye, belonging to, or proceeding from lye.

LIXIVIATE SALTS (S.) the fixed salts of plants, got by calcining the plant, and then making a lye of the ashes.

LIXIVIUM (S.) a lye made by boiling ashes in water.

LIZARD (S.) a small creeping creature of a green colour, very common in hot countries, mentioned as unclean in the *Levitical* law; there are some in *Arabia* of a cubit, and others in *India* of sixteen cubits long; they are eaten as a dainty in some places.

LO (Part.) behold, attend, look, see, regard, observe, &c.

LOAD (V.) to put or lay on, or in, a burthen or quantity of goods; also to oppress or tyrannize over a person or people.

LOAD (S.) sometimes is a measure, and sometimes a weight; in *Darbyshire*, among the *Miners*, nine dishes of ore is a *load*, and of hay about 2000 pound weight is a *load*, or as much as a waggon can well carry at once; also a burthen to carry upon the shoulders of a man, the back of an horse, &c. also the charge of taxes of a great family, or costly affair that a person must support.

LO'ADSMAN (S.) a guide or pilot, one that leads or steers the way to those who are strangers to the coasts or navigable rivers.

LO'AD STAR (S.) the seaman's name for the pole or north star.

LO'AD STONE (-) a mineral stone, or rather imperfect iron, in weight and colour, resembling iron ore, and commonly found in iron mines, and are of different colours, according to the country from whence they are brought; the best are reported to come from *China* and *Bengal*, endowed with the wonderful properties of attracting iron, and pointing to the poles of the world, and also communicate these properties to iron or steel that is rubbed upon it, or drawn over it, of exceeding use to mariners to direct their course, who now constantly use it, with such proper allowances as have been found out by experience.

LOAF (S.) a lump or parcel of bread of various sorts and sizes, according to the purpose or use intended for.

LOAM or LOME (S.) a sort of mixture made of clay or straw, used by the *Gardeners* to daub over and bind their grafts close together, to keep the air and weather from the parts till they are thoroughly united; also a plaister or mortar that *Climbists* use to close up their vessels, to prevent the heat's coming out, and the air's getting in; also a binding mortar used by *Plasterers*, of a brown colour.

LO'AMY or LOO'MY (A.) of a clayey, clammy, sticky, or cementing nature.

LOAN (S.) the interest, premium, or reward given for the use of a certain sum of money a certain time; also the act of lending money or any other thing to another person for a limited time.

LOAPE or LOPE (V.) to make off, to run away privately, to conceal one's self, to withdraw from a man's creditors, &c.

LOATH (V.) to abhor, hate, detest, nauseate, or be set against a person or thing.

LOB or LO'E-COCK (S.) a heavy, dull, sluggish, indolent, ignorant fellow.

LOBBY or A'NTICHAMBER (S.) a square room or passage from one apartment to another, the place that people meet in, in public offices, to wait for their correspondents, and to transact their business.

LOBE (S.) with *Anatomists*, are the two parts of which the lungs consist, and sometimes the tip end or fleshy part of the ear is so called; also the parts of which fruits and grains are composed, are called *lobes*, as the bean, pea, &c.

LOBLO'LLY (S.) any uncouth, strange, irregular mixture of different things together to compose pottage or broth.

LOBS-POUND (S.) a prison or place of confinement or punishment.

LO'BSTER (S.) a common, well-known shell-fish, which when caught is black, and

when boiled is red; also a mock name for a foot-soldier.

LO'B-WORM (S.) the *Angler's* term for a worm used as a bait in fishing for trout.

LO'CAL (A.) any thing that appertains or belongs to a place; in *Law*, it means something that is joined, annexed, or tied to a place, as timber to a wood, or fences to a garden.

LO'CAL COLOURS (S.) in *Painting*, are those colours that are natural and proper for each particular object in a picture.

LO'CAL CUSTOMS or CEREMONIES (S.) are those customs or ceremonies that are used in particular places only.

LOCA'LITY or LO'CALNESS (S.) the existence of any particular being in any particular place.

LO'CAL MEDICINES (S.) in *Surgery*, are those remedies that are applied to any particular part of the body, as ointments, plaisters, salves, &c. to a swelling, wound, bruise, &c.

LO'CAL PROBLEMS (S.) in *Mathematicks*, are such problems as admit of a great variety, or an infinite number of answers.

LOCH or LO'HOCH (S.) a term in *Pharmacy*, for a medicine that is to be licked up, or put into the mouth and melted, in order to give the part affected a greater relief, by slowly passing through it, as the throat, lungs and stomach affected by a hoarseness, when honey or some such like medicine is prescribed.

LOCK (S.) an instrument to fasten doors with, of a curious contrivance; also pieces of leather about two fingers breadth round, and stuffed within to prevent their hurting the pasterns about which they are put; when applied to a *River*, means where flood-gates, &c. stop the current or stream, or at least reserve a quantity in a canal or reservoir, to swell or increase the natural depth and course of the river, and render it more fit for navigation; also a place where thieves carry or hide stolen goods; also an hospital or infirmary where none but pocky, or other infectious persons are kept, in order to be cured; also a cant word for a chance, condition, or circumstance, as, *He stood a quarter lock*, or bad chance.

Lock of Hair or Wial, a small parcel, or little bunch.

LOCK (V.) to shut up, or make fast with a lock and key.

LO'CKER (S.) a small hole, box, or convenience to put things in out of the way, as under a window, along the sides of a ship, &c.

LO'CKET (S.) the small, curious lock of a gold chain, pearl or diamond necklace, &c.

LO'CKING WHEEL (S.) in a *Clock*, the same with the count, or detent wheel.

LO'CKMAN (S.) the name of an officer in the *Isle of Man*, that executes the orders of

of the governor, which at *London* is called a sheriff.

LO'CKRAM or **LO'CKRUM** (S.) a coarse, ordinary, brown-coloured linen-cloth.

LO'CKRAM JAW'D (A.) a person of a long, lean, meagre visage or countenance.

LOCULAMENTA (S.) little distant cells or partitions within the common seed-bag of a plant or flower.

LO'CUST (S.) a sort of mischievous fly that devours plants and greens; also a sort of eatable insect.

LOCUSTA (S.) a woman famous for her skill in poisoning, in the court of *Nero*, who made use of her to poison *Britannicus* and others; he set a guard upon her lest she should leave him, and gave her great rewards, and put scholars under her, to train up in her diabolical art.

LOCUTION (S.) the phrase or manner of speech used by any people or nation.

LOCUTORY (S.) among the inhabitants of monasteries or religious houses, is a common parlour or hall, where they meet to discourse promiscuously, or otherwise, as they please.

LODGE (V.) to abide, stay, sleep, or rest in a place, room, or house, &c.

LODGE (S.) a small room or apartment made for divers purposes, as in great mens houses, publick halls, &c. the room, watch-house, or apartment next the gate is called the porter's lodge, for him to be always ready to give an answer, or receive messages, &c. also summer-houses, &c. in a park, to sit and take the pleasure of viewing the place, and being refreshed with the air, &c.

LO'DGER (S.) an inmate, or occupier of one or more rooms, part of another's house.

LO'DGING (S.) a place where persons sleep, dwell, or abide in, but commonly is applied to a part of a house, and not a whole one.

LO'DGMENT (S.) sometimes means the incampment of an army, but commonly the retrenchment dug for a cover or shelter when the counterscarp or some other post is gained; sometimes it is a work cast up by the besiegers during their approaches, as a defence against the enemy's fire.

LOFT (S.) an upper room or apartment in a house, particularly warehouses for wool, tobacco, &c.

LOFTINESS (S.) pride, scorn, haughtiness, high-mindedness, &c.

LO'FTY (A.) proud, scornful, disdainful, high-minded.

LOG (S.) a thick piece of timber, rather short than long; among the *Yerus*, a measure of capacity, containing the fourth part of a cab, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pint with us.

LOGARITHMS (S.) are certain artificial numbers in arithmetical progression, so fitted to the natural numbers, that if any two natural numbers are multiplied and divided by one another, the correspondent proportionall numbers or indices answer all those conclu-

sions by addition or subtraction, first invented by baron *Merciston*, or *John lord Neper*, a *Scotzman*; there are many tables of these numbers, and many methods for the making or finding them out, published by the most celebrated mathematicians, the use whereof in trigonometry, interest, &c. is too evident to want any commendation.

LOG-BOARD (S.) a broad, flat board or table divided into several columns, to enter the daily occurrences and observations of wind and weather, and thereby to make an estimate of the ship's way and place where it is.

LO'GGERHEAD (S.) an opprobrious name for a dull, stupid, heavy fellow.

To go to *Loggerheads*, to engage or fight with the weapons of nature only.

LO'GICAL (A.) an argument, definition, distinction, &c. belonging or according to the rules of logic.

LOGICIAN (S.) a student, practiser, or person skilled in the art of logic.

LO'GICK (S.) the art of reasoning or disputing according to method or rule, whereby the faculties of conceiving, judging, and concluding, are regularly conducted from one step to another, till the whole business is gone through.

Natural Logick, is that method of argument that naturally arises in the mind of a person unassisted by art or learning.

LO'GIST (S.) one expert in computation, or that understands accounts well.

LOGISTICAL ARITHMETICK (S.) before the discovery of logarithms, and other improvements in geometry and algebra, was the arithmetick of sexagesimal fractions; others call it the application of the logarithms to sexagesimals, others apply it to the first four general rules in algebra, and others to all manner of algebraick operations.

LO'G-LINE (S.) with *Navigators*, a small line, which some call a minute-line, with a little piece of triangular board at the end loaded with lead, to keep it on the edge in the water, the use whereof is to give a guess, or make a judgment how many leagues the ship will run in a watch, by considering how many fathom the line runs out in a minute; for if it runs 14 fathom, they suppose the ship moves after the rate of one mile an hour, &c. but as this neither is, nor can be in any degree certain, there is but little dependence to be put on it.

LOG-WOOD (S.) commonly called *Dyers* wood, because used by them in dying black, brought from *Campechio*, a province of *New Spain*.

LOGOGRAPHER (S.) an accountant or writer of books of accounts.

LOGO'MACHY (S.) a contention, wrangling, or dispute about words.

LO'HOCK (S.) a physical preparation, of a middle consistence between a syrup and an opiate, applied inwardly in discaes of the throat and lungs. LOINS

LOINS (S.) the lower-part of the spine of the back, composed of five vertebrae, larger than those of the back, and serving them as a base, situate near the hips, commonly called the waist.

LOITER (V.) to delay, stay behind, idle, or trifle away the time, &c.

LOLL (V.) to lean, or lie here or there in an idle, careless, or lazy manner or posture.

LOLLARDS (S.) the name of a sect that rose in Germany in 1315; also the followers of Wickliff were so called, upon account, as is supposed, of the similarity of their opinions or doctrines.

LOMBAR or LO'MBARD (S.) a bank or place where money is lent out upon usury and pawns.

LONDON (S.) the principal or chief city of the British empire, and is one of the largest, richest, and most populous cities in the world, and at this time the adjacent parts not only of its own immediate suburbs, but *Westminster*, &c. are vulgarly called by the same name; it is a prodigy of streets and buildings, filled with the palaces of its kings, queens, princes, and noblemen, as well as the great houses of the gentry, and common ones of its tradesmen, together with a great number of magnificent churches, and publick halls and offices; it is said to be originally built 1107 years before the birth of Christ, and 350 before Rome; in the time of the *Britons*, it was always the chief city of the *Trimantæ*, and the royal seat of their kings under the Romans; it was governed by a prefect, like Rome itself, who was sent yearly by the senate to administer justice to the inhabitants; in after times it was under diverse sorts of laws, and its chief civil magistrate at first was called a port-reeve, which by king Richard I. was changed into a bailiff, and by king John into lord mayor, as it still remains; Henry III. ordered not only the mayor and sheriffs to be chosen yearly, but also certain persons to assist him, who were called aldermen, were to be annually elected; but this proving inconvenient, in a few years after the said king made the office of alderman to be perpetual during life; anno 1224, he granted to the commonalty of the city of London, to have a common seal; in 1226 he further granted the citizens the liberty of free warden, and that they should pass toll-free throughout England; king Edward I. ordered, that the mayor should be apparelled like the aldermen; these, with many other great privileges, were granted them by sundry other kings, which they enjoyed till the year 1683, when by a *quo warranto* they were deprived of them all, and so remained till Christmas, 1688, when the lord chancellor *Jefferies* brought them their charter again; but lest this restitution should be defective, they procured an act of parliament a *William and Mary*, which revers'd the

said judgment, made their several acts valid, &c. so that now the civil government thereof is by the chief magistrate, called the lord mayor, who sits every morning in the house or place where he keeps his mayoralty, to hear the complaints of, and do justice to the citizens, and once in a month or six weeks as chief judge of oyer and terminer, or goal-delivery of *Newgate*, both for the city of London and county of *Middlesex*; his ordinary jurisdiction extends all over the city, and part of the suburbs, and on the river *Thames* eastward to *Tendale* and the mouth of the river *Medway*, and westward as far as *Colony-Ditch*, above *Stanes-Bridge*; the aldermen, who are 26 in number, have each his particular ward or district particularly to attend, and each of these have their deputy or deputies under them, and such of them as have been mayors, and the three next below the chair, are justices of the peace by their charter; the lord mayor is annually chosen on *Michaelmas-Day*, and sworn the 28th of *October* following at *Guild-Hall*, and the 29th before the barons of the *Exchequer* at *Westminster*; but if the person thus chosen (who is commonly the alderman next below the chair) refuse to act, the citizens may fine him at pleasure, unless he can shew a sufficient reason. When an alderman is to be chosen, the mayor calls a wardmote within that ward, who return two persons to the lord mayor and court of aldermen, who chuse one of them, and if the person, so chose, refuse to hold the office, he is liable to be fined 500*l.* The sheriffs, who are two, are chose by the livery-men at *Guild-Hall* on *Midsummer-Day*, but they are not sworn in till *Michaelmas-Eve* following, when each of them give bond to serve the corporation faithfully; he that refuses to serve after being thus chose, must either swear himself not worth 15,000*l.* or be fined 400*l.* and 20 marks, of which the 400*l.* is paid into the common fund of the city, and the 20 marks to the officers of the several prisons; the sheriffs, by a grant of king *Edward IV.* dated 1473, are to have 16 serjeants, and each serjeant his yeoman; also a secondary, six clerks, a clerk of the papers, four under clerks, and two under sheriffs. There are 72 companies of different trades, 12 of which are the chief, viz. 1. *Mercers*; 2. *Grocers*; 3. *Drapers*; 4. *Fishmongers*; 5. *Goldsmiths*; 6. *Skinner*s; 7. *Mercant-Tailors*; 8. *Haberdashers*; 9. *Salters*; 10. *Ironmongers*; 11. *Vintners*; 12. *Clothworkers*; and if the mayor is not a member of one of these, he must be transferred from that of which he before was free, to one of these 12; each ward annually on *December 21.* chuses a certain number of the most noted inhabitants, who are called common-council-men, who have a share in the government of the city; it is now a bishop's see, who was formerly an archbishop; it is situate

front upon a rising bank, along the side of the river *Thames*, which is one of the most noted in the whole world, especially for its easy navigation, wholesome water, and great number of ships constantly coming in and going out with all sorts of merchandize to all parts of the world; it was for many hundred years surrounded with strong walls, the remainder of which are still visible, but much neglected, and in most places intirely erased, though the several gates are still kept up with much magnificence, two of which are publick prisons, viz. *Newgate* and *Ludgate*. And that nothing may be wanting to render this metropolis compleat in every respect, there are a great number of other prisons, besides the two above, in and near it, each of which have their peculiar privileges; the publick markets, which are many, are constantly and daily supplied with all sorts of provisions, both within the immediate districts of the city, and the adjacent suburbs; for though that part called *Westminster* is a city by itself, and under a particular government, yet by vulgar account all that and the prodigious increase of new squares, streets, courts, and all other contiguous buildings, are called by one general name, viz. *London*; and the number of inhabitants are computed at about one million of persons; the two cathedrals of *St. Paul's* and *Westminster* are two extraordinary structures of magnificence, the first for its being a curious production of modern architecture, the last of the old *Gothick* way of building; the minute description of these would take up a large volume, and therefore cannot be entered into here.

LONG (A.) the length of a person's journey, or other thing; also a great while ago.

LONG (V.) to desire earnestly, to covet or wish for very much, to hanker after.

LONGANIMITY (S.) great patience, perseverance, or forbearance.

LONG BOAT (S.) the largest boat belonging to a ship, that is hoisted in and out as occasion requires.

LONGEVITY (S.) long life, or continuing to live a great many years.

LONG-HEADED (A.) cunning, subtle, wise, artful, full of thought and design.

LONGIMETRY (S.) the art of measuring the distance of places or things accessible or inaccessible.

LONGITUDE (S.) in common Speech, is only the length of a place or thing, but considered mathematically, is in *Astronomy* reckoned in the *Zodiack* from the first degree of *Aries* to the last of *Pisces*, by circles passing by the poles of the *Zodiack*, and each of its degrees at opposite places, so that the arch of the ecliptick intercepted between the first degree of *Aries* and that circle which passes through the center of any star, is the *longitude* thereof, and the more it is distant from that point the greater is the *longitude*; in *Geography*, it

is an arch of the equator comprehended between the first meridian, and the meridian of the place you enquire after, and shews how much one place is more easterly or westerly than the other; for the greater a place's *longitude* is, so much the more eastward it is, and consequently the sun rises earlier, and comes to the meridian sooner.

LONGITU'DINAL (A.) extended lengthways; so the cross seam in the skull that goes from one side to the other, is called the *longitudinal* suture.

LONG MEG (S.) a woman very tall of stature.

LONG PRIMER (S.) the name of a particular sized small letter, much used in printing of small books.

LONG SHANKS (S.) a person with very long and slender legs.

LONG WINDED (A.) one who is a great while about doing a thing.

LO'NOTOWN (S.) a small town in *Cumberland*, whose market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 234 computed, and 316 measured miles.

LONSDALE or KIRBY LONSDALE (S.) in *Westmoreland*, a pretty large town, whose market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 182 computed, and 232 measured miles.

LOOBY (S.) a large, awkward, silly, dull fellow.

LOOF (S.) in a *Ship*, is that part which lies just before the cheis-trees, as far as the bulk-head of the castle.

LOOF or LUFF (S.) to keep a ship near to the wind.

Also off (Part.) at a distance from you.

LOOK (V.) to see, behold, examine into, or enquire earnestly after.

LOOK (S.) a particular formation of the muscles of the face, whereby the pleasure, anger, or sorrow of the mind may be judged of.

LOOKING-GLASS (S.) a plain glass, speculum, or mirror, which being impervious to the light, reflects its rays, and so exhibits the images of objects standing before it; also a nick name for a piss-pot in taverns or ale-houses.

LOOM (S.) a weaver's engine or frame, wherein he makes his filks, stuffs, &c.

LOOM (V.) in the *Sea Phrase*, is to make an appearance or shew at a distance, or the perspective view of a ship under-sail.

LOON (S.) a *Scotch* word for a lad, young man, or lusty fellow; and is commonly understood in a bad sense for one that is good for nothing.

LOOP (S.) a noose, or slip-hole in a rope; also ornaments wove to sew on mens and womens garments like button-holes; and in the iron-works or forges about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a hundred weight broke off the slow work into a bloom; in a *Gun*, it is a small hole in the barrel, to
fallen

fasten it to the stock or carriage by; in *Ships*, holes made in the comings of the hatches are called *loop-holes*; and in *Fortification*, the small holes made in the walls to fire through are called *loop-holes*; and in common *Conversation*, excuses, pretences, evasions, &c. for the doing or forbearing things, are called *loop-holes*.

LOOSE (A.) unfixed, not fastened; also one at liberty, or made free; also a lewd, disorderly person.

LOOSE or LOO'SEN (V.) to unbind, untie, or give a thing or person leave or liberty that before was bound, chained, or obligated to do certain things.

LOO'SENESS (S.) a distemper of the body, too great a laxitiveness; also debauchedness or lewdness.

LOP (V.) to cut off any thing, to trim trees, by taking away the needless branches.

LOQUA'CIOUS (A.) prattling, talkative, full of tongue, speech, or words.

LOQUA'CIOUSNESS or LOQUA'CITY (S.) talkativeness.

LORD (S.) a title of honour variously applied among us, being sometimes given to those who are noble by birth or creation, who by way of distinction are called *lords* of parliament, and peers of the realm; sometimes to those who are so called by the compliment or courtesy of *England*, as are all the sons of a duke and marquis, and the eldest son of an earl; sometimes to persons in honourable offices, as *lord chief justice*, *lord mayor*, &c. which extends no farther; and sometimes to an inferior person that has fee, and consequently the homage of tenants within his manor, being called *lord* of the manor, though otherwise a poor or mean person, and sometimes only *landlord*, and this is the chief use of the word *lord* in our *Law Books*, where they are divided into *lord Paramount*, and *lord Mesn*; in the *State*, certain great officers are called *lords*, as the *lord high admiral of England* is so great a trust and honour, that it has seldom been given to any but the king's younger sons, or near kinsmen; this officer has the management of all maritime affairs both of jurisdiction and protection, and power to decide all controversies and causes marine, as well civil as criminal.

Lord Privy Seal, till *Henry VIIIth's* time, was usually an ecclesiastick, since when it has commonly been bestowed upon temporal lords above a baron; under this seal pass all charters, grants of the crown, pardons, and several other matters signed by the sovereign before they have the great seal.

Lord Steward of the King's Household, has the civil government and jurisdiction of the king's servants below stairs; he is constituted by the delivery of the white staff, which is esteemed his commission; it is his office at the beginning of the parliament to attend the king, and to administer the oaths of allegi-

ance and supremacy to all the members of the house of commons; at the death of the sovereign he breaks his staff over the hearth, in which the royal corpse is deposited, and thereby discharge all his under officers.

Lord Lieutenants of Counties, are officers of great distinction, appointed by the king to manage the standing militia, and all military matters within their district; in cases of rebellion, they are to form the militia, and march at the head of them according as the king shall appoint. In the *Scriptures*, both of the Old and New Testament, *Lord* is a particular appellation for the suprem Majesty of God and Christ, and in that sense cannot be applied to any other beings. Sometimes it is applied to angels, and sometimes to men; it is also a *mock Word* or name given to men who have crooked bodies, or are hunchback'd; among the *Astrologers*, that planet that has the most testimonies of fortitude in a revolutionary figure, is called *lord of the year*, and that planet that has the greatest strength in the figure of any person's nativity, and so becomes principal significator of his temperament, manners, affections, &c. is called *lord of the geniture*.

LORDLINESS (S.) this word is commonly understood in a bad sense, for the staidness, loftiness, or pride of a person's behaviour, notwithstanding the demeanour of many of the nobility is the very reverse.

LORDLY (A.) proud, haughty, lofty, scornful, disdainful, &c.

LORDSHIP (S.) the quality, title, or jurisdiction of a lord, either of a manor or otherwise.

LO'RIMERS or LO'RINERS (S.) a company or corporation of tradesmen in *London*, whose proper business is to make bridle-bits for horses, spurs, &c.

LOSE (V.) to sustain or suffer the want, loss, absence, or use of a thing.

LOSS (S.) the damage, hurt, or prejudice sustained by the absence or want of a thing.

LOT (S.) a portion, share, or part of a thing, parcel of goods, or cargo, divided into many; also the condition, state of life, chance or fortune of a person.

To cast or draw **LOTS (V.)** to throw a die, or draw a ticket out of a great number, thereby to decide an affair that could not otherwise be done without apparent partiality, &c.

To pay **SCOT and LOT (V.)** to bear and defray the common and publick expences of a parish, as they are rated and assessed by the vestry, justices of the peace, &c.

LOTH (A.) unwilling to be set against, or not inclined to do or forbear a thing.

LOTHE or LOATHE (V.) to detest, abhor, nauseate, abominate, hate, despise.

LO'THING or LOA'THING (S.) hating, despising, abhorring, nauseating, &c.

LO'THSOME (A.) hateful, nauseous, fit to be detested, abhorred, rejected, or despised.

LOTION (S.) the act of cleaning or washing metals, herbs, &c. with water; also a medicine prepared for any particular washing of wounds; also a bath, fomentation, &c.

LOTTERY (S.) a publick exping goods, money, estates, annuities, &c. to be got by any adventurer, who upon paying a certain sum receives a lot or ticket numbered, of which there is commonly a large quantity, some blanks, some prizes; when any particular number is drawn, another ticket is also drawn against it, that determines whether it is a blank or a prize.

LOUD (A.) speaking, calling, or doing any thing that may be heard at a great distance, noise, clamorous, roaring, founding.

LOUDNESS (S.) noisiness, clamorousness, roaring, bawling, or calling, high-founding, or strong speaking, flogging, &c.

LOVE (S.) the most tender, kind, indulgent, and affectionate of all the passions, and which is expressed by acts of friendship, care, beneficence, charity, &c. but is commonly understood to be that strong inclination or desire that persons of different sexes have for one another.

Family of LOVE (S.) a sect that first sprung up in *Holland*, and afterwards appeared in *England* about the year 1580, and under the shew and pretence of great sanctity, gained admirers among the common people; and to appear the more particular, they used uncouth expressions, and maintained, *None were of the elect that were not admitted into their family, and that it was lawful for them to swear to an untruth before a magistrate for their own convenience, or before any other person who was not of their society*; these positions were maintained and spread in certain books translated out of *Dutch* into *English*, called, *The gospel of the kingdom, documental sentences, the prophecy of the spirit of love, and the publishing of peace upon earth*, by *H. N.* who tho' long since dead, was at last found to be one *Henry Nicholas* of *Leiden*, who affirmed, *That he did partake of God, and God of his human nature*; these books were burnt by order of queen *Elizabeth*, who using also some severities towards the professors, they dwindled into other sects and names.

LOVE (V.) to have a tender and compassionate regard for, or an earnest and longing desire after any thing.

LOVELINESS (S.) beautifulneſs, handsomeness, the behaviour, carriage, or quality of any thing that renders it aniable or desirable to any body.

LOVELY (A.) beautiful, handsome, amiable, desirable.

LOVER (S.) spoken of a man that makes his addresses to a woman in the honourable way of marriage; also one that is an admirer, doting upon, or desirer of any thing.

LOUGHBOROUGH (S.) in *Leicestershire*, pleasantly seated among fertile meadows, a

handsome town, well-built, and a good market on Thursday; distant from *London* 86 computed, and 107 measured miles.

LOUSE (S.) an offensive insect that breeds in the heads or hair of children, or in the cloaths of those who go dirty, and are careless of cleaning their body, linen and cloaths.

LOUSE (V.) to seek for or hunt after lice in the head, body, or cloaths.

LOUSE-TRAP (S.) a small-toothed or fine comb.

LOUSINESS (S.) the state or condition of those who are troubled with many lice.

LOUSY (A.) troubled or furnished with lice; also spoke of mean-spirited, ungenerous persons or actions.

LOUT or **LOWT** (S.) a countryman or unpolished person, any clownish or unmannerly fellow.

LOUTH (S.) is a considerable market-town in *Lincolnshire*, having two markets weekly, viz. on Wednesday and Saturday; distant from *London* 112 computed, and 134 measured miles.

LOW (A.) a word of comparison for, near to, upon, or under the ground; also spoke of the circumstances of a person who is reduced in his fortune so as to want the assistance of others; also the condition of a person who has been long sick, and by the violence of the distemper is rendered very weak, who is said to be brought very low; also applied to the diet of feverish persons, who are ordered to live low, or eat no meat, or other very nourishing foods, &c.

LOW (V.) to make a noise like a cow, or bellow like an ox.

LOW-COUNTRIES (S.) the names of several provinces of *Germany* situated next the sea, and which by length of time and vast labour have been much increased and enlarged by banking out the sea, and the great rivers of the *Elbe*, the *Scheldt*, the *Meuse* and the *Iffel*, more and more by degrees to prevent their inundations, which are most formidable when the north-west wind drives violently upon the coast, when the rivers overflow their banks, and when the tides at the new and full moon happen at the same time; when these three circumstances concur, the water is so swelled as to threaten the utter destruction of the whole country; great damages have been done at times by inundations, which have frequently done such damages that could never be repaired; and particularly the last great one in 1682, when the several damages in all the provinces were computed at upwards of one hundred millions, by which the prince of *Orange* alone lost an estate of fifty thousand crowns *per annum*.

LOW LINESS (S.) great humility, meekness, or humbleness of mind.

LOWNESS (S.) the state or condition of a place or person in comparison of some others that

that are much elevated, rich, or powerful.

LOWR (V.) to frown or look angry, to shew marks of displeasure by the countenance; also to have the sky or air look heavy, thick, and threatening to rain.

LOW'RY (A.) hazy, dull, dark weather, when the air looks thick, and the sun is obscured by clouds, and rain is threatened.

LOW-TIDE (S.) spoken of the water of a river when it has ebbed to its lowest mark; also when a man has little or no money in his pockets.

LOXODRO'MICK LINE (S.) the oblique line that a ship describes when she sails by or upon a rhumb.

LOY'AL (A.) spoken of the honest and faithful discharge of the duty of any inferior to a superior, but particularly of a subject to his king or prince, or of a wife to her husband; also a term in the *Menagery*, for a horse that freely submits to the service he is put to.

LOY'ALNESS or LOY'ALTY (S.) trustiness, faithfulness, taking a share of misfortunes without repining.

LO'ZENGE (S.) a confection or cake made in the shape of a square with its angles turned upwards instead of its sides, as glaziers put their glass called quarrels; also the heralds form for the coat armour of all unmarried gentlewomen, whether maids or widows; in *Geometry*, this figure has two of its opposite angles acute, and two of them obtuse.

LU'BBER (S.) an unpolished, lazy, heavy, dull fellow.

LUBRICATION (S.) a smoothing, rubbing, or making slippery.

LU'CENT or LU'CID (A.) bright, clear, shining, visible.

LU'CID BODY (S.) any body that throws out or emits light.

LU'CID INTERVALS (S.) in *Ptychick*, is when the phrenzy or mad fit of a maniack goes off, and leaves the patient in the exercise of his reason.

LUCIDITY or LU'CIDNESS (S.) brightness, clearness, shiningness.

LU'CIFER (S.) in the *Scripture*, has many significations; sometimes it is taken for the morning star, sometimes for Jesus Christ the light of the world, and sometimes for the devil; also the name of the first rebellious angel, who for his pride was cast headlong from heaven to hell with the third part of the angels; among the *Poets*, he is the son of *Jupiter* and *Aurora*; and according to *Affronisers* the bright star *Venus*, which in a morning goes before the sun, and appears at day-break, and in the evening follows the sun, and is then called *Hesperus*, or the *Evening Star*.

LUCIFERIAN (A.) proud, lofty, or belonging to the prince of devils, *Lucifer*.

LUC'NA (S.) one of the poets names for *Juno*, and some say for *Venus*, being supposed to assist women in labour, whom they in-

voked for a safe and easy delivery in childbirth.

LUCK (S.) chance or fortune, but commonly is applied to the successful part of any undertaking.

LU'CKY (A.) fortunate, successful, thriving.

LU'CKINESS (S.) successfulness, thrivingness, fortunateness, &c.

LU'CRATIVE (A.) gainful, advantageous, profitable, &c.

LU'CRE (S.) gain, profit, advantage, benefit, &c.

LUCTATION (S.) striving, contending, wrestling, or opposing.

LU'CTUOUS (A.) mournful, sorrowful, grievous.

LU'CUBRATE (V.) to study, read, or work late, or by candle-light.

LUCUBRATION (S.) working, reading, or studying by candle-light, or in the night-time; also the product of such labour or study.

LU'CULENT (A.) fine, nice, beautiful, charming, curious.

LUDI'BRIOUS (A.) ridiculous, foolish, shameful, reproachful.

LU'DIBUND (A.) sportive, full of, or inclinable to play.

LU'DICROUS (A.) merry, wanton, trifling, childish, pleasant, sportive.

LU'DLOW (S.) in *Shropshire*, on the banks of the *Tame*, over which there is a good bridge; it is a fine, large town, beautified with several handsome edifices, was defended with a strong wall and castle, which now go very fast to decay, yet is very populous, and a place of good trade; the courts for the marshes of *Wales* were formerly kept here; it is governed by bailiffs and burgeses, and sends two members to parliament; has a very great week'y market on Monday; distant from *London* 106 computed, and 136 measured miles.

LU'D'S BU'LWARK (S.) the gate or prison commonly called *Luigate*.

LUG (V.) to draw, pull, or hale along with much trouble and difficulty, or with force and violence.

LUG (S.) the country name for a poll or perch of land.

LU'CGAGE (S.) all sorts of heavy goods or moveables.

LUGS (S.) the Scotch name for the ears of a man or woman.

LUIDO'RE (S.) a French gold coin worth about 14 s. sterling, and with them called *Louis d'Or*, or *Golden Louis*.

LU'KEWARM (A.) of a careless or indifferent disposition of mind, that is unconcerned about the good or ill success of a thing, business, or matter.

LULL (V.) to amuse, please, delude, allure, or compose the mind so as not to be regardless of what may follow.

LU'L-

LULLABY (S.) the singing to, or smothering of a child by its nurse to compose it to sleep.

LUMBA'GO (S.) in *Physick*, is a violent pain or disorder in the muscles of the loins, that renders rising up or sitting down exceeding painful to the patient, occasioned sometimes by a wrench or strain, sometimes by a cold or numbness, and sometimes by the stone or gravel in the bladder or kidneys.

LUMBER (S.) household-goods of small value, and that are mostly worn out.

LUMBRICAL MUSCLES (S.) four in each hand and foot, that are small in size, and somewhat like earth-worms in form.

LUMINARY (S.) any sort of bodies that give or emit light, whether natural or artificial, as the sun, moon, torch, or lamp.

LUMINOUS (A.) full of, or exhibiting light.

LUMP (S.) a clod or parcel of earth; also any mass or whole quantity of a thing; also a heavy, dull, unapprehensive person.

LUMPISH (A.) in clods or congealed parcels; also heavy, dull, or unapprehensive.

LUMPISHNESS (S.) of a heavy, dull, unapprehensive disposition; also clotted or congealed together.

LU'NA (S.) or the moon, or lowest of the seven planets, next to the earth, feminine and nocturnal, and borrowing her light from the sun, excels in passive qualities and moisture; and according to astrological observation presides over the brain, bowels and phlegm; she compleats or performs her course in 27 days, 7 hours, and 41 minutes, but requires 29 days, 12 hours, and 44 minutes, before she overtakes the sun. Hence arises a three-fold month; 1st, of *Peragratiō*, or periodical, wherein she finishes her revolution; 2^{dly}, *Symdical*, or the space of time from her parting from, and returning to the sun; and 3^{dly}, the month of *Illuminatiō*, or time she is visible to be seen, which is about 26 days, and 12 hours; with the *Alchymists*, it is silver; the periodical return of the tides, and extraordinary fit of madness afflicting some persons according as the moon encreases or declines, gives great presumption of their being influenced by the course thereof.

LU'NACY (S.) madness, frenzy, or a disorder that takes away the use of a person's reason from him.

LU'NAR or **LU'NARY** (A.) something belonging to the moon.

LU'NATICK (S.) a mad or distracted person; also those troubled with the disease called the epilepsy, who are much worse at the change or increase of the moon than at other times, from whence it has been imagined they were possessed with the devil or some evil spirit.

LU'NATICK (A.) mad, distracted, or disordered in a person's senses.

LUNA'TION (S.) a revolution of the moon, or the time between one new moon and another.

LUNE or **LU'NULA** (S.) in *Geometry*, is a

plane in the figure of an half moon, terminated by the circumference of two circles that intersect each other within.

LUNETTES (S.) in *Fortification*, are counter-guards or mounts of earth cast up before the curtain, five fathoms in breadth, and are usually made in ditches full of water; in the *Menage*, it is a half horse-shoe, or a shoe without the spurs; also small pieces of felt made round and hollow to clap on the eyes of a vicious horse that is apt to bite or strike with his fore-feet, or that will not suffer his rider to mount him; also spectacles or reading-glasses are so called.

LUNGS (S.) a part in the human body, consisting of vessels and membranous vessels serving for respiration.

LU'NI-SOLAR PERIOD or **YEAR** (S.) is such an one as is composed by multiplying the cycle of the sun and moon together, the product of which being 532, shews that those two luminaries return to the same points again in so many years.

LUPERCA'LIA (S.) feasts which the *Romans* celebrated the 15th of the calends of *March*, in honour of *Pan*, whose priests were called *Luperci*, who at these times were used to run naked through the city, and strike at the hands and bellies of women with a goat's skin; these feasts were continued till anno *Christi* 496, when pope *Gelasius* wholly abolished them, upon account of the great disorders and indecencies that were then committed.

LURCH (V.) to lie hid, concealed, or privately wait for an opportunity of doing mischief; also to bring a person into a snare.

LUR'CHER (S.) one that lies upon the catch; also the name of a hunting-dog.

LUR'CHING (S.) leaving a person in trouble, difficulty, or distress; also bring upon the watch or catch.

LURE (S.) a snare, bait, decoy, or contrivance to catch birds or persons in.

LURK (V.) to lie hid, or privately concealed.

LUR'KING (S.) lying about in a private, sly sort of a manner.

LU'SCIOUS or **LU'SHIOUS** (A.) any thing that's sweet or cloying; also bawdy discourse.

LU'SCIOUSNESS (S.) over-richness, sweetness, or cloyingness.

LUST (S.) the irregular love of pleasure, riches, and honours; a strong desire or appetite after any thing; but is commonly applied to an inordinate desire after copulation; also a *Sea Term* for a ship's being unequally built or trimmed, stowed or loaded, by means whereof she leans more to one side than the other.

LU'STFUL (A.) very desirous, or longing after any thing; also lascivious or lecherous.

LU'STER or **LU'STRE** (S.) brightness, shiningness, glossiness, beautifulness, or excellency of any sort.

LU'STY (A.) strong, healthful, vigorous.

LU'STINESS (S.) strength, healthfulness, largeness.

LUSTRATIONS (S.) a sort of sacrifices, whereby the ancient *Heathens*, *Jews*, and *Christians* were wont to purify any polluted person or thing, as a house, a city, camp, or unclean person; they sometimes made use of fire and fumigations as well as sacrifices, and these were either publick or personal; the *Greeks* joined to these an anathema, that is, a human victim, whom they offered, after having cast upon him all the imprecations imaginable; there were many various sorts of *lustrations*, according to the uses they were applied to.

LU'STRING or **LU'TESTRING** (S.) a particular sort of gluffy, wearing silk, invented by the *French*.

LU'STRUM (S.) a space of five years, at the beginning of which the *Romans* paid the tribute laid on them by the *centors*, whose authority at first continued so long, when they made a general muster or review of all the citizens and their goods; it was first appointed by *Servius Tullius* their sixth king, about the year of *Rome* 180; also a ceremony or sacrifice used at such times.

LU'TANIST (S.) one skil'd in playing upon the musical instrument called the lute.

LUTATION (S.) a closing, stopping, or cementing up the mouths, necks, &c. of chymical vessels during their being in the fire.

LUTE (S.) a musical instrument of very ancient invention, and indeed almost all stringed instruments bear a great resemblance to it, and are properly so many *lutes* differently modified; but at present the real *lute* is in *England* almost wholly laid aside, as too troublesome.

LUTE (V.) to stop the mouths or necks of chymical vessels, and to cover or cloath them so that the contained liquor or other matter cannot get out, which is done sometimes by closing the neck of a glass vessel, by bringing it to a degree of heat whereby it becomes soft and pliant, and so may be moulded into any shape, or by stopping the mouth, and all other apertures with plaster or lumen made on purpose, compounded of sand, clay, potters earth, &c.

LUTHERANISM (S.) the religious opinions of the followers of *Luther*, a *German* divine, who about the year 1517 began to oppose the church, or rather court of *Rome*, by preaching against the licentious use or abuse of indulgences, which very much angered the court of *Rome*, he proceeded from one point of doctrine to another, till great numbers of the nobility, clergy, and laity joining with him, the reformation of many whole ecclesiastical kingdoms was effected, and which in general agrees with almost all the Protestant churches, saving in some few particulars.

LUTHERNS or **DO'RMERS** (S.) a sort of

windows over the cornice, in the roof of a building, standing perpendicular over the naked of a wall for the enlightening the upper stairs, and these go by various names, according to the form they are made in, as, square, t-micunuar, bull's eyes, flat arches, *Flemish* lutherns, &c.

LU'TON (S.) in *Bedfordshire*, a town pleasantly seated between hills; has a large market-house, and a very good market weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 28 computed, and 20 measured miles.

LU'TTERWORTH (S.) a small town in *Leicestershire*, whose market is weekly on Thursday; noted for nothing so much as for its zealous rector *John Wickliffe*, one of the first Protestant divines, whose bones were dug up, and burnt by an order of the council of *Constance*, for having in his life-time strenuously preached and wrote against the corruptions of the church of *Rome*; distant from *London* 71 computed, and 84 measured miles.

LU'XATE (V.) to loosen, disjoint, or put out of the proper place.

LUXURIANCY or **LUXURIANTNESS** (S.) abundance, overflowing with plenty, wantonness, riotousness, &c.

LUXURIANT (A.) wanton, abundant, exceeding or luxurious, rich or plentiful, riotous or lavish.

LUXURY or **LUXURIOUSNESS** (S.) living in all manner of splendor and superfluity of buildings, servants, cloaths, food, &c.

LYCANTHROPIST (S.) a person afflicted with that madness that arises from the venom conveyed to the party by the bite of a mad wolf.

LYCANTHROPY (S.) the madness or disease that so disorders the party's imagination that he thinks himself an ox, horse, wolf, &c. occasioned by the bite of one of those creatures that are mad, and accordingly if at liberty they choose to run in woods, fields, &c. howling, barking, &c. this is the distemper *Nebuchodonazzar* is supposed to be troubled with, spoken of in the prophet *Daniel*.

LYCEUM (S.) the school or place where *Aristotle* taught his philosophy, from whence it is frequent to call that system by the same name.

LY'DIAN MOOD (S.) a musical, doleful, and lamenting manner of expression, by instruments or voices, slow in motion, and used at funeral or penitentiary exercises.

LYE (S.) a strong wash or lixivium made of ashes, or other proper ingredients.

LY'MPHIA (S.) any clear, transparent liquid, as wine, water, &c. also any thin rheum or clear limpid humour, by some called the serum; in *Physick*, it is a watry matter issuing from the sinews that are pierced, or wounds that are pricked, especially in case of blisters that arise from any cause whatever.

LY'MPHATE (V.) to make or render mad or distracted by any real or imaginary sur-
prising

prizing fight, as of ghosts, hobgoblins, &c.

LYNN (S.) in *Norfolk*, is a beautiful, rich, populous, and well-built sea-port town, having a very great inland navigation, by which it serves six counties wholly, and three in part with coals, wine, &c. They are very much improved of late years in foreign traffick, especially to *Norway* and the *Baltick*; the *Oxeye* brings ships of good burthen up to the key, where are good warehouses and conveniences for the performance of the Custom-house business, for which purpose there are settled officers of different degrees; it is an ancient borough-town, and returns two members to parliament; it is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, &c. It contains three parish-churches, and has a wall and a deep ditch round it, by means whereof it may be made very strong by proper batteries, &c. being duly erected; through the streets run two small rivers, over which are built 15 bridges, for the convenience of passing from one part to another; it has two good markets weekly, *viz.* on Tuesday and Wednesday; distant from *London* 80 computed, and 90 measured miles.

LYNX (S.) a wild beast spotted all over its body, of a very quick and piercing sight; also a common disease called the hiccough.

LYRE (S.) a harp or other stringed instrument, sometimes with gut, and sometimes with wire strings; the painters, statuarys, &c. represent *Apollo* always with a lyre in his hand; in *Astronomy*, it is a constellation in the northern hemisphere, consisting of 13 stars.

LYRICK (A.) something pertaining or belonging to the lyre, harp, &c. from whence the odes or stanzas of the ancients are called *Lyrick verses*, answering to our airs or single tunes for songs, &c. which were composed in the most soothing strains, and varied by all the art of the poet, in delicacy of language and turn of thought, to render them agreeable and entertaining.

LYRIST (S.) a player upon, or finger to the harp, lyre, or other stringed instrument.

M

IS the twelfth letter in the *English* alphabet, and one of those consonants called a liquid or half vowel, and in *English* words never loses its sound; it is observed by *Quintilian*, that *M* never ends a *Greek* word, but is always changed into *N* for the pleasantness of sound; in *Printing*, where they frequently use the old *Roman* numeration, it stands for a thousand, and formerly when a dash was athwart the top of it, thus, *M̄*, it stood for a thousand thousand, or a million; in *Astronomical Tables*, *Maps*, &c. it stands for me-

ridional or southern; in *Physical Prescription*, it signifies a maniple or handful, and when at the end of a recipe, it means *misce*, *mix*, or *mingle*, or *mixture*, a mixture, or compound; it is frequently used likewise as a contraction for university degrees, as *M. A.* or *A. M.* a master of arts; in *Law*, it was a brand of infamy which a person that had been convicted of murder, and was admitted to the benefit of the clergy, was stigmatized with, by burning him on the brawn of his thumb with this letter.

MAB (S.) a flattern or fluttish woman.

MA'EBED UP (V.) to be dressed slovenly or flatterly.

MAC (S.) an *Irish* word, signifying a son, and is frequently added to the beginnings of surnames, as *Mac Donald*, &c.

MACARONICKS (S.) a burlesque kind of poetry, composed of words or phrases of several different languages, adapted to the vulgar tongue in which the poem is wrote, and very frequently modernizing *Latin*, and turning the vulgar speech in a made-up sort of *Latin*; &c. first said to be used by the *Italians* about 1520, and from thence imported by the several wits of other nations, and naturalized into humorous performances, of which there are many instances of all the *European* nations except the *English*, who have no professed pieces in that kind, only some few scattered essays.

MACAROO'N (S.) a delicious cake or sweetmeat first made in *Italy*, and said to be the national favourite, as pudding is in *England*; from whence it is remarked, that the merry-andrews of all nations are called by the national character, as in *England* they are called *Jack-puddings*, in *Holland* *Pickle-berrings*, and in *Italy* *Macarons*, &c.

MA'CCABEES (S.) a name given to seven brethren in particular, among the *Jews*, in the time of *Antiochus Epiphanes*, and in general to all those who then suffered persecution for their zeal and constancy in the defence of the liberty of their country, and the religion of their fore-fathers; there are four books admitted by the church of *Rome* under this name; the two first they allow as canonical, and the two last as apocryphal; but the church of *England* admits but the two first, and them as apocryphal; the first book was written originally in *Hebrew* or *Syriack*, according to some fathers; but at present the *Greek* is esteemed the original, there being no *Hebrew* copies extant; it contains an account of the most memorable transactions of the *Jews* for forty years, *viz.* from the reign of *Antiochus Epiphanes* to the death of *Simon* the high priest, that is, from 320 to 380, or 135 years before Christ; the author is unknown; the second book is an abridgment of a larger, composed by one *Jafin*, which contained the history of the persecutions of *Epiphanes* and *Eupator* against the *Jews*; *Jafin*;

Jafin's work is no where extant, and the author of the abridgment is unknown, for which reasons the church of England is clearly justified from not admitting them as canonical, though many more may be assigned; this second book contains a history of 15 years, from 328 to 343, from the execution of *Heliodorus's* commission, who was sent by *Seleucus* to fetch away the treasures of the temple, to the victory obtained by *Judas Maccabeus* over *Nicanor*; the third book contains the history of *Ptolemy Philopater* king of *Egypt*, against the *Jews* in his kingdom; the fourth book is so little known, that it is not clearly understood what it is; in the old editions of the *Greek Bible*, there is a book concerning the *Government of Reson*, which is by some imagined to be it, upon account of the enlargements therein upon the history of *Eleazar*, and the seven brethren, who suffered martyrdom at *Antioch* with their mother.

MA'CCLESFIELD (S.) in *Cheeshire*, situate in a forest of the same name, is a very large, ancient, fair town, governed by a mayor, and enjoys great privileges and jurisdictions; the market is weekly on Monday, and the chief manufacture is buttons; distant from *London* 124 computed, and 151 measured miles.

MACE (S.) a medicinal bark, the outermost of the three that covers the nutmeg, and is commonly called a spice or aromatick drug, of an astringent drying nature, and used by physicians as a corrector in cardiac and cathartic compositions; also an ensign of authority carried before certain officers of the state, when they go to execute their office; as before the lord chancellor, lord mayor, and divers others, made in the form of an open crown, commonly of silver gilt.

MA'CKERATE (V.) to mortify, subdue, or make lean, by fasting and other acts of self-denial; also to soak, steep, or infuse in some sort of liquor.

MACERATION (S.) a mortifying, humbling, or bringing down or low; in *Pharmacy*, it is the digestion of certain ingredients to render them fit for physical uses, as the steeping or infusion of any sort of herbs or flowers in suet, oil, wine, &c. or without heat, to extract the virtues of the plant.

MACHIAVELLIAN (A.) crafty, subtle, politick, cunning.

MACHIAVELLIANISM (S.) the practice of politicks, or the doing any thing to compass or bring about even those things that are neither honourable or just, whereby ambitious monarchs or evil ministers accomplish what their extravagant desires prompt them to, at the expence of their subjects peace, or their country's safety.

MA'CHINATE (V.) to devise, to contrive, or invent something curious or uncommon.

MACHINATION (S.) a curious device, or subtle contrivance, sometimes spoke of a plot, &c. against the state.

MACHINATOR (S.) an inventor, contriver, or plotter.

MACHINE (S.) in general signifies any thing that is so contrived by art, as to contribute to the augmenting or regulating the force of moving powers, and thereby to save the time and charge that hard labour requires to perform the same business; and so consequently is applied to all instruments where pulleys, wheels, &c. are made use of, and these go by particular names, according to the purpose they are designed for, though all of them are but so many different manners of applying the several mechanical powers of the balance, lever, pully, wheel, wedge, and screw; so in *Morality*, a man that acts wholly at the command or pleasure of another, is called a machine; and among the *Dramatick Poets*, it is used for their introducing some deity upon the stage, to perform something beyond the power of mortals.

MA'CHINIST (S.) the inventor, contriver, manager, or looker after engines or machines.

MA'CHYNLETH (S.) in *Montgomeryshire, North-Wales*, is an ancient town, and has a good stone bridge over the *Dovy*, and a market weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 139 computed, and 183 measured miles.

MA'CKAREL (S.) a pleasant eating fish, commonly in season all the months of *May* and *June*; also the cant name for a bawd, pimp, procurer, or such like vermin.

MA'CKAREL-BACK (S.) a very tall, thin, lean person.

MA'CKLED (A.) smutted, smeared, daubed, blotted, &c.

MA'CKLER (S.) one who goes about to sell such goods, to private house-keepers, as the mercers will not take off the weavers hands, as remnants, damaged pieces, and old-fashioned silks, &c.

MACROCEPHALUS (S.) one with a swelled or very large disproportionate head.

MACROCOSM (S.) the whole world or universe considered together, without regarding the particulars of which it is composed.

MACROLOGY (S.) a rhetorical figure, by which abundance of words are used more than is necessary, a great prolixity of speech, or circumlocution in words.

MACRONOSIA (S.) a tedious lingering illness, or long sickness.

MA'CROPIPER (S.) the aromatick spice called long pepper.

MA'CULA (S.) a spot, stain, freckle, or other disfigurement; in *Astronomy*, certain dark and irregular spots observed in the face of the sun are called *maculae*; first taken notice of by *Severius* in 1611, and afterwards accurately observed by *Gulileo, Flammsted, &c.*

MACULATION (S.) a spotting, staining, smearing, or blotting.

MA'CULOUS or **MA'CULOSE** (A.) troubled, or affected with spots, defects, or natural deformities. **MAD**

MAD (A.) disordered in a person's senses, deprived of the free and true use of reason; also very angry, furious, or enraged.

MA'DAM (S.) a complimentary term, at this time given to any woman of tolerable figure or circumstances in the world, though formerly only to women of quality; also a mock name for a courtesan, as we say, *She is a madam*, that is, *She is a whore*.

MA'DDER (S.) the root of a plant, very much used by the *Dyers*, to make a strong and durable red colour for soldiers' cloaths, &c. also much used in the compounding of drinks, &c.

MADE (A.) done, performed, produced; also a cant word for theft.

MADEMOISELLE (S.) a French name given properly to the wives of gentlemen, but now generally to the younger and unmarried women or virgins.

MADGE or MADGE-HOWL'ET (S.) an owl or night-bird; and sometimes a strolling, whorish woman that walks the streets to pick men up.

MA'DID (A.) moist, wet, damp; also made tender by infusion or decoction.

MA'DIFICATION or MADEFA'CTION (S.) the moistening, soaking, or thoroughly steeping any body in proper liquors, as a toast in ale, &c.

MA'DIFY or MA'DEIFY (V.) to moisten, soak, or wet a thing.

MA'DNESS (S.) that disease or disorder that deprives the patient of the use of his reason, and commonly affects the party with an unappeasable fury; though there are other degrees of *madness*, whereby the melancholy disposition of a despairing mind renders the person almost lifeless and insensible; also a great degree of anger at, or for a person or thing; vexation, fretting, &c.

MADRIER (S.) a thick plank armed with iron plates, having a concavity sufficient to receive the mouth of the petard when charged, to be applied to a gate or other proper place that is to be forced down or open; and sometimes it is used for a prop, support, or buttress to a wall, or a defence against artificial fires.

MA'DRIGAL (S.) a love-song, or little amorous poem, of uncertain or unequal measures.

MAD TO'M (S.) a cheat or impostor, that under the pretence of madness goes about and commits several enormities with impunity.

MAGAZINE (S.) any publick store-house, and especially for military preparations, whether they be guns, powder, &c. where they are either made or kept continually, to be ready for use upon all occasions.

St. MA'GDALEN (S.) in the church of Rome, several orders of nuns, but especially those of worn-out and penitent courtesans. Pope Clement VIII. settled a revenue on them at Rome, and further appointed that the effects

of all publick prostitutes who died without will should fall to them, and that those who made wills should be invalid, unless they bequeathed a part of their effects to them, and which was to be at least one fifth part.

MA'GGOT (S.) a small worm that breeds in nuts, &c. also a whimsical fellow that is full of strange freakish fancies.

MA'GGOTINESS (S.) a fulness of maggots, as cheese, a dead dog, &c. also that airy, changeable, whimsical, unsettled disposition of mind that is continually pursuing some odd or foolish device.

MA'GGOTY (A.) whimsical, unsettled, freakish, foolish, changeable, &c.

MA'GI (S.) wise men, priests and philosophers among the *Persians*, intrusted with the government civil and ecclesiastick, much addicted to astrology, whose founder was *Zoroaster*, whose doctrine seems to have been nothing but a sort of natural divinity.

MA'GICAL (A.) something belonging to magick.

MAGI'CIAN (S.) is commonly understood in an ill sense, and means one that pretends to great matters by the information or assistance of demons or spirits.

MA'GICK (S.) an art that studies the interpretation of mysteries or difficulties, by showing the mutual application of actives or passives, and thereby performing many excellent and wonderful works; it is divided into natural, artificial, and diabolical.

Natural Magick, uses only natural means, and by that produces extraordinary and wonderful effects in the eyes of the vulgar.

Artificial Magick, produces likewise surprising things by the effects of ingenuity and mathematical rules, as the making various optical glasses, &c.

Diabolical Magick, is a profane use of scripture sentences by way of charm, or the pretended doing something by the assistance of some demon or familiar spirit, as of curing distempers, wounds, &c. without application of medicines, &c.

MAGISTE'RIAL (A.) proud, haughty, domineering, commanding, &c.

MA'GISTERY (S.) a Chymical Term, signifying a precipitate of some dissolution, made by a salt or some other body, which breaks the force of the solvent; some affirm that by *magistry* is meant the conversion of a body into that of another kind, by means of some extraneous additament, as when iron or copper is turned into crystals of *Mars* and *Venus*.

MA'GISTRATE (S.) any publick officer, to whom the executive power of the law is committed wholly or in part.

MA'GISTRACY (S.) the duty, office, or power of a magistrate.

MA'GNA CHARTA (S.) the great charter or instrument of agreement between the king and the people of England, granted the ninth

ninth year of *Henry III.* and confirmed by *Edward I.* It is remarked, that when *Henry III.* confirmed it, he swore on the word and faith of a king, a Christian, and a knight to observe it; for this grant a fifteenth of all moveable goods were given to the king, whether they were temporals or spirituals.

MAGNANIMITY (S.) that valiant, generous, and noble disposition of mind that goes through great troubles and difficulties with a prudent and undaunted resolution, and is neither too meanly cast down or dejected with disappointments, nor vainly lifted up with success.

MAGNANIMOUS (A.) brave, noble, generous, courageous.

MAGNET (S.) commonly means the load-stone, tho' it is also applied to any thing that attracts the mind, or captivates the understanding.

MAGNETICAL or MAGNETICK (A.) something that has an attractive quality, or that belongs to, or is like the load-stone.

MAGNETISM (S.) the attracting property or faculty of any thing whatever.

MAGNIFICENCE or MAGNIFICENTNESS (S.) the splendor, grandeur, or stately appearance of any thing; also the capacity of mind that fits or prepares persons for the performance of great and noble things.

MAGNIFICENT (A.) grand, stately, noble, princely, honourable, generous.

MAGNIFICI (S.) the title of the governors or rulers of universities in *Germany*.

MAGNIFY (V.) to enlarge, increase, or make a thing much more than it really is; also to commend, praise, or adore.

MAGNIFYING GLASS (S.) an optical sphere, convex lens, &c. which in transmitting the rays of light inflects them so, that the parallel ones become converging, and those which were diverging become parallel, by means whereof objects viewed through them appear larger than when viewed by the naked eye.

MAGNITUDE (S.) the bulk, stature, or bigness of a thing, taken or considered as one whole.

MA'HIM, MAY'HIM, or MAIM (S.) in *Law*, is a personal prejudice, hurt, damage, or wound a person receives in his body, by means whereof he loses the use or benefit of some member or members that are or might be of use to him, either defensively or offensively in battle.

MAHOMETAN (S.) a person that professes or believes the religious opinions or doctrines of *Mahomet*, the *Turkish* prophet.

MAHOMETANISM (S.) the doctrine or religious opinions of *Mahomet*.

MAID or MAIDEN (S.) a virgin, or woman that was never married, and is commonly meant of the younger sort; and in *Scotland* is the name of an instrument wherewith persons are beheaded.

MAIDENHEAD (S.) in *Berkshire*, an ancient corporation, now governed by a high steward, a mayor, a steward, and ten aldermen; of these ten they annually choose two bridge-masters; the mayor for the last year, the mayor for the present year, and the steward are justices of the peace, and the reigning mayor is clerk of the market and coroner; the mayor and aldermen choose annually two serjants, who bear the mace; they have a goal both for debtors and criminals; they have weekly a very good market on Wednesday; it is a large thorough-fare town, with many good inns; it has a large wooden bridge over the *Thames*, for the repair of which the crown allows three trees annually out of *Windsor-Forrest*, and the corporation receives toll both for passengers above and under it; distant from *London* 22 computed, and 28 measured miles.

MAIDEN-SESSION (S.) a time when no criminals are condemned to be hanged at an assizes.

MAIDSTONE (S.) in *Kent*, on the river *Medway*, over which it has a very fine bridge; it is very considerable, as being the county town, and the river navigable quite up to it, with hoys and barges of 30 or 60 tons burden, in which are sent to *London* great quantities of hops, cherries, timber, wheat, &c. The clothing-trade, which was formerly very considerable here, is now generally gone to decay in all this county; the only manufacture now carried on in and near this town, is the making of linen thread; the assizes are generally held here, and elections both for itself and the county are always held here, and all publick business is transacted here; one of the goals for the county is here, and the custody of the weights and measures renewed by the king's standard is also fixed here by act of parliament; it is an ancient borough, whose chief magistrate was called a port-reeve, but queen *Elizabeth* renewed their charter, and called him a mayor, with 12 assistants, called jurats; they send two members to parliament; in and near this town is abundance of gentry, which renders it very polite; distant from *London* 27 computed, and 36 measured miles.

MAJESTICAL or MAJESTICK (A.) noble, grand, princely, stately.

MAJESTY (S.) a title at this time given only to kings and emperors, but formerly to popes and archbishops. The *German* emperors endeavoured to keep this stile, and the closed crown to themselves. *Francis I.* made it common to the kings of *France*. Upon *Charles V.* being chosen emperor of *Germany*, the kings of *Spain* took upon them the title of majesty, till then they bore only that of highness. *Henry VIII.* of *England* was the first who took the title of majesty, his predecessors having only that of grace or highness; at present it is become a common title to all kings;

kings; among the old *Romans*, it was given to the state, and the great officers thereof, but afterwards was confined to the emperor and *Imperial* family.

MAIL (S.) a trunk, bag, or portmanteau to travel with, and is especially applied to the bundles, bags, or parcels of letters that are brought by the publick post; also an iron or other ring or rings to compose or make coats with for warriors.

Coat of Mail, any sort of armour worn by warriors as a defence, but especially such as are made up of many rings or plates, for the more easy bending the body or members of the wearer; also a speck or spot in the feathers of fowls.

MAY'LED (A.) speckled or spotted, as the feathers of partridges, hawks, &c. or the skins or furs of some beasts.

MAIM (S.) a hurt, wound, or loss of a member.

MAIM (V.) to hurt, prejudice, wound, or render incapable of performing the proper office of a person or thing.

MAIN (S.) the firm land; also the middle of the great or wide sea; also the chief or principal person or thing to be depended on in any affair; also the long hair that grows on the top or ridge of a horse's neck; in the game of *Hazard*, any number from five to nine, both inclusive, that the thrower casts with two dice, is so called, upon which the rest lay such wagers as they think proper, against which the thrower casts again, and if his number is any other from four to ten, both inclusive, it is called the chance; also the strength, might, power, or ability of a person.

Main Body of an Army, the principal force or strength marching in the middle.

MAIN-GUARD (S.) a party of horse, posted before the camp, for the preservation and safety of the whole army; and in a *Garrison*, it is the great guard, or that to which all the others are subordinate.

MAIN-MAST (S.) the great or middlemost mast of a ship, which is ordinarily $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the midship beam, and raised $\frac{1}{2}$ perpendicularly in the waist or middle of the ship.

MAINPERNABLE (A.) a *Law Term*, for any act, matter or thing that is bailable, or that may be set at liberty by giving in security or bail.

MAINPERNORS (S.) in *Law*, are such persons as undertake or are surety for a person's appearance at a day assigned.

MAINPRIZE (S.) a bail, pledge, or security for a person to answer a charge, or pay a debt that is laid against him, for which, otherwise he must have been committed to goal.

MAINTAIN (V.) to defend or support an argument, or cause; to keep or provide a person with all manner of necessities, provisions, or cloaths, food, &c. and a thing in all manner of proper or needful reparations.

MAINTAINABLE (A.) justifiable, that may be vindicated, kept, or supported.

MAINTAINER (S.) a defender, supporter, provider, or keeper; in *Law*, one who supports a cause between others, by laying out money, making friends, &c. for one of the parties.

MAINTENANCE (S.) the necessities of life; also any sort of assistance, protection, or defence; and in *Law*, is a wrongful upholding a person in a litigious suit.

MAIN-TO'P-GALLANT-MAST (S.) is one that is one fourth of the length of the main-mast.

MAIN-TO'P MAST (S.) is one that is half the length of the main-mast.

MAIN-YARD (S.) the principal, biggest, or chief yard, and belongs to the main-mast, being commonly $\frac{1}{2}$ of the keel's length only.

MA'JOR (S.) the senior, elder, or greater person in authority; also the civil magistrate who has the government of a city or town, commonly called the *mayor*; and in *military Affairs*, there are several officers under this name, who have some appellation to distinguish them.

The Main Major, is he whose duty it is in a regiment to convey all orders to it, to draw up and exercise it, to keep it in good order upon a march, and to rally it if it should happen to be broke in an engagement, and is the only officer of the foot that is permitted to ride on horseback.

Major of a Brigade, either of horse or foot, is he who receives orders and the word from the major general, and delivers them to the under majors.

Major of a fortified Town, &c. has the charge of the guards, rounds, patrols and centinels.

MA'JOR (A.) in *Logic*, is spoken of the first proposition of a regular syllogism.

MA'JORALTY or **MAYORALTY** (S.) the office or time in which the office of a mayor of a city, &c. is discharged by any particular person, which is now generally one year only.

MA'JOR CONCORD (S.) in *Musick*, exceeds the lesser by half a tone, as the grater or sharp third is two whole tones, or four semi-tones, whereas the lesser or flat third is but three semi-tones, &c.

MA'JOR DOMO (S.) the master of a family, or the steward of a great man's house.

MA'JOR GENERAL (S.) is he who receives the general's orders, and gives them to the majors of the brigades, and is the next officer under the lieutenant-general, and commands on the left hand when there are two attacks at a siege.

MAJORITY (S.) a number of people or things greater than half, where there is an opposition; in *Law*, it is a person's coming to, or being of age.

MAIZE (S.) *Indian* wheat or corn to make bread of.

MAKE (V.) to form, fashion, compose, cause; also to compel, force, or oblige; also to steal or convey privately away.

MAKE (S.) a cant name for a half-penny.

MAKE-BA'TE (S.) a promoter or causer of quarrels, strife, contention, or ill will, a tale-bearer.

MAKE FAST (V.) to tie, bind, keep, or prevent from getting away.

MA'KER (S.) the causer, producer, fashioner, former, or inventor of any thing.

MA'LADIES (S.) any sort of illnesses or diseases.

MA'LAGMA (S.) a cataplasm, fomentation, or pultice for softening and ripening imposthumes.

MA'LAPERT (A.) saucy, rude, impudent, over-forward, or talkative, impertinent, troublesome.

MA'LAPERTNESS (S.) a too free or forward talkativeness, sauciness, or impertinence of the tongue.

MAL'XATE (V.) to soften, mould, mix, or melt an ointment with the warmth of one's hand, body, &c. to mix ingredients together by pounding, &c. to fit them for pills, &c.

MA'LDON or MA'LDEN (S.) in *Effex*, was of old a *Roman* colony, and is at present a borough-town that sends two members to parliament, and a corporation governed by two bailiffs and aldermen, with a steward, recorder, and under officers; it is a liberty in itself, and has a convenient haven for ships; it consists of one street near a mile long, besides lanes; its market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 32 computed, and 39 measured miles.

MALE (S.) the he of all sorts of creatures, and in birds they are called cocks.

MALE-ADMINISTRATION (S.) a wrong management of publick matters or employments.

MALE-CONTENTS (S.) disaffected subjects, such who express their dislike against a reigning prince by words and actions, by endeavouring at a change of government, or at least of the ministry.

MALEDICTED (A.) anathematized, cursed, or excommunicated.

MALEDICTION (S.) a speaking ill of, or wishing hurt to a person, thing, or affair; and this was usually put into old deeds that conveyed lands to monasteries, churches, &c. to frighten any person from attempting to recover or alienate them.

MA'LENDERS (S.) in *Farrery*, is a disease that affects the joints of horses, by breaking out in chaps or purulent matter.

MALE VOLENCE or MALE'VOLENTNESS (S.) ill-will, spite, hatred, malice.

MALE'VOLENT (A.) ill-natured, spiteful, or that wishes or threatens hurt or injury to a person, business, or thing.

MA'LICE (S.) a settled grudge, or ill-will a-

gainst any person, or a spiteful and envious endeavour to prejudice another, though he has done nothing to deserve it.

MALICIOUS (A.) spiteful, envious, desirous of, or ready to do any mischief to another that has not deserved it.

MALIGN (A.) mischievous, spiteful, angry, malicious, &c.

MALIGN (V.) to envy or wish evil to, speak reproachfully and maliciously of.

MALIGNANCY, MALIGNANTNESS, or MALIGNITY (S.) the evil or hurtful disposition of any person or thing.

MALIGNANT (A.) hurtful, mischievous, &c.

MALIGNANT (S.) a person evil-affected to any thing, a term given by the espousers of *Oliver's* interest to all those who were for promoting the king's interest; in *Physick*, those distempers, especially fevers, that continue longer, or rage violent than usual, and so become contagious, are called *malignant* fevers, &c. and are commonly attended with spots and eruptions.

MA'LKIN (S.) with *Batery*, &c. is a dish-cloth or cloth put on the end of a long pole, to wash the hearth of the oven; also a scare-crow, or thing dressed up by the gardeners in cherry-time, to fright away the birds; also an ill dressed wench.

MALL or PALL-MA'LL (S.) a sport, diversion, play or exercise with a wooden ball, which is hung in a sling or vibrating rope under an iron arch, which being struck with a mallet or wooden instrument called a *mall*, with great force, runs along a very long walk or alley made smooth and even on purpose, and boarded on each side, and numbered with yards to see who strikes the furthest; the arch or iron is called the *pass*, and the alley, as well as the game and the instrument, is called the *mall*.

MA'LLARD (S.) a wild drake, or male duck. **MALLEAB'ILITY or MA'LLABLENESS (S.)** the property or quality of metals that makes them spread when beaten or wrought with a hammer, the rolls of a mill, &c. which glass will not.

MA'LLABLE (A.) any thing that will spread by hammering, or other forcible beating.

MA'LLET (S.) a sort of large-headed wooden hammer, used by *Mason* in hewing their stones, and by *Carpenter* in making mortises, tenons, &c. and by *Carvers*, *Gunslock Makers*, and several other artificers.

MA'LLING (S.) sometimes called *West-Malling*, or *Town-Malling*, a small town in *Kent*, whose market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 25 computed, and 30 measured miles.

MA'LSBURY (S.) in *Wiltshire*, situate upon an hill, by the side of the river *Avon*, which almost encompasses it, and for that reason has six bridges over it; it is an ancient borough-

borough-town, formerly defended by a castle, which is now gone to ruin; it sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a justice, who is called an alderman, chosen annually; it is a neat town, and carries on a considerable trade in the woollen manufacture, and has a good market weekly on Saturday; distant from London 74 computed, and 90 measured miles.

MALMSEY (S.) a rich sort of luscious *Ore-cian* wine, much admired formerly, but of less esteem lately; also a sort of *Muscadine* wine brought from *Provence* in France.

MALPAS (S.) in *Cheshire*, situate upon an high hill, which was formerly both defended and adorned with a castle, but is now gone to ruin; the church is a stately building, erected in the highest part of the town, and has two rectors, who do duty alternately; the town consists of three streets, well-paved; the market is weekly on Monday; distant from London 130 computed, and 157 measured miles.

MALSTER (S.) a maker, or dealer in malt.

MALT (S.) the grain called barley, prepared as follows: Steep a quantity of barley so long in water, till it is of a bright, reddish colour, which is best done in cool weather, summer not being a fit season, and winter is too cold; when it is sufficiently steeped, the grain will be very much swelled and soft, then take it out of the steeping-trough, and lay it on heaps to drain; after this, spread it till it is about 20 or 24 inches thick; the whole difficulty lies in managing this floor, which in about 15 hours time will begin to put forth the root, which must be carefully kept turning, or it will become blade, which is carefully to be avoided; this done, spread it thinner to about 5 or 6 inches thick, and keep it constantly turning to dry gradually; this done, throw it into an heap as high as you can, and let it remain so, till it grows so hot in the middle that you can scarce bear to thrust your hand in; then throw or spread it abroad again to cool, and then spread it upon a hair-cloth or wire upon a kiln, where having a moderate fire that will last about 24 hours, let it lie and dry, and afterwards another slower, and if occasion requires, a third, otherwise it will not grind well, nor will the drink be either well-tasted, coloured, or keep. Peat and turf are reckoned the best fuel, and next to those, charcoal.

MALTA (S.) a military religious order of knights, who have gone by various names; as, *Hospitallers* of *St. John* of *Jerusalem*, *Knights* of *St. John*, *Knights* of *Rhodes*, &c. were founded thus: Some merchants of *Melipotus*, in the kingdom of *Naples*, who traded into the *Levant* a little before the journey of *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* into the *Holy Land*, obtained leave of the caliph of *Egypt* to build an house for themselves, and those of their nation who came on pilgrimage thither, on

paying an annual tribute; after which they built two churches, and received the pilgrims with much zeal and charity; this example being followed by others, they founded a church in honour of *St. John*, and an hospital for the sick; from whence they were called *Hospitallers*; and a little after, when *Godfrey* took *Jerusalem* in 1099, they were distinguished by black habits, and a cross with eight points; and besides the ordinary vows, they took another, by which they obliged themselves to defend pilgrims. This foundation was laid in 1104, in the reign of *Baldwin*, and so they became a military order, into which many of quality entered themselves, and changed their name into knights; after the Christians lost their interest in the *East*, and that *Jerusalem* was taken, the knights retired to *Margat*, and then to *Acce*, which they defended valiantly in 1290; then they followed *John*, king of *Cyprus*, who gave them *Lemissin* in his dominions, where they staid till 1310, and that same year they took *Rhodes*, under the grand master *Foulques de Villaret*, and next year defended it under *Amé* duke of *Savoy*, against an army of *Saracens*; since when, his successors have used *F. E. R. T.* for their device, that is, *Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*, or, *He kept Rhodes by his valour*; from this they were called knights of *Rhodes*; but that being taken by *Solyman* in 1522, they retired into *Candia*, thence into *Sicily*. Pope *Alexander VI.* granted them the city of *Viterbo* for their retreat; and in 1530, the emperor *Charles V.* gave them the isle of *Malta*, where they have continued ever since, and go by that name; they formerly consisted of eight languages, or nations, but since the reformation in *England*, they have been but seven; those who are admitted into this order must give proof of their being nobly descended, both by the father's and mother's side, for four generations, by lawful marriage, except the natural sons of kings and princes.

MALTON (S.) in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, on the river *Derwent*, over which it has a fine bridge; it is a borough (but no corporation) made up of two towns, viz. the *New* and *Old Malton*, in which are three handsome parish churches, being a town well peopled, and accommodated with good inns, and two markets weekly on Tuesday and Saturday; it sends two members to parliament; distant from London 164 computed, and 190 measured miles.

MAMALUKES (S.) the name of a dynasty which reigned a considerable time in *Egypt*; they were originally *Turkish* and *Circassian* slaves, bought of the *Tartars* by *Mel Kaid*, to the number of 1000, whom he bred up to arms, and raised some to the principal offices of the empire, who killed *Sultan Mas-*

dam, and succeeded him by advancing *Sultan Ageldin*, one of them.

MA'MMA (S.) with *Anatonists*, that part of a human body called the breast or teat, and in *Deris* the dugs; also a familiar word by which children call their mothers.

MA'MMOCK (S.) according to the *Heathen Theology*, was the god of *Plenty and Riches*.

MA'MMONIST (S.) one whose heart and desires are set upon the riches of this world only.

MAN (S.) that human creature that is endowed with reason and speech, under which both the *frxes* are comprized, though in common Speech it means only the male.

MAN (V.) to furnish a ship with a sufficient number of men, to use her ordnance, trim her sails, ply a convenient number of small shot, besides the furgeons, carpenters, and some to hard along powder, or do other necessary services, without interfering with one another; a merchant ship is said to be well or double manned when she hath double the men absolutely necessary to bare'y sail her; so, to employ so many men or hands as are sufficient to do any work, as heaving at the capstan, taking in the sails, &c. is called *manning the capstan, manning the top, the boat, &c.*

MA'NACLE (V.) to fetter, bind, or encumber the hands, so as to hinder a person from doing what he is desirous to perform.

MA'NACLES (S.) handcuffs, fetters, or any other incumbrance to the hands.

MA'NAGE (V.) to command, order, direct, govern, subdue, regulate, or appoint.

MA'NAGE (S.) a school, or riding-ground, furnished with necessary instruments and articles, to train up horses for war or other exercise; also the art itself is so called.

MA'NAGEMENT or MA'NAGERY (S.) conduct, behaviour, or method in regulating business, which according as it is, is denominated good, bad, or indifferent.

MA'NCHESTER (S.) in *Lancashire*, situate on the *Irwell*, is a very ancient town, and is one of the finest, greatest, and most populous towns in all the *North*, being much increased in buildings; it is much noted for the fustian manufacture, called *Manchester cutttons*, also for tickings, tapes, filleting, and thread commodities; it is neither a borough nor a corporation; the market, which is very great, is weekly on Saturday; here is a very famous private college and hospital, well endowed and furnished with a good library and revenues; distant from *London* 37 computed, and 166 measured miles.

MA'NCHE (S.) a superfine and excellent sort of bread.

MA'NCIPATE (V.) to dispose or sell to another the right or interest that a person has in a thing.

MA'NCIPATION (S.) an ancient way of conveying one man's property to another for a valuable consideration before witnesses, in

the performance of which several formalities were observed to confirm and assure the bargain and sale.

MA'NCIPLE (S.) in *Colleges and Universities*, are the same with caterers or stewards in private families, that is, those who take care of, and provide the viſſuals, &c.

MA'NDARINS (S.) lords of *C hina*, who are commonly governors of some provinces; they are commonly chose out of the *Lettia's*, who are the most learned of *Confucius's* sect. In their government, which is always at a great distance from the place of their nativity, they have a glorious palace, in the chief hall whereof is the king's statue upon a high pedestal, to which the *mandarin* kneels before he sits upon the bench. They are so much respected, that no body speaks to them but upon their knees; some are called *military mandarins*, that command in the wars; others are called *learned mandarins*, who are appointed to be judges.

MA'NDATE or MANDA'MUS (S.) the name of a writ, issued out to command a corporation to restore an alderman or other officer, to his place, dignity, or trust again, from which he had been unjustly deposed; also a writ directed to an escheator to find an office after the death of one that was the king's tenant; also a charge to a sheriff to take into the king's hands or possession, all the lands and tenements of the king's widow, who being bound by an oath to the contrary, had married without the king's consent; also any judicial command of the king or his justice, to have any thing done to promote or facilitate justice.

MA'NDERIL (S.) a sort of wooden pulley that is a member or part of a turner's lathe, and according to their fashion and use go by various names, as flat, pin, hollow, or screw *manderils*.

MA'NDIBLE (S.) the upper or lower jaw; the upper, while a person is young consists of 12 bones, *viz.* six in a side, which in those of riper years become only one, and that very hard.

MANDI'BULAR (S.) any thing belonging to the jaw.

MA'NDIL (S.) the cap or turban worn by the *Perſians*, being composed of a piece of fine white mullin, or linen, five or six yards long, which being first wrapped round the head, a piece of silk of the same length is likewise wrapped over that, in such a manner, that the several stripes or colours of the silk form a sort of waves; by the great quantity of matter, it serves both as a defence against cold and extrem heat; it is so closely bound together, that it is said a cutlas won't penetrate it; in rainy weather they cover it with a kind of red cloth.

MA'NDRAKE (S.) a sort of plant that stupefies, and sometimes causes frenzy; it is said to be a provocative, and is therefore used in philters

philters and love-charms; there are two sorts of it, one is black, and called the *female mandrake*, whose leaves are pretty much like lettuce, though narrower and smaller, which spread upon the ground, and are of a very disagreeable scent; it bears berries something like servises, of a pale colour and strong smell, which have kernels within like those of pears; it has two or three very large roots twisted together, black without, and white within, and covered with a thick rind. The *male mandrake* is called *merion* or *fally*, because it takes away the use of the senses; the berries of this are as big again as the female one, of a good scent and colour like saffron; its leaves are large, white, broad, and smooth, like the leaves of the beech-tree; its root resembles that of the female, but is thicker and bigger; this plant stupifies those that use it, and sometimes deprives them of understanding, and often causes such vertiges and lethargies, that if those that have taken it have not some present assistance they die in convulsions.

MA'NDUCATE (V.) to chew or break with the teeth, to eat.

MANDUCATION (S.) a chewing, prinding, or breaking with the teeth, or eating any thing; this word is much used by the *Lutherans*, in their dispute of eating the consecrated bread in the sacrament.

MANE (S.) the long hair that hangs down from the ridge of a horse's neck.

MA'NEQUIN or **MA'NNIKIN** (S.) a small statue or model of a man, made sometimes of wax, sometimes of wood, &c. with various junctures to put the figure in such an attitude as the artist desires to draw, either naked or dressed; if dressed, the draperies are so disposed, as to render them the most agreeable to sight, and natural for drawing; also a mock name for a dwarf, or very little under-six'd man.

MANES (S.) certain divinities among the ancients, which some affirmed to be the souls of deceased persons separated from their bodies; others, that they were the infernal gods, or gods of the dead; others, that they were the gods of the night, and reigned betwixt heaven and earth, presiding over the vapours of the night, and that they delighted to torment men.

MANE-SHEET (S.) the name that jockeys give to the hood or head-cloth that they put over the heads and necks of fine horses.

MANFULNESS (S.) courageousness, stoutness, valour.

MANGE (S.) a nasty, filthy disease in dogs, horses, &c. much like the itch in men, that occasions the creatures to be continually scratching and clawing themselves, and that breaks out in scabs and putrid sores.

MANGER (S.) the place where food for a horse is put, in the form of a trough.

MA'NGINESS (S.) a vicious disposition, or ill

habit of body that dogs, &c. are in, by reason whereof they have the distemper called the mange.

MA'NGLE (V.) to cut, hack, tear, or irregularly pull to pieces any thing whatever, but especially applied to meat, or abusing a man by thieves.

MA'NGO (S.) an *East-India* fruit, much like our small melons, or large cucumbers, which is pickled in a particular manner, and eaten as sauce with meat.

M'ANGONISM (S.) a furnishing, trimming, fitting, or cleaning up old things.

M'ANGY (A.) inclinable to, or having the disease called the mange.

MA'NHOD (S.) sometimes means that age or part of a man's life when he is come to his full growth and vigour, and sometimes those actions as are proper for such a season, especially where the strength and courage of the party is more peculiarly concerned.

MA'NIA (S.) in *Physick*, is what is vulgarly called madness, especially of the raving kind.

MA'NIACK (S.) a person afflicted with madness.

MA'NICHEES (S.) a sect of ancient hereticks, that began to infect part of the Christian Church about 277, and spread itself very much in the *East*, especially in *Egypt*, *Arabia*, and *Africa*; it took its rise from one *Cubricus*, who affectedly changed his name into *Manes* or a *Vessel*; a rich widow, whose servant he had been, dying without issue, left him store of wealth, after which he assumed the title of apottle, or envoy of *Jesus Christ*, and that he was the paraclete or comforter that *Christ* promised to send, and maintained two principles, the one good, and the other bad; the first he called light, which did nothing but good, and the second he called darkness, which did nothing but evil. Our souls, he said, were made by the bad one; they were really rather a sect of philosophers, than religious, professing astronomy and astrology, and pretended to use amulets; they affirmed, that *Christ* did not assume a real and natural body, but only an imaginary one; that the law of *Moses* did not come from *God* or the good principle, and therefore was abrogated; they abstained wholly from eating any sort of flesh, and though they pretended to receive the books of the New Testament, yet they only took so much of it as they could suit to their own opinions, pretending that whatever was inconsistent thereto had been snatched in by some later writers who were half *Jews*; and, on the other hand, allowed fables and apocryphal books to pass for apostolical writings, and are strongly suspected to have forged several themselves; several other sects sprung from this, under various denominations.

MA'NIFEST (A.) open, plain, apparent, evident, clear, not to be contradicted.

MA'NIFEST (V.) to demonstrate, shew, clear, or

or make any thing plain, to reveal or discover that which was hid and obscure before.

MANIFESTATION (S.) a declaring, shewing, or making a thing plain, clear, or evident.

MANIFESTNESS (S.) the plainness or evidentness of any thing that cannot be denied.

MANIFESTO (S.) a publick declaration or reason exhibited by a king or prince, whereby he shews the reason of his doing or forbearing any thing for or against another prince, state, or potentate.

MANIFOLD (A.) a great many in number, or often repeated over.

MANIGLIONS (S.) the handles on the back of a piece of ordnance, to remove it from one place to another by.

MANINGTREE (S.) in *Essex*, an indifferent town, having a small market weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 51 computed, and 59 measured miles.

MANIPLE (S.) a scarf or ornament worn about the waist of a *Romish* mass priest.

MANIPULE (S.) among the *Apaches*, is as much herbs, flowers, &c. as a person can take up in his hand at once; among the *Romans*, it was a small body of infantry, which in *Romulus's* time consisted of 100 men, which was afterwards increased to 200, commanded by two *Centurions*.

MAN'LY (A.) of, or pertaining to a man, humane, generous, noble.

MANNA (S.) a medicinal gentle purgative taken in broth, or other proper liquid; what is sold in the shops, commonly called *manna of Calabria*, is a white and sweet liquor, which either distils of itself, or drops from the incision made in the branches and leaves, or kees of the ash-tree, both common and wild; in the dog-days, or a little before, it is gathered in the open sun-shine, which hardens and dries it; in *July* it comes of its own accord out of the tree; in *August* they make incisions, and when it has left off to run, in the same month, there comes out a third sort of an inferior nature; there is another sort found in *Arabia*, *Poland*, *Calabria*, mount *Libanus*, and *Dauphine*, that falls upon the leaves of the trees, and herbs and rocks, which is a condensed sort of honey, of the same figure ascribed by *Moses* to that which the children of *Israel* eat in their journey to *Canaan*. Many opinions and conjectures have been made and propagated concerning the *Israelitish manna*, not proper for this place.

MAN'NER (S.) the mode or way of executing, performing, or doing any thing whether good or bad, in *Painting*, *Poetry*, *Architecture*, &c. which among *Artists* frequently is very different, and at the same time very excellent.

MAN'NERS (S.) is commonly understood of the regular and decent behaviour of a person, according to the rules of virtue, and a polite education.

MAN'NOPERS (S.) an old *Law Term* for stolen goods, taken upon the thief in the very fact.

MAN OF WAR (S.) a large ship built on purpose for fighting, and provided accordingly with men, guns, and ammunition, in large numbers and quantities.

MANO'METER or **MANOSCOPE** (S.) an instrument to measure and shew the variations and degrees of density and rarity in the air.

MAN'OR or **MAN'OUR** (S.) anciently a certain compass of ground was granted by the king to some man of worth, for him and his heirs to dwell upon, and to exercise some jurisdiction more or less within that circuit, as he thought good to grant, but performing withal such services, and such rent yearly, as by this grant was required. Now, the lord afterwards parcelling this same to other meaner men, receiving rent and services from them, and by that means, as he became tenant to the king, the inferiors became tenants to him; but it is now rather understood to be jurisdiction, and royalty incorporated, than the land and suit; for a man may have a *manor* in gross, *i. e.* the right and interest of a court baron with the perquisites, and another enjoy every foot of land belonging to it. A *manor* may be compounded of divers things, as of an house, arable land, pasture, meadow, wood, rent, advowson, court-baron, &c. and this ought to be by long continuance of time beyond man's memory. Some affirm, that a *manor* cannot now be made, because without a court-baron, and at least two suitors, there can be no *manor*.

MAN'SFIELD (S.) a large town in the forest of *Sherwood*, in the county of *Nottingham*, well inhabited, and filled with good houses; the principal business of the inhabitants is making of malt; its market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 99 computed, and 116 measured miles.

MAN'SION (S.) a dwelling-place or habitation; and in *Law*, is applied to the chief dwelling-house within a lord's manor or fee, called the capital messuage, and vulgarly the *manor-house*.

MANSLAU'GHTER (S.) an unlawful killing a man upon some sudden occasion, without any settled or premeditated malice, in which it differs from murder, and from chance-medley, because it has a present intent to kill; it is esteemed felony, but admitt'd to clergy for the first time, with forfeiture of goods and chattels.

MANSLAY'ER (S.) he who kills a man rather by accident than choice.

MAN'IELET (S.) a short purple mantle worn by the *French* bishops over their rochets upon some special occasions; in *War*, it is a kind of moveable pent-house or parapet made of pieces of timber sawed into planks about three inches thick, and nailed one over the other.

other to about six feet high, commonly cased with tin, and set upon small wheels to drive before the pioneers in a fege, and so serve as blinds against the enemy's small shot; also a particular sort of short scarf or cloak now much worn by women over all their cloaths.

MANTLE (S.) a loose open garment to throw over the shoulders, worn formerly by generals, and over their armour in wet weather, &c. also the uppermost garment that nurses wrap up young infants in before they coat them; in *Architecture*, it is the lower part of the chimney, or that laid across the jambs, and which supports the compartment of the chimney-piece.

MANTLE (V.) to sparkle or knit up briskly, like strong ale bottled, &c. in *Hawking*, it means spreading or extending the wings after the legs, &c.

MANTLE TREE (S.) in *Carpentry*, is that piece of board or timber that runs cross the head of the opening part of a chimney, or that part next the hearth where the fire is made, and most commonly projects out six or eight inches from the plain of the wall, to set cups, &c. on.

MANTLINGS (S.) in *Heraldry*, are the embellishments round the outside of the field, imitating a mantle or loose garment thrown upon it, and lined with silk of a different colour, though it is now made more like carved work or feathers than any thing else.

MANTUA or **MANTOE** (S.) a woman's gown, made in the most exact manner to fit her shape or person.

MANUAL (A.) any thing belonging to, or performed by the hand; so kings and great men have their sign or seal *manual*, that is, a small hand-seal for letters, deeds, &c.

MANUALIST (S.) one that works with his hands, as a shoe-maker, taylor, &c.

MANUCAPTION (S.) in *Law*, is a writ that lies for a man, who being taken on suspicion of felony, and offering sufficient bail for his appearance, is refused to be admitted thereto by the sheriff or other person impowered to let to mainprize.

MANUCAPTORS (S.) sureties, or bondsmen for others.

MANUDUCTION (S.) a supporting or leading by the hand.

MANUDUCTOR (S.) an ancient church officer, who from the middle of the choir gave the signal to the choirsters to begin to sing, and marked the measure, beat time, and regulated the music; also one who guides, leads, or supports another by the hand.

MANUFACTURE or **MANUFACTORY** (S.) any sort of work done or performed by the hand, as the making or weaving linen, woollen, &c. and more particularly if the matter as well as the work be the product of the same country; sometimes a large house or shop, where great numbers work upon the same general sort of goods, is called by this name.

MANUFACTURE (V.) to manage, work, or perform with the hands.

MANUFACTURER (S.) one who works with his hands, or keeps and directs large numbers of handicraft men to bring any particular sort of goods to perfection.

MANUMISSION (S.) the freeing or enfranchising of slaves, which by the *Romans* was after three different manners; for either a slave, with the consent of his lord, entered his name in the register, or the praetor laid a wand upon his head, or his master manumitted him in his will. In the first case, the slave was to have some stock of his own to a moderate value; or if his master would give it him, it was the same thing. Being thus furnished, if his master ordered him to be entered in the publick roll of the citizens, thus gave him freedom; the second manner was at first a consular privilege, but was afterwards lodged in the city praetor, who by laying a wand, called *vindicta*, upon the slave's head, set him free; upon which the licitor or serjeant used to strike the slave, and then the publick notary registered his name, and the reason of his freedom; sometimes the *Romans* turned their slaves round, and gave them a box on the ear, and so let them go; those who were freed the third way, or by will, shaved their head, and wore a cap, as a badge of their liberty; they had also a white habit, and a gold ring given them by their masters, and likewise a new name added to the former; some were freed at entertainments in private company, or by letter, but these enjoyed but a restrained and imperfect liberty, the others a full and perfect one. If any person during his slavery had been stigmatized or branded for his misbehaviour, or had been thrown into goal upon suspicion; if in this case he had confessed his fault, recovered his master's favour, and was afterwards manumitted by him, he was called *libertus dedititius*, and came only into the lowest condition of liberty; among the *Athenians*, the slaves for a small sum, without the consent of their masters, might be made free; and sometimes if upon an extraordinary occasion, they behaved gallantly in the field, the state made them free; those who were enfranchised used to change their name, or at least clap a new syllable or two to it; they likewise altered their way of shaving. In *Constantine's* time, he ordered, that all the deeds of manumission should be signed in the church, in the presence of the congregation, the bishop being also present, by the lords or masters as witnesses, who bringing the instrument, desired the bishop would consent to the enfranchising his slave; these manumissions were passed at the altar. There were also many other ways of doing the same thing, both among the *Jesus* and others, but not now practised; as in *England*, in the *Conqueror's* time, the master delivered them by the

the right-hand to the viscount in full court, shewing them the door, giving them a laoce and a sword, and proclaiming them free; there were also several other ways used, as by charter, &c.

MANUMIT or MANUMISE (V.) to make free, or set at liberty.

MANURE (S.) dung, soil, marl, lime, or any thing else that the husbandman puts on his ground, to fatten, enrich, or improve it.

MANURE (V.) to plough, work, improve, or make land better by labour, dung, clay, lime, &c. mixed together as the ground requires, which, according to the nature of the soil and purpose it is intended for, is very different; for in the *North-Riding of Yorkshire*, where the soil is sandy, they *manure* it with clay, and then it will bear barley, wheat, oats, &c. but without it will bear nothing but rye; this *manure*, as it is very strong, will last upwards of forty years; in boggy or heathy ground, they use sea shells, as cockles, periwinkles, &c. with good success; in the west of *England*, they use a brackish sea-sand, which is observed to quicken dead land, so that by this means that which would otherwise become the barrenest part of the country, becomes the richest.

MANUSCRIPT (S.) a book wrote by the hand, and now it commonly means an original that was never printed.

MANWORTH (S.) in our old *Laws*, was the price or value of a man's head, every man according to his degree, being rated at a certain price, according to which satisfaction used to be made to his lord if any one killed him.

MANY (S.) a great multitude or number.

MAP (S.) a description or projection of either the whole world or a part of it upon a place, in which the situation, figure, &c. of a country, both in respect to its own absolute possession of a particular space, or in relation to the bordering nations about it, is described according to the laws of perspective.

MA'PLE (S.) a tree whose wood is used for many purposes, especially of ornaement.

MAPPARIUS (S.) an officer among the *Romans*, who in the public games of the *Circus* and *Gladiators*, &c. gave the signal for their beginning, by throwing an handkerchief, which he before had received from the emperor, consul, or other supreme officer then present.

MAR'ACOCK (S.) among the *Florists*, is what they also call the passion flower.

MARANA'THA (S.) the highest degree of excommunication.

MARASMUS (S.) the physician's term for a slow, continual fever, that consumes or wastes the body by degrees.

MARAU'DING (S.) wandering about from place to place like soldiers, to get plunder, forage, &c.

MARAVE'DIS (S.) a *Spanish* copper coin, in value somewhat more than a *French* denier; this is the general or national computative coin both in commerce and in their finances, though it is not very current itself among them; 63 of them make a rial of silver, and the piafter or piece of eight rials contains 504, and a pistole 2016; so that an account of commodities of any considerable value will appear a monstrous sum to the ignorant; there were; and are, various sorts of these; as, the alphonine, white, black, old, &c. *maravedis*, which are of different values; but without any additional appellation, the above are always meant and understood.

MA'RBLE (S.) a stone dug out of pits and quarries, hard, firm, and solid, that takes a beautiful polish, and is much used in the ornaments of fine buildings, as columns, altars, statues, &c. there are abundance of different sorts, which are denominated sometimes from the country, and sometimes from the colour; all sorts, except the white, are opaque, but that being cut into thin pieces or slices, becomes transparent.

MA'RBLE (V.) to paint or stain colours in imitation of the veins in *marble*, especially upon the edges of books and paper, used to put within bibles, common-prayer books, &c. and also to cover small paper books to write in.

MAR'CASITE (S.) a metallick mineral, making, as it were, the seed or first matter of metals, it being applied to every mineral body that has metallick particles in its composition.

MARCA'SSIN (S.) in *Heraldry*, is a wild boar having its tail hanging down.

MA'RCGRAVE (S.) a *German* title equal in dignity to our *marquis*.

MARCH (S.) according to the vulgar account is the third month of the year, but according to the civil and ecclesiastical account the first, the year beginning on the 25th day of this month; the ancient painters represented this month by a man of a tawny and fierce aspect, with a helmet on his head, leaning upon a spade, holding the sign *Aries* in his right-hand, and almond blossoms and cyons in his left, and a basket of seeds on his arm; but it is to be noted, that these signatures are not universal, and proper to all countries and climates; in *War*, it is the going or moving of an army from one place to another.

MARCH (V.) to move or go forward, as an army does; also spoken of or to a person that either is, or is ordered to be gone, or abscond from the place of his ordinary residence.

MAR'CHES (S.) the limits or boundaries that were formerly appointed and settled between *England* and *Wales*, and *England* and *Scotland*.

MA'RCHE'T (S.) an ancient fine paid by the tenant to his lord upon the marriage of one of the

the tenant's daughters. This custom obtained throughout all *England, Wales, and Scotland*, with some variation, and is still in use in some places, as in the manor of *Dimmer in Caermarthenshire*, the tenant pays the lord upon the marriage of his daughter 10s. In *Scotland* and the *North of England*, the lord was impowered to lie with the bride the first night, which custom was abrogated by king *Malcolm III.* at the instance of his queen, and instead thereof the tenant was to pay a mark to the lord.

MARCHIONESS (S.) the wife or lady of a marquis.

MARCPANE (S.) a pleasant confection or cake made of almonds, sugar, flower, &c.

MARE (S.) a she or female horse.

MARESCHAL or **MA'RSAL** (S.) in the *French Army*, is a considerable dignity; they are properly the ancient esquires of the king. By their first institution they had the command of the van guard, to observe the enemy, and to chuse proper places to encamp the army. Now they judge all military affairs by themselves, or their lieutenants; till the time of *Francis I.* their number was but two, who were allowed but 500 livres *per annum* in war, and nothing in peace; but since they are much increased in number, allowance, and honour; they are now the arbitrators of quarrels among the nobility; their place depends absolutely on the crown, nor can they be deprived during life, though the king may suspend them from the exercise of their function; this honour is not hereditary, but the reward of merit and great actions; there are various sorts of them, as, *mareschals of France*, of the camp, &c. who accordingly are superior in honour, dignity, and command.

MARFO'RIO (S.) a famous statue in the city of *Rome*, placed opposite to another called *Pasquin*, upon which the answers to the satirical libels fixed upon *Pasquin* are likewise fixed or put.

MA'RGENT or **MA'RGIN** (S.) the edge, brim, or brink of any thing, as of a pond, river, &c. but especially applied to the blank space that is left in printed or written books, either for beauty or convenience of writing observations or explanations, from thence called *marginal notes*.

MARINE (A.) any thing belonging to the sea, or sea affairs.

MA'RINER (S.) a seaman, sailor, or one whose trade or employment is going to sea, in order to transport goods or persons from one country or nation to another.

MARINES (S.) soldiers who are carried in ships of war to defend them against the enemies boarding them.

MARK (S.) sometimes signifies a particular sort of character put upon bales, boxes, chests, hogheads, and other merchandise, to distinguish the goods of one trader from those

of another; sometimes they are certain stamps put upon silver vessels to ascertain their fineness, and upon knives, scissors, razors, &c. to shew who was the maker, and for many other purposes; it is also the name of a man, and in particular of one of the evangelists, who was the disciple and interpreter of *St. Peter*; some affirm he was one of the seventy, but forsook our Saviour upon hearing him say, *John vi. 55. Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of Man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you*; but *St. Peter* convincing him of his mistake, he returned and continued stedfast in the faith, accompanying *Peter* to *Rome*, where he wrote his gospel. Authors are divided about the language that it was wrote in; some affirming, that as it was wrote at *Rome*, and for the use of the Christians there, it was original'y in *Latin*, others affirm it was *Greek*; but no great harm would arise, suppose we should imagine that *St. Mark*, for the use of the *Romans*, made a *Latin* copy, and for others, a *Greek* one, &c. There is also a religious order of regular canons, founded at *Mantua* by one *Albert Spinola*, a priest, towards the end of the 12th century, called the congregation of *St. Mark*; also an order of knighthood in the republic of *Venice*, which is conferred only on those who have done some extraordinary services to the commonwealth; it is also the name of an old coin, in which fines, &c. of law are still made, and the name retained, and is in value 13 s. 4 d. also a butt to aim or shoot at, or a guide to do or perform something by.

MARK (V.) to distinguish one thing from another by setting some inscription, character, &c. upon it; also a particular work taught to girls, whereby they make the several letters of the alphabet, in order to put upon the family linen, to distinguish each person's from that of another's.

MARKET (S.) a place where all sorts of goods and provisions are publickly sold, and these are sometimes called fairs, especially in *Germany*; sometimes it means the vent, call, or demand there is for any commodity; formerly, *Bracton* affirms, that one market ought to be distant from all others at least six miles and a half, and one third of a half; but as the people increased, so did the privilege of keeping markets; and indeed now in cities and great towns markets are restrained to almost provisions only, every shop being a sort of market for other manufactures; anciently it was customary to have most fairs and markets kept on Sundays in the church-yards, because of the great distance of the inhabitants from those places, so that the business of religion and trade was carried on together; and though this custom was prohibited by several kings, yet it was kept up till *Henry VIth's* time, when it was effectually suppressed; there are some remains of this practice

ties still in the most northern parts of the kingdom; many laws, with severe penalties, have been made about regulating the markets, to prevent monopolizing, forestalling, and other irregularities, which through neglect of being executed, occasions too much of those practices passing unpunished.

Clerk of the Market, an officer, whose business it is to keep a standard of all weights and measures according to the king's standard kept in the *Exchequer*, and to take care that all the weights and measures used in the market be agreeable.

MARKETABLE (A.) any commodity that for its goodness and fashion is saleable.

MARKET-JEW (S.) in *Cornwall*, a sea-port town, with a bad harbour; it is a small town, whose market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 128 computed, and 288 measured miles.

MARL (S.) a sort of fat, clayey, soft, fossil earth, cast on land to render it fruitful, of various colours and qualities; it is sometimes used in the making of lime, being burnt like other stone.

MARLBOROUGH (S.) in *Wiltshire*, is an ancient borough-town, that sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 burgesses, and other inferior officers; it is a town that has a pretty good shop-keeping trade, but not much of the manufacturing part; its market is weekly on Saturday; the river *Kennet*, made navigable by act of parliament, comes up to it; distant from *London* 62 computed, and 75 measured miles.

MARLINE (S.) a small line made of untwisted hemp well-tarred, to seale the ends of ropes from faring out; they also seale the sides of the straps at the arse of the blocks together with this, and if a sail be ript out of the bolt-rope (in case of hurry or cold weather, so as they cannot sew it) they put *marline* through the oilet-holes, and fasten the bolt-rope and sail together.

MARLINE SPIKE (S.) a small iron instrument, made on purpose to splice small ropes together, and to open bolt-ropes when they sow in the sail.

MARLOW (S.) In *Buckinghamshire*, situated under the *Chiltern* or *Chalk-Hills*, near the *Thames*, over which it has a bridge; it is a pretty good borough-town, that sends two members to parliament; distant from *London* 26 computed, and 31 measured miles.

MARMALADE or **MARMALET** (S.) a pleasant cooling confection made of the juice or pulp of various fruits, as plumbs, apricocks, quinces, &c. boiled up with sugar, &c.

MARMORA ARUNDELIANA (S.) certain tables of ancient marble, whereon is carved a chronicle of *Athens* 263 years before Jesus Christ, presented to the university of *Oxford*, by the earl of *Arunel*, who procured them from the east; in 1676 Dr. *Prideaux* pub-

lished an account of all the inscriptions.

MARMOSET (S.) a sort of black monkey, with a shagged mane or neck; also a grotesque figure in building.

MA'RONITES or **MA'RONISTS** (S.) certain Christians in the east, whose original founder was one *Maron*; they were formerly said to have embraced the errors of the *Jacobites*, *Nestorians*, and *Montanists*, but now are reconciled to the *Roman church*; they speak a sort of *Syriack*; they have a patriarch, archbishops, bishops, and about 150 curates, but are so oppressed by the *Turks*, that the clergy are forced to work for their living; they are very hospitable, and entertain pilgrims according to their ability; they keep *Lent* according to the ancient rigour, eating but one meal a day, and that not before they hear mass, which is about four in the afternoon; they have a great respect for their priests, who are distinguished by a blue scarf that they wear about their caps; married men may become priests; but none may marry after they are entered into orders; pope *Gregory XIII.* founded a college at *Rome*, where their youth are educated by Jesuits, and then sent into their own country; their clergy wear no surplices nor cornered caps, keep particular fasts and feasts, and disagree in many particulars from the church of *Rome*; their patriarch is a monk of the order of *St. Anthony*, and claims the title of patriarch of *Antioch*, and is always called *Peter*, though his real name be *John*, &c. they read their service both in the vulgar language and in *Latin*.

MAROO'NING (S.) the putting a person ashore on an uninhabited island.

MAROTICK STYLE (S.) a peculiar manner of writing poetry, among the *French*, gay and merry, yet simple and natural, introduced by *Mars*, and completed by *Porture* and *Fontaine*.

Letters of MARQUE (S.) are instruments authorizing the subjects of one prince to make reprisals upon, or captures of the ships or subjects of another prince or country, upon account of that prince or country's not having made proper redresses or reparations of such damage or captures that have been made upon the ships or subjects of the former, by the subjects of the latter.

MARQUESS or **MARQUISS** (S.) an order of nobility between a duke and an earl, or count, first introduced by *Richard II.* who in the year 1337 created his favourite *Robert Vere*, who was then earl of *Oxford*, *marquiss of Dublin*; the title given to a *marquiss* in writing is, *The most noble, most honourable, and potent prince*; and by the king he is called, *Our, right, trusty, and intirely beloved cousin*; the honour is hereditary, and the eldest son, by the courtesy of *England*, during the father's life, is called earl or lord of a place, but the younger sons are called lord *John*, *Thomas*,

Thomas,

Thomas, Jobb, &c. a *marquiss's* cap is the same with a duke's, but their coronets differ, a duke's having flowers and leaves, a *marquiss's* flowers or pyramids crowned or topped with pearls.

MARQUETRY (S.) inlaid work, or fineering, being a plane of oak or well-dried fir, covered with several pieces of fine hard wood, of various colours, in the forms of birds, flowers, knots, &c. and sometimes intermixed with tortoise-shell, mother of pearl, silver, &c. sometimes it is composed of glass of various colours, and sometimes of precious stones or curious marbles, and then it is called *Mosaic work*.

MARQUISATE (S.) the office, duty, government, authority, or estate that gives the title of *marquiss*.

MARR (V.) to spoil, hurt, prejudice, hinder, corrupt, deface, prevent, &c.

MARRIAGE (S.) that honourable contract that persons of different sexes make with one another, whereby they are obligated to live in love and harmony together, and from whence springs the true benefit of kingdoms and commonwealths, by producing children for their continuance and encrease, whose parents being known, are obliged to do their utmost, by all lawful methods, to maintain and educate them, without being burthensome to the state. To render this contract the more sacred, most civilized nations have accompanied it with several religious ceremonies, and made it the work of the priest rather than the civil magistrate, to strike the greater awe upon all present, and make them the more careful and fearful of breaking through the conditions; the church of *Rome* has carried it so far as to make it one of their sacraments, and yet are so contradictory as to forbid all their clergy to marry. The *Turks* have three sorts of wives, *viz.* legitimate ones, which they actually marry; wives in *kebin*, which they may hire for any set time, and are at liberty to leave them again; and slaves, which they buy like any other commodity; certain degrees of consanguinity are now forbid to marry, though originally they were unavoidably permitted; anciently the men received no portion with their wives, but rather bought them of their parents, or at least made large presents to them according to their abilities.

Duty of Marriage, was an ancient mulct, fine, or obligation upon women who held fees that required military service, to marry. that so their husbands might render those services, and so indemnify the lords, which they themselves could not do upon account of their sex; now it means all those obligations that are mutually due from both sexes that are married together.

MARRIAGEABLE (A.) fit or of an age and stature suitable to marry, and is commonly applied to virgins of about 14 or 15 years old.

MARRIAGEABLENESS (S.) the state or condition of a person, for age, stature, health, &c. that makes them fit or ripe for marriage.

MARRIAGE MUSICK (S.) a sneering, bantering appellation for the crying of young children, by way of ridiculing that honourable state.

MARROQUIN (S.) the skin of a goat or some such like creature, very frequent in the *Levant*, dressed in fume or galls, and then made of such colour as the artist pleases, whether it be red, yellow, blue, &c. vulgarly called *Morocco leather*.

MARROW (S.) the choice, delicious fat, suet, or oily substance contained in the cavities of the bones of most creatures, especially the *Large thigh*, *shin*, or other bones that are considerably hollow; also the best or choicest part of any book, speech, &c. or the most useful part of a science, &c. is called the *marrow* of it.

MARRY (V.) to enter into contract, or take a woman to wife according to the rites, ceremonies, or customs of any particular people or nation.

MARS (S.) among the *ancient Heathens*, was called the god of war; he was by them said to be the son of *Juno*, who brought him forth by touching a flower that was shewn her by *Flora*; this is feigned to be done by her out of revenge, because *Jupiter* her husband begat *Pallas* out of his brain without her. *Mars* is said to be born in *Thracia*. The poets speak of his amours with *Venus*, the goddess of Love and Beauty, and of their being surprized by *Vulcan* her husband; the ancient idolaters sacrificed a horse, a wolf, and a dog, to *Mars*; among the *Chymists*, they express iron by *Mars*; the *Astronomers* make him the third planet descending in order, of a hot and dry nature, finishing his revolution in almost 12 years; he has the sun for his center, so that when he is acronically opposite to him he seems to be below him, nearer the earth, and appears almost as big as *Venus*, having a greater parallax than the sun, *viz.* four minutes at some times, so that when he is in the lowest apsis of his orb, we find a great intention of heat if it be summer, and a great remission of cold if it be winter, and the contrary when he is in his apogeeon, the distance between them being computed at 1690180 miles; the *Astronomers* call him the *lester* infortune, as being an enemy to human nature upon account of the heat and orinels of his qualities, and with them signifies military men, surgeons, smiths, &c. and of diseases, such as proceed from adust choler, and heat of blood, as acute fevers, yellow-jaundice, small-pox, &c. with the *Heralds*, it signifies gules or red.

MARSH (S.) any low lands that are frequently overflowed with the waters of the neighbouring seas or rivers, and which when the water

is out is commonly very fertile, occasioned by the slime, ooze, &c. that is washed in upon it.

MARSHAL (S.) in *England*, there are many officers called by this name, that are of different forts and authorities, the chief whereof is the *earl marshal of England*, who is one of the great officers of the crown, that takes cognizance of all matters of war and arms, determines contracts concerning deeds of arms upon land, and matters concerning war within the realm, which cannot be determined by common law, in which he usually proceeds according to the civil law; this office is hereditary, and has for many ages been in the house of *Norfolk*. Anciently he had several courts under him, but now only the *Marshalsea*, where he may sit in judgment against criminals offending within the verge of the court; there are other inferior officers of this name, as *marshal of the justices in eyre*, *marshal of the King's Bench*, who has the custody of the prison called by that name. *Knight marshal* is an officer of the *Marshalsea*, under whom are the *marshal's men*, who are properly the king's bailiffs, and arrest in the verge of the court, when a warrant is backed by the board of *Green-Cloth*; also in an *Army*, there is an inferior officer belonging to every company, called by this name, and several others, as the *city marshal*, &c.

MARSHALLING (S.) the ordering or arranging things or persons in the proper manner, so as to answer the purpose they are designed for; in *Heraldry*, it is the disposing all persons and things in all manner of solemnities, whether festival or mournful, such as coronations, instalments, marriages, burials, &c. according to their several ranks or degrees; also the disposing of coat-armours pertaining to distinct families, and of their contingent ornaments, with their parts and appurtenances in their proper places, in one and the same shield or escutcheon.

MARSHALSEA (S.) the court or residence of the marshal of the prison in *Southwark*, called by this name.

MARSHFIELD (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Tuesday; here the clothing manufacture is carried vigorously on; distant from *London* 84 computed, and 102 measured miles.

MART (S.) a free, open market, for all persons to buy and sell commodities in, but more especially applied to those *German towns* where the great fairs are kept, as *Frankfort*, &c.

MARTEN or MARTERN (S.) a small creature that has a very rich fur, and which dung has a musky scent.

MARTIAL (A.) something belonging to war; with *Chymists*, it is some preparations of iron, or impregnations of steel.

MARTIAL LAW (S.) the law of war or arms depending upon the king's pleasure, or

his lieutenant in times of war, for the king never makes any laws in times of peace, but by common consent in parliament, but in war he useth absolute power; but of late years even this power hath been vested in the king, or his generals, by act of parliament, under certain restrictions.

MARTIN or MARTINETS (S.) a bird of the swallow kind; also a sort of pear so called.

MARTINATE (V.) a cant name for being transported into the foreign plantations, or banished from a person's native country for misdemeanors; also to souse or pickle fish, as mackerel, &c.

MARTINGAL (S.) a leather thong fastened at one end of the girth under a horse's belly, and at the other end to the musclet to hinder him from rearing.

MARTINMAS or MARTLEMAS (S.) the festival of *St. Martin* observed on the 11th day of *November*, and in the north of *England*, and in *Scotland*, is one of the quarter days or times of reckoning for their rents, wages, &c.

MARTLETS (S.) in *Heraldry*, are birds whose feet are so short, that they can seldom be seen, and their wings so long, that they could not rise if they pitched upon a level or plain, for which reason they light only upon high places, as tops of trees, &c. that they may take flight again by throwing themselves off; it is also used for pigeons with their feet erased or torn off, as a mark of distinction for a fourth brother of a family.

MARTNETS (S.) in a *Ship*, are small lines that are fastened to the legs on the leech of the sail, and appear like crow-feet, the fall being reeved through a block and the topmast head, and so comes down by the mast to the deck; the use of them is to bring that part of the leech of the sail which is next to the yard-arm, up close to the yard when the sail is furlled; some great ships have them to the top-sails and sprit-sails.

MARTYR (S.) one who undergoes all manner of severities, and even death itself, for the profession or defence of certain doctrine, which he really supplies, or at least openly declares to be true. The word properly signifies a witness, and in this sense it is used for those who at first were persecuted for vindicating the truth of the facts contained in the gospel, relating to the miracles, death, resurrection, &c. of *Jesus Christ*, and afterwards for all those who suffered any hardships or inconveniences upon account of the Christian religion, though it is also applied to the firm adherers to vice; as we say, he or she is one of *Venus's martyrs*, who by a dissolute manner of living lose their life by means of the foul disease; so a person that kills himself by excessive drinking, is called a *martyr of Bacchus*, &c.

MARTYR (V.) to torment, afflict, grieve,

or punish any person cruelly for the sake of religious opinions only.

MARTYRDOM (S.) the evil, pain, or other inconvenience that any person suffers for the sake of professing any doctrines or opinions, especially religious ones.

MARTYROLOGY (S.) a catalogue or history of such persons as have suffered for the profession of any religious principles, and is particularly understood of the persecutions and sufferings of the first professors of Christianity under the heathen kings, emperors, or states they lived in; it is also applied to the particular sufferings of particular professions, as of the Protestants under Popish governors, &c. In these histories are inserted the names of the persecutors, and the persecuted, with the reason why, the manner how, and time when, &c.

MARVEL (V.) to wonder, be surprized, or astonished at, to admire or express great surprize at a thing.

MARVELOUS (A.) strange, wonderful, amazing, uncommon, &c.

St. MARY (S.) sometimes means the Virgin or mother of Christ, and sometimes some other person, the church of Rome has thought fit to dignify with this character; there are also many orders, both religious and military, that go by this name.

MASCHIL (S.) this word or term is often found in the titles of the *Psalms*, and signifies an instructor; but some think it was only the name of an instrument, or of a tune those psalms were played upon or sung to; some say, that at the singing or repeating those psalms, the *Jews* expounded or explained them, but the psalms themselves shew they are rather to be understood as so many lessons of direction or instruction.

MASCUINE (A.) robust, manly, bold, courageous, something belonging to the male kind; the *Astrologers* have *masculine* planets and signs, not to denote any real distinction of sex in the celestial bodies, but only analogically to signify the qualities they pretend them to be principally endowed with; those that excel in active qualities, that is, in heat or cold, they call *masculine*, and the passive qualities, or moisture and drought, they call *feminine* planets. In the *French Poetry*, those rhimes that end with a strong accent, or such words as have not a feminine to terminate them, are called *masculine* rhimes or verses.

MASH (S.) a mixture or composition made of various ingredients upon sundry occasions, as for a horse a *mash* is made of bran, but water, &c.

MASH (V.) to mix well together, to thoroughly wet grain, &c. with hot water; as in *Brewing*, after the liquor is poured over the malt, it is the stirring or turning the grain often in the liquor, that every part may be thoroughly wetted or soaked, so that the

virtue or spirit of the grain may go into the liquor, &c.

MA'SHAM (S.) in the *North-Riding of Yorkshire*, a small town, whose market was formerly weekly on Wednesday, but it is now on Tuesday; distant from *London* 165 computed, and 200 measured miles.

MASK (V.) to hide, cover, disguise, or keep any thing secret by excuses, pretences, &c.

MASK (S.) sometimes means only an instrument for the ladies to wear over their faces in hot weather, &c. and sometimes means an entertainment, or sort of ball or play, where persons disguise themselves under uncouth sort of dresses, &c. in *Architecture*, those pieces of grotesque sculpture or stony faces used to fill up and adorn freezes, pannels of doors, keys of arches, and other vacant places, are so called.

MA'SLIN (S.) a mixture of wheat, corn, and rye together, or bread made of such mixture, is called *maslin* bread.

MA'SON (S.) a workman employed under the direction of an architect, to do the stone-part of any large building, as of a church, publick hall, palace, &c. There is an ancient society called *free or accepted masons*, either from some extraordinary knowledge they are supposed to be masters of, or because the first founders were of that profession; they are now very considerable, both for numbers and character, being scattered all over *Europe*, and consisting of the greatest men for learning and ingenuity, whose principal secret is so sacredly kept, that none but those of the society know what it is, and which shews by the friendly offices, that they continually exhibit, especially towards one another, it is far enough from immorality or dissoluteness, which their enemies charge them with.

MA'SONRY (S.) the art of ordering and preparing all manner of stone-work belonging to any sort of building.

MASORAH (S.) the title of a critique, or commentary upon the Bible by the *Jewish* doctors, in which are inserted the various readings, the form that every word is met with throughout the Bible; also the number of verses, words, and letters contained in it, by which means they pretend to preserve it free from corruption or alteration; this was performed by certain rabbins, who under *Ezdras*, purged the *Hebrew* Bible from the errors that were crept into it in the *Babylonish* captivity, divided the canonical books into 22 in number, and these into chapters and verses.

MASQUE (S.) a disguise or covering for the face, both to prevent a person's being known, and also to keep off the sun, wind, &c. in *Architecture*, those carved ornaments that represent hideous faces, &c. are called *maskes*.

MASQUE (V.) to disguise, hide, or conceal under a cover, pretence, &c.

MASQUERADE (S.) a sort of carnival or libe-

libertinist diversion, where persons of all ages, qualities, and sexes meet together disguised, and under the pretence of diversion, frequently commit very unwarrantable facts and disorders.

MASS (S.) sometimes means only a great heap or collection of any particular or mixed sort of matter, and sometimes the matter of any body enhering with it, or moving or gravitating along with it, and sometimes all sorts of religious offices whatever; but in the church of *Rome*, at this time, it signifies what they call the unbloody sacrifice of the body and blood of our Saviour Jesus Christ, which is offered upon the altar under the species of bread and wine. When the prayers are sung by the choiristers, and all the magnificence of ceremonies is used, it is called *high mass*; but when the prayers are only plainly spoke, or rehearsed without singing, it is called *low mass*.

MASSACRE (S.) to kill, murder, or destroy people in great numbers, by way of surprize, and upon very slight or groundless occasions, and is common with the Pavisits for religion, as the *Parisian* and *Irish massacres* of the Protestants, &c.

MASSACRE (S.) a publick destruction by fire, sword, &c. of a great number of people in cool blood, commonly for the sake of some religious opinions.

MASSALIANS (S.) a sect that pestered the church in the fourth century about 361. who also were called *Euchites*, who affirmed that prayer alone was sufficient instead of all other good works; their authorities were certain monks of *Mesopotamia*, who growing weary of their manual work, which at that time was a considerable part of their discipline, pretended that prayer alone gave them strength to resist all temptations, that it put the devil to flight, and rooted out sins; they maintained also, that every man had two souls, one of which was celestial, the other a devil that was forced out by prayer; they pretended they were prophets, and that they could see the trinity with their corporeal eyes, and that they became so far like unto God, that in such condition they did not so much as sin in their thoughts; to these they added many other errors, imagining the Holy Ghost descended visibly upon them, especially at the time of their ordination, when they danced, as they pretended, upon the devil, which occasioned them to be called Enthusiasts, or persons possessed; they forbade giving alms to any but their own sect, dissolved marriages, and persuaded children to leave their parents to follow them; the men wore their hair long like women, and went in magnificent robes; the emperor *Theodosius* published an edict against them, and the bishops in a council, *anno* 427, ordered, that by reason of their frequent relapses, they should be no more admitted, whatever promises of repentance they should make.

MA'SSETERS (S.) short, thick, and tendinous muscles of the lower jaw, which with the assistance of the temporal muscles they move to the right side, the left side, and forward.

MA'SSIVE or **MA'SSY** (A.) heavy, solid, weighty, short, thick, strong, robust; in *Architecture*, a massy pillar or column is one that is too short for the order.

MASSONE or **MA'SSONED** (A.) in *Harldry*, is when an ordinary is represented by a stone-wall with the joints between the stone visible.

MA'SS PRIEST (S.) is a priest of a chantry or particular altar, who says a certain number of masses for the particular soul or souls of a person or persons deceased.

MAST (S.) the fruit of the oak, beech, chestnut-trees, &c. in a *Ship*, is that large tree or pole raised in vessels for the cordage and sails to be fastened to; and these are variously named, according to the part of the ship they are put in, as the main-mast, the fore-mast, the mizen-mast; and because in large ships no one tree can be got large, tall, and straight enough to make the *masts*, and likewise they would be too cumbersome to manage, they are therefore made in parts or joints, which separately are also called *masts*, as the main-mast, main-top-mast, main-top-gallant-mast, which three compose only what is properly the main-mast, which is usually made $\frac{1}{4}$ in length of the breadth of the ship multiplied by 3, and that gives the length of the *mast* in feet; the others are proportioned to this, which for every yard in length is made one inch thick, &c.

MASTER (S.) a head, governor, teacher, owner, or proprietor; there are also many officers who bear this name, as the *master* of a ship, assay *master*, *masters* in chancery, &c.

MA'STER (V.) to conquer, manage, overcome, or bring into subjection.

MA'STERLESS (A.) unruly, disorderly, ungovernable; also, one out of pace or service.

MA'STER-PIECE (S.) a very curious performance, or delicate piece of workmanship; also any thing that is too difficult for a person to do.

MA'STERSHIP (S.) the office, authority, quality, or dignity of him that acts as a master, head, or commander.

MASTICATION (S.) the act of chewing, or breaking the food in one's mouth with the food.

MA'STICATORIES (S.) medicines that being chewed in the mouth excite the saliva freely, as tobacco, ginger, pepper, sage, rosemary, &c.

MA'STICK (S.) the gum of the lentisk-tree, used upon many occasions.

MA'STICOT or **MA'STICOTE** (S.) a good light yellow colour for painting, especially to make green by mixing blue with it; this colour grinds very finely and fine, and bears a good body.

MA'STIFF

MASTIFF (S.) a dog of the largest breed, kept by people who have large yards before their houses, as a sort of defence against thieves climbing over the wall.

MAT (S.) a useful, flat, broad piece of weaving made of rushes or straw, and some of them very beautiful by the mixture of variety of colours; some are used to lay in the entries of houses to clean the shoes on, others in chambers for warmth, others on the table to set the dishes of meat on, and others to line walls, pack up cabinets, bureaus, and other curious moveables; in a *Ship*, those plats that are made of sinnet and thrums to keep the cordage fast, are so called; also the contraction of the name *Matthew*.

MATCH (S.) among the *Gummers*, is a sort of rope made on purpose, that when one end is light it will burn regularly and gradually till it is all burnt out; it is used for firing of match-lock muskets, and great guns; it is also laid in mines that are to blow up so many hours after it is laid down; also pieces of boards, paper, cloth, sticks, &c. dipped in brimstone, used to light candles; sometimes it means a marriage, and sometimes one person that is equally skilled, or capable of doing any business, &c. as well as another; likewise those who busy themselves to persuade men to marry, are called *match-makers*; also a bout at cock-fighting is called a *match*; also the making an agreement to fight or play at any exercise, is called a *match*.

MATCH (V.) to couple, compare, or make one thing like to another; also to marry, or give in marriage, &c.

MATCHABLE (A.) that may be equalled, compared with, fellowed, or coupled.

MATCHLESS (A.) that cannot be equalized, that is beyond any comparison.

MATCHLESSNESS (S.) the condition or quality of a thing or person that cannot be equalized, either for goodness or badness.

MATE (S.) a companion or assistant, and is particularly used for the officers in a merchant-ship below the master.

MATEOLOGY (S.) a foolish enquiry into matters or things too high, above, or beyond the capacity or understanding of the enquirer.

Dura **MATER** (S.) a membrane or skin sticking close to the skull on the inside in some places, and covers the brain and cerebellum immediately.

Pia **MATER** (S.) a skin which immediately cloaths the brain and cerebellum, is very full of blood-vessels, and is supposed to keep in the spirits bred there.

MATERIA MEDICA (S.) all those medicines that are any ways used either for the cure or prevention of diseases, wounds, &c.

MATERIAL (A.) whatever is made or composed of matter or substance; also any business or concern of consequence, value, or esteem.

MATERIALISTS (S.) a sect that maintained that God did not originally make matter, but that it existed externally, and that he only gave it particular forms, according to the use or purpose he designed it for.

MATERIALITY (S.) the being made or composed of matter; also the significance or valueableness of any business.

MATERIALNESS (S.) the state or condition of any thing of moment, consequence, or weight.

MATERIALS (S.) the matters of which any thing is made, built, or compos'd.

MATERNAL (A.) something belonging to a mother, motherly, kind, or affectionate.

MATH (S.) a country word, signifying sometimes the grass, and sometimes mowing or cutting down the grass.

Latter-Math, is a second mowing, &c. or hay made from grass grown after a first mowing, &c. which is very rarely long or good enough to stack, and therefore is used immediately.

MATHEMATICAL (A.) something belonging or appertaining to the mathematicks.

MATHEMATICKS (S.) with the *Ancients*, meant all sorts of learning or discipline, but even then, as well as now, in a more particular manner it was restrained to those arts that were immediately concerned about number and quantity; and under this consideration it will be no ways romantick to affirm, this science, or rather these sciences, were known to the *Antediluvian* world; but later ages have made the sundry divisions, sub-divisions, and improvements that are now in being, and from whence so many surprizing conclusions, numerical, optical, and mechanical, have taken their rise. The general division is first into *speculative mathematicks*, which is only concerned about the ratio, proportion, or properties of numbers and figures under their various combinations; the second is called *practical mathematicks*, which requires and applies the several rules found out by speculation to particular arts and purposes, as the computing the interest of money, the value of goods, the distance of places, the quantity of land or liquor contained in a field or vessel, &c. and these particular branches go under various names, as arithmetick, surveying, gauging, &c.

MATHEMATICIAN (S.) a person studious and practising, and well skilled in the mathematicks, especially the speculative or demonstrative part.

MATINS (S.) that service, or those prayers that are performed first in the morning, or beginning of the day in church.

MATRACES (S.) a feast of the goddess *Matura*, which the *Romans* kept upon the 11th of *June*, when none but the *Roman* ladies entered into the temple of the goddess to sacrifice; they took a slave along with them, whom they beat with their fists, because *Io*, who was the goddess, being the wife of *Abas*.

was king of *Tebes*, had been jealous of a slave whom her husband loved; there was also another particular ceremony observed, the ladies taking with them their sisters children, for whom they prayed, and not their own.

MAT'RASS (S.) with the *Chymists*, is a bolt-head, or long straight-neck'd vessel of glass fitted to the nose of an alembick, which are sometimes called receivers in distillation; also a mat or quilt to lay under or upon a bed.

MAT'RICE (S.) with *Dyers*, is applied to the five simple colours from whence all the rest may be composed, *viz.* black, white, blue, red and yellow.

MAT'RICES (S.) with the *Letter-Founders*, are the copper moulds in which are stamped or punched the letters wanted, and which being fixed in an iron or steel mould to pour the melted liquor in, and so contrived, that to the face of the letter there is also a neck or stem cast about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long, more or less, as occasion^d or the fancy of the printer or user may require.

MAT'RICIDE (S.) this term is applied both to the murderer of his mother, and also to the act of murdering of a mother.

MATRICULA (S.) a catalogue, roll, or list of the names of any company or society of persons, and particularly spoke of a college or university for scholars or students in languages, the liberal arts and sciences, &c. from whence the books in which the new-admitted members are inserted are called *matricular books*.

MATRICULATE (V.) to register or enter in the book or roll of a company or body of men, but more particularly applied to the entering or registering of new students in a university.

MATRICULATION (S.) the act of registering, entering, or enrolling a person in proper lists or books.

MATRIMONIAL (A.) something belonging or appertaining to marriage.

MATRIMONY (S.) the act or state of marriage or wedlock.

MATRIX (S.) the womb of every female, whether human or animal, where the fetus receives nourishment and form, &c.

MAT'RON (S.) in general, signifies any married woman, or the mother of children; and sometimes signifies one who has the care and direction of the linen, and children's victuals, &c. in an hospital; and in a *Law Sense*, such grave experienced women that are summoned upon a jury to give verdict in case of a woman criminal that pleads her being quick with child, in bar of execution of the sentence, or at least for the forbearance thereof till her delivery, are called a jury of *matrons*.

MATRONA'LIA or **MATRONA'LES** (S.) a feast celebrated by the *Roman* ladies on the first of *March*, in honour of the god *Mars*,

who they imagined had the power of making or increasing their pregnancy.

MATRO'SSES (S.) in *War*, a sort of soldiers in a train of artillery, next in degree under the gunners, and who assist them in traversing, firing, loading, &c. they carry fire-locks, and attend the store-waggons as a guard, &c.

MATTED (A.) wrought or wove like a mat; also covered or enclosed with mats; also entangled or confusedly mixed together, as a boy's hair that has been tumbling in the grass, and that is also mixed with much dirt and sweat.

MATTER (S.) the substance whereof any thing is made, or the subject upon which any thing is wrote; with the *Philosophers*, it is the common, solid, divisible, passive substance of which every thing in nature is formed, and which is endowed with different properties, according as this original *matter* is differently modified or acted upon, and which in its own nature is no more inclined to rest than motion, and partakes of either, according to the impetus impelled upon it, the medium in which, or the planes on which it is actuated; also that yellow corrupted substance that issues from wounds is called *matter*.

MATTOCK (S.) an iron instrument used to grub up trees, weeds, &c.

MATTRESS (S.) a quilt or thin bed used to lay over others, and sometimes to lie on alone.

MATURATE (V.) to ripen or bring forward, to use methods to force nature in fruits, such as stoves for grapes, &c. also to bring fores to suppuration, &c. or to bring disputes in law to a decision.

MATURATION (S.) in *Chymistry*, is the several processes of circulation, digestion, &c. also the ripening of raw fruits gathered while green, by laying them in straw, sand, &c. also the hastening, forwarding, or promoting of a thing.

MATURE (A.) ripe, perfect, full-grown.

MAT'URENESS or **MAT'URITY** (S.) ripeness, perfectness, full-growth, any thing brought to a proper time for action, duly weighed, considered, altered, corrected, &c.

MATUTINE (A.) something belonging to the morning; with the *Astr. logers*, planets are called *matutine*, when they are above the horizon at sun-rising.

MAU'DLIN (A.) half drunk, qualmish, sickish, &c. in a morning, occasioned by too much liquor over night.

MAU'GRE (A.) in spite of, or in full opposition to the will, force, liberty, or inclination of a person.

MAUL (V.) to thresh, beat, or bang severely; also to make a person heartily drunk.

MAU'LKIN (S.) a scarecrow or ugly figure dressed up to fright away the birds from eating a gardener's fruit, &c. also a rude, slovenly, young

young wretch; also a baker's mop, &c. with which he cleans his oven.

MAU'L-STICK (S.) the small cane or stick that a painter rests his hand on while he paints.

MAUND (S.) a basket to put fruit or gardeners' ware in, sometimes called a sieve, sometimes a hamper, &c.

MAUNDAY THURSDAY (S.) the Thursday before *Easter*, on which the king washes the feet of certain poor people, and gives them large charities of money, food, and raiment.

MAUNDER (V.) to scold, grumble, quarrel, mutter, find fault, &c. also the cant word for to beg.

MAUSOLEUM (S.) a sumptuous tomb, or magnificent monument erected over the corpse, or to the memory of some person deceased, consisting of rich architecture, and a large panegyrick upon the party, first introduced by *Artemisia*, wife of *Mausolus* king of *Caria*, who in honour of her husband erected such a curious and stately monument, that it is deemed one of the wonders of the world.

MAW (S) the ventricle of the stomach, or that hollow place where the food digests.

MAWKISH (A.) sickish, queer, ill tasted, out of order.

MAWKISHNESS (S.) disorder, or sickness of stomach; also any ill or sickly, faint, queer, or odd taste.

MAWKS (S.) spoke of an unmannerly, ill-behaved young woman, or large girl.

St. MAWS or **St. MAUDITS** (S.) in *Cornwall*, is a small, poor borough-town, that has but about 30 very ordinary houses, but neither church, chapel, nor market, and yet it sends two members to parliament; *Henry VIII.* built a castle here, to secure the entrance of *Falmouth* harbour, of a circular form, but being of no great strength, it is much neglected, though it has a governor, who is allowed 80*l.* per annum, and a deputy with 26*l.* per annum salary; there are 17 guns, which are alternately attended by two gunners; distant from *London* 220 computed, and 260 measured miles.

MAW-WORMS (S.) such as breed in the maw, stomach, or other part of the body, especially of horses, very much like earth-worms.

MAXILLA (S.) the jaw, and by *Anatomists* called the inferior or lower, or superior or upper jaw, according to its situation in the head.

MAXIM (S.) a proverbial speech, or known rule for the doing or forbearing any thing; and in *Mathematicks*, it is the same with *axiom*, or a self-evident proposition, generally known, and received by all who have the use of their reason.

MAXIMIS ET MINIMIS (S.) a particular sort or kind of *fluxion*, by which a great number of very difficult mathematical pro-

blems are very easily and pleasantly solved.

MAXY (S.) among the *Tin-Miners*, is the same with weed in *Gardeners* among flowers, or dead vein with the *Lead-Miners*, it being a sort of marcelite that the lead or vein degenerates into.

MAY (S.) the 5th month of the year, according to the vulgar account, but the 3d according to the state-reckoning; the ancients represented this month by a youth with a lovely countenance, in a robe of white and green embroidered with *jasidile*, haw-thorns, and blue-bottles; on his head a garland of white and damask roses, with a lute in one hand, and a nightingale on the fore-finger of the other.

MAY-FLY (S.) an insect called also a water-cricket, which being bred in the water creeps out, and lying sometimes under stones, &c. near the banks, by the heat of the sun becomes a fly.

MAY-GAMES (S.) diversions and sports of dancing and merriment used at the beginning of the month of *May*; also the setting at naught, or making a mock of a person, by making him the common butt for the derision or laughing-stock of a company.

MAYOR (S.) the chief magistrate of several cities or towns-corporate, and to some, as of *London* and *York*, the title of lord is added to them, during the time of their continuance in their office.

MAYORALTY (S.) the time that any person executes the office, or enjoys the dignity of a mayor.

MAYORESS (S.) the wife of a mayor.

MAY-POLE (S.) the trunk of a tree, or shaft of a column set fast in the ground, which in many places is ornamented with garlands of flowers, for the young men and maids to dance round in the month of *May* in particular, and at any other times of merriment and jollity, such as wakes, fairs, &c.

MAZARINE (S.) small dishes made to set or put in the middle of large ones; also tarts filled with sweetmeats; also the fine cloth or cambric sewn on the bosom of mens and boys shirts, are called *mazarins*.

MAZARINE BLUE (S.) a dark, or deep blue colour.

MAZE (S.) in *Gardening*, the same with *wilderness*, or a place composed with abundance of artificial turnings, and intricate windings; also surprize, astonishment, fright, or wondering.

MAZZAROTH (S.) the *Chaldean* name for the *Zodiack*, used *Jeb xxxviii. 32.* for a constellation.

MEAD (S.) a pleasant liquor composed of honey and water boiled together, in which is infused cinnamon, cloves, mace, ginger, and the herb *isemary*; this being fermented with yeast, after it is fully settled and fine, is bottled off for drinking; also the contraction

of meadow or land kept on purpose for graft, &c.

MEADOW (S.) a field or pasture-land that yields graft for seeding cattle immediately, and while growing, and also for hay, &c. for the winter-store.

MEAGERNESS (S.) lanness to a great degree, barrenness, poorness, &c.

MEAGRE (A.) lean, dry, poor in flesh or bile, barren, almost a skeleton.

MEAL (S.) the flower of wheat-corn finely ground and sifted; also so much victuals as a person eats at one time; also a set time for eating.

MEALY (A.) any sorts of fruit, as pears, apples, &c. that eat dry and flowery, and that are not tart and juicy, &c.

MEALY-MOUTHED (A.) one that is faint-hearted, bashful, or afraid to speak his mind freely.

MEAN (A.) ordinary, indifferent, of small value, poor in condition or extract.

MEAN (S.) the middle; in the *Mathematics*, it is applied to a great many things both numerical and Lunar.

MEAN (V.) to purpose or intend, to design, resolve, or understand.

MEANDER (S.) the name of a famous river in *Phrygia*, said to have 600 turnings and windings in its course; also any intricate or difficult matter or business whatever.

MEANING (S.) the sense, purpose, signification, or intention of words, figures, or actions.

MEANNESS (S.) poorness, lowness of condition, smallness of value, insufficiency of behaviour, fardiness of manners, or baseness of extraction.

MEANS (S.) methods, ways, or contrivances to do or effect a thing; also the estate, income, wealth, or fortune of a person; also certain numbers produced by multiplying any number into itself, and that product into itself, and that again into itself, &c. the numbers taken between unity, and the last number so produced, are called continual means, as 3, 9, 81, 6561, where 3, 9, 81, are continual means between 1 and 6561, or 3, 9, between 1 and 81, &c.

MEAR or **MEER** (S.) sometimes means a wet, marshy field, sometimes a land-mark, or stone set at the boundaries of grounds, and sometimes the measure of 30, 31, or 32 yards in length in fields, &c. where mines are found.

MEASLES (S.) a disease incident to children and young persons, whose chief seat is in the skin, occasioning a general appearance of eruptions not tending to suppuration, with a fever, which if not carefully looked after, inclines the patient to a consumption, by afflicting him with very violent coughs.

MEASURABLE (A.) that may or can be measured; also moderate, or within reasonable compass.

MEASURE (S.) some determinate quantity

appointed to be a standard or common gauge for things to be denominated by, as to their length, breadth, and thickness; so a mile is a common measure for the distance of places, a gallon for liquids, a yard for cloth, a year for time, &c. these have greater or lesser denominations, according as they are applied, but are all reduced to some of these.

MEASURING (S.) the art of finding the content of superficies and solids, being that part of practical mathematics, which is now commonly made a trade of by measuring the work of painters, glaziers, carpenters, bricklayers, &c. between workman and employer.

MEAT (S.) any kind of victuals and provisions for man or beast, but in a particular manner any sort of eatable flesh.

MEATUS (S.) in general, signifies any passage whatever; and so in *Surgery*, is applied to vein, arteries, the lymphatic vessels, and the chylous ducts, &c. and receives particular names, according to the office it is to perform, as the *meatus auditorius*, or the auditory passage, which begins from the cavity of the inner part of the ear, and is clothed with a thin skin as far as the brim of the *tympanum*, or drum of the ear, whose office is to receive the air and audible species, and to contain the wax; so any other passage is called a *meatus*, as *meatus urinarius*, or the urinary passage, &c.

MEAWING (S.) the noise or crying of a cat.

MECHANICAL or **MECHANICK** (A.) something performed by the hand, or without sense, reason, or intelligence in the thing, as motion in a clock, &c. also mean, poor, low, or base in degree or order, as the son or daughter of a handicraftsman, in opposition to the son or daughter of a nobleman, &c. This term is applied to many things, as, *mechanical philosophy*, is that which undertakes to account for the appearances or phenomena of nature from the principles of mechanics, taking in the consideration of motion, rest, figure, size, &c. and this is sometimes called the corpuscular philosophy.

MECHANICAL AFFECTIONS (S.) is much the same with philosophy, they being the properties that arise from body or matter, so or so modified, and in such particular bulk, motions, &c.

MECHANICAL POWERS (S.) are those simple machines from which all others are made or composed, and called the lever, balance, wheel, pulley, wedge and screw.

MECHANICKS (S.) are those operations which are performed as well by the labour of the hands, as of the brain, a skill enabling the workman unseen in mathematical curiosities perfectly to work, and finish any sensible work demonstrated, or demonstrable by the mathematician; and sometimes the workmen themselves are called by this name, both by way of distinction and contempt; also that part of mathematics that undertakes

takes to demonstrate the force of engines, &c. is thus called.

MECHANISM (S.) the material construction or composition of any body or engine; also the art, contrivance, or skill of mechanicks.

MEDAL (S.) a piece of metal representing the faces of princes or other illustrious persons for arts, learning, arms, &c. on the one side, and some figures or emblematical representations on the other or reverse side. All the lovers of antiquity have been admirers of medals, because either from the legend round, or under it, the figures, &c. they frequently come at the explanation of what they otherwise would have been ignorant of; though to conclude what the physiognomy of the party was from the old medals, is very precarious, few having been done by excellent artists, and most after the death of the persons represented, by the descendants of the parties, or by states in honour of the hero; of this sort there are a great many *Greek*, *Sirilian*, and *Italian* or *Roman* medals, still remaining, no less remarkable for their curiosity than age. The most beautiful of the *Roman* medals began about the reign of *Augustus*, and held on till about the time of *Severus*, in which period they were wrought in all kinds of metals, and finished with wonderful strokes of art, and then as the empire declined it, so did the excellency of their coin and medals. The learned have made the use of medals very extensive, as by the legends to know the characters in use at the time of their stamping, and from thence to judge of the antiquity and genuineness of manuscripts, from hence may also be discover'd the agreement between the *Greek* and *Roman* characters, and how far the latter sprang from the former, the several mutations and alterations that have been made therein from time to time, &c. from hence may also be learned the abbreviations and orthography practised by the ancients, by which the several alterations in the *Roman* language in particular may be reduced to their proper periods of time; upon the whole, nothing can better fix the chronological æra and periods of time than coins and medals, which were struck by public authority, and upon solemn occasions, especially among the *Romans*, where the most remarkable things of that vain empire are explained; from hence we learn the figure of their ancient galleys and other vessels, with the manner of their engaging at sea, and unquestionable records of the actions of their greatest generals, their military expeditions, legions, discipline, encampments, victories, triumphs, of the public bounties of their emperors, either in giving largesses, or in releasing taxes, their alliances and truces, the dignity and habit of their magistracy, the titles and date of their laws, &c. by this we see their temples, and public courts of judicature, their theatres and amphitheatres;

this gives us a view of their solemn professions, religio postures, and what belongs to their sacrifices, their emperors haranguing their troops, giving audience to ambassadors, bestowing crowns upon eastern princes, and receiving the submissions of conquered nations; and since so much benefit may accrue from true medals, the discovery of counterfeit ones may be of use; the first of this kind may be some made by the moderns, that never had any being among the ancients, such as those of *Priamus*, *Aeneas*, *Tully*, *Virgil*, the wise men of *Greece*, &c. others with reverses unknown to the ancients, &c. these being modern may be perceived by their being either not so bold as those of a real antiquity, or not so soft; another way of discovery is by perceiving the sand, &c. in those that have been cast from real originals, and then repaired, either the field or the edge will not be sufficiently round and polished, as the hammered ones are; the weight is another method of discovering the falsification. Medals are struck upon extraordinary occasions by all the princes of *Europe*, and these are called modern ones; the *Dutch* have been very particular in relating every remarkable transaction of theirs by medals, ever since their revolt from the *Spanish* yoke.

MEDALLION (S.) medals of a very large size, struck upon extraordinary occasions, and presented by princes to their generals, or other great men, as a mark of their favour and esteem, for being the instrument of performing uncommon exploits, and were never used as coin, as the lesser-sized medals frequently were.

MEDDLE (V.) to concern one's self or interpose in any thing, especially belonging to another.

MEDDLING (S.) the busying or concerning one's self with or about any thing belonging to another.

MEDIAL or **MEDIATE** (A.) in or belonging to the middle, or the mean between two extremes.

MEDIATE (V.) to intercede for, or in behalf of another, to excuse or lessen a person's fault, and plead either some good action of his own, or another person's in his behalf.

MEDIATION (S.) the art of pleading or interceding for another; and in *Aristotelick*, it is the halving any number, or dividing it by two; and in *Geometry*, it is called the bisection or bipartition of lines into two equal parts.

MEDIATOR (S.) one who in a pacific manner endeavours to reconcile persons at variance, or to settle and determine disputes between them; in *Divinity*, *Jesus Christ* is the Mediator of redemption between God and man; he is the surety, the sacrifice, the priest, and the intercessor of the new covenant; he has sealed it with his blood, has proposed the terms and conditions of it in his

gospel, has instituted the form of it in baptism, and repeated the ratification of it in the sacrament of his body and blood; sometimes it is extended to the priests and ministers of holy things, to holy and devout persons yet alive, and to saints and angels in heaven.

MEDIATORIAL (A.) of or belonging to the office or business of a mediator.

MEDICAMENT (S.) any physical composition used in the cure of any malady.

MEDICASTER (S.) a pretender to knowledge and skill in physick, a quack, cheat, or impostor.

MEDICINABLE or MEDICINAL (A.) of a physical or healing nature.

MEDICINE (S.) the art of knowing diseases, and proper remedies for whatever afflicts the bodies of mankind, whether internal or external; anciently the knowledge of physicians extended only to external maladies, as hurts, bruises, wounds, &c. but internal affections they were wholly strangers to, such as fevers, the gout, pains in the bowels, &c. and usually affirmed them to be the effects of God's wrath or vengeance, or the product of evil spirits, or the art and skill of magic, &c. from whence sprung those numberless impostures of charms, philters, talismans, &c. which the true application to the study of nature, and the virtue of plants, the economy of the human structure, and the circulation of the blood has banished so far, that even the most ignorant are delivered from the vile imposition which pretended witches and enchanterers had exposed them to.

MEDIOCRITY (S.) a mean or middle between any two extremes, and commonly is applied to a moderation of living, or the circumstances of those who are neither poor nor rich.

MEDITATE (V.) to ponder, think, or reflect upon any thing very seriously and carefully, in order to find out the truth of the proposition laid down.

MEDITATION (S.) strict, close, and retired, thinking or pondering upon the nature and properties of any thing, but is more particularly restrained to pious and divine reflexions upon the works and mercies of God, which the devout disposition of the first Christians ran into such extremes, as to sequester the world, and often-times leave their wives and families unprovided for, and which gave rise to the several pretended religious societies now in being of both men and women called monks and nuns.

MEDITATIVE (A.) inclined, or apt to think, consider, or ponder upon thoroughly.

MEDITERRANEAN (A.) any place inclosed within two or more lands, or what is called inland.

MEDITERRANEAN SEA (S.) that sea which lies between Europe, Asia and Africa; it is divided from the Western or Atlantick Sea

by the strait of Gibraltar, has Europe to the north, Asia to the east, and Africa on the south; its parts are differently denominated, as that branch between Spain, France and Italy, is called the *Tyrrhenian Sea*; that between Italy to the west, Greece and Dalmatia to the east, the *Adriatick* (now commonly called the gulf of Venice) and the *Ionian Sea*; that which parts Greece from Asia to the Dardanelles, formerly called the *Egean Sea*, is now called the *Archipelago*; that which expands itself between Greece and Asia as far as Constantinople, is called the *Propontis*; and that much more extended sea, north of Constantinople, between Europe to the north and west, Asia to the east, and Anatolia to the south, is called the *Euxine or Black Sea*.

MEDITRINA (S.) a Pagan goddess, whom the ancients believed to preside over medicines, and appointed festivals to her honour, called *Meditrinalia*, in which they offered her new and old wine, drinking a little of each in the form of a medicine, esteeming wine moderately taken as a preservative against most diseases.

MEDIUM (S.) the mean or middle between two extremes; also the constitution or frame of any space through which bodies move, or in which they act, as the air or the water common and known to us, besides which there is the subtle or ethereal medium, or another of a much finer and penetrating nature than that we are acquainted with, and which fills the space of the upper regions according to the opinion of some philosophers; the astrologers have what they call the *medium caeli*, or the middle heaven, which is the tenth house or angle of the south in an astrological figure, in which planets and stars have the greatest altitude that they can have, and act with the greatest vigour and efficacy; it signifies kings, governors, commanders, and all sorts of magistrates; also promotions, honour, &c.

MEDLAR (S.) a fruit so called, somewhat like a pear.

MEDLER (S.) a busy-body, one that loves to concern himself with other people's affairs.

MEDLY (S.) a confused mixture or jumble of various things together.

MEEK (A.) mild, gentle, quiet, difficult to provoke, or make angry, patient, long-suffering.

MEEKNESS (S.) that happy, quiet, easy, gentle disposition of mind, that is not easily provoked or stirred up to anger.

MEEN or MIEN (S.) the air or carriage of a person's countenance or body.

MEER or MERE (S.) in *Wiltshire*, was formerly a market-town, but is now only a village; distant from London 87 computed, and 103 measured miles.

MEER (A.) downright, arrant, positive, plain.

MEER (S.) a measure of ground used among the

the *Miners in Darbyshire*, and other places, in quantity from 30 to 32 yards in length.

MEET (A.) proper, fit, right, just, equitable.

MEET or **METE** (V.) to measure; also to come together like two persons that are going contrary ways; also to assemble or gather together many persons in one place for acts of devotion, pleasure, business, &c.

MEE'TNESS (S.) propriety, fitness, justness, suitability.

MEGALE'SIA (S.) a solemn festival celebrated among the *Romans* on the 13th of *April*, in honour of the great mother of the gods called *Cybele* or *Rhea*, at which were games and combats held before the temple of that goddess; the women danced in the procession, and the magistrates walked in their robes, the figure of the goddess being carried before them.

ME'GRIM (S.) a very troublesome distemper in the head, that occasions great pain in the temples, or fore-part of the head, sometimes accompanied with swimmings, noises, and swoonings.

ME'LA (S.) the name of a surgeon's instrument, commonly called a probe or tent, made of silver or ivory, of various forms, according to the parts it is intended to be applied to, and sometimes used in extracting the stone out of the bladder.

MELANCHOLICK or **MELANCHOLY** (A.) of a disposition inclined to melancholy, pensiveness, or over and above thoughtfulness; also any thing that is productive of such a disposition.

MELAN'SSES (S.) the sediment that arises from the refining of sugar, commonly called *treacle*.

ME'LCOMB or **ME'LCOMB REGIS** (S.) in *Dorsetshire*, on the side of the *Wey*, over-against *Weymouth*, to which it is joined by a handsome timber bridge; these two towns are now incorporated into one body, and governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. but the two towns both send each two members to parliament; there are two good markets weekly on Tuesday and Friday; distant from *London* 106 computed, and 132 measured miles.

ME'LFORD (S.) in *Suffolk*, one of the best and largest towns in *England* that is not a market-town.

ME'LIOT (S.) a sort of sweet-scented trefoil of a digesting, mollifying nature, for which reason, a salve called by this name, is made with the juice of this herb, &c. and applied to chilblains and other inflammations.

ME'LIORATE (V.) to ripen, soften, mollify, appease, mend, &c.

MELIORATION (S.) a ripening, softening, amending, &c.

ME'LITES (S.) a precious stone of an orange or quince colour.

ME'LLET (S.) a disease that grows in a dry scab upon the heel of a horse's foot.

MELLI'FEROUS (A.) of a nature proper for bearing and producing honey.

MELLI'FLUENT or **MELLI'FLUOUS** (A.) sweet or flowing with honey. or any sweet matter; also eloquent or charming in beautiful language.

MELLOW (A.) soft through age or ripeness, tender, choice, full of, or intermixed with marrow and fatness; also a term for a person that is almost drunk.

MELLOWNESS (S.) the state or condition of ripeness, marrowiness, or richness of meat and drink, by its extraordinary goodness and full age.

MEL'ODIOUS (A.) musical, harmonious, pleasant, or charming in sound.

MEL'ODIOUSNESS (S.) the delicateness, musicalness, or harmoniousness of any sounds.

MEL'ODY (S.) harmony, musicalness, or pleasantness of an air or song tune.

MEL'OPES (S.) certain spots or stains in the flesh, occasioned by the violence of a malignant or pestilential fever.

MEL'OS (S.) a distemper in the eye, that occasions it to burst out of the uveous coat, and appear like a small apple.

MELPO'MENE (S.) one of the nine muses, said to be the inventress of tragedies, represented with a sedate and grave countenance, richly habited, holding scepters and crowns in one hand, and a pinnar in the other.

MELT (V.) to dissolve, or become from a firm, solid state into a liquid condition, as fat or butter is by heat, so any sort of metals are the same; likewise snow, ice, sugar, &c. also a cant word for extravagantly spending any considerable sum of money.

MELTERS (S.) particular workmen who melt the bullion in the *Mint*, to standard it, and make it fit for coining; also those who refine or purify fat, and make it fit for tallow, workable by the candle-makers or tallow-chandlers.

MELTON-MOWBRAY (S.) in *Leicestershire*, well-seated in a fertile soil, and on the banks of the *Eye*, which almost encircleth it, over which are two fine stone bridges; it is a pretty large, well-built town, and has a considerable market weekly on Tuesday, for corn, cattle, provisions, &c. distant from *London* 75 computed, and 88 measured miles.

MEMBER (S.) in *Anatomy*, is an organical body made up of several similar parts designed for the performance of voluntary actions; also any of the exterior parts of a tree arising from, or growing out of the trunk of a tree, or body of an animal; and in *Society*, it signifies sometimes a professor of some particular opinions, or one that is free of a company, or that is a representative in parliament for a town, city, &c. or in general, a subject of a kingdom or commonwealth.

MEMBRANE (S.) a nervous, fibrous, broad, plain, white, and dilatible substance, which covers the bowels, the great cavities of the body,

body, the muscles, &c. and is endowed with an exquisite, quick, and sharp sensation.

MEMBRANOUS (A.) full or replenished with membranes, something like or belonging to a membrane.

MEMBRED (A.) in *Heraldry*, is when the beak and legs of a bird are differently coloured from the body.

MEMBRETTO (S.) in *Architecture*, is a pillar that supports an arch; and these are frequently fluted, but never exceed nine flutings or channels; it is common to adorn door-cases, the fronts of galleries and chimney-pieces with them, and also to bear up the cornices and freezes of wainscots with them.

MEMOIRS (S.) are properly such histories of facts as are wrote either by the parties themselves immediately concerned, or at least were eye-witnesses to them, though many books go under this name that are not so qualified; it is sometimes applied to the journals of learned societies, and sometimes to the representations or papers delivered by ambassadors from or to kings, princes, or states.

MEMORABLE (A.) something remarkable or worthy to be continued in remembrance, either upon account of the benefit received, and so to excite joy and thanksgiving, as the revolution in 1688, or of damage sustained or threatened, as of the fire of *London* in 1666.

MEMORABLENESS (S.) of a nature or quality deserving to be remembered.

MEMORANDUM (S.) a minute or short note made or taken of any thing to perpetuate the remembrance of it, and to prevent mistakes and forgetfulness.

MEMORIAL (S.) the representation of a matter or thing, which ought to be according to the truth, it being applied to a remembrance made by one prince or state to another, of the state or condition of something complained of; also a monument or tomb-stone let up in honour of some great man or action.

MEMORY (S.) that faculty of the mind or soul, whereby past things are represented to the mind as if present; in *Anatomy*, it is the retention, marks, or footsteps impressed in several places in the bony substance, or folding fibres of the brain, by the motion of objects.

MEMPHITES (S.) a sort of *Egyptian* stone, reported to be endued with this property, that if pulverized and laid upon a member that is to be cut off, it will deaden it, so that the patient feels no pain in the operation.

MENACE (V.) to threaten, huff, vapour, talk big, or pretend to great matters.

MENACES (S.) threatenings, or the pouring out of angry expressions.

MEND (V.) to improve, grow better, repair, or reform from a wicked to a good life.

MENDICANT or **ME'NDICANT FRIAR**,

&c. (S.) certain religious orders in the church of *Rome*, politically kept up to be a continual charge upon the people, who under the notion of a voluntary gift, are obligated to be at a greater charge than any tax the church or state could, with any shew of reason, or pretext of justice, lay upon them for their maintenance; there are four ancient orders, who having no lands, go from house to house begging the alms, which in a manner, considering all things, may justly be called robbing or plundering the people, viz. the *Carmelites*, *Jacobins*, *Cordeliers*, and *Augustines*; to these may be added the *Capuchins*, *Recollats*, *Minims*, and others of a later date.

MENDING (S.) the act of repairing a house, garment, &c. that is defective, or the state of health that is increasing after sickness; also the alteration of trade, or any thing else for the better, &c.

MENDLESHAM (S.) in *Suffolk*, a small town, seated in the midst of the *Dirt*, has a handsome church, and a small market weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 65 computed, and 76 measured miles.

MENI (S.) the name of an ancient goddess, worshipped particularly by the *Jews*, which the prophets *Isaiah* and *Jeremiah* reprove them for, the one under the name of queen of heaven or the moon, and the other by *Meni*, which is supposed to be the same with *Astarte* and *Venus Caelestis*. *Jeremiah* reproaches them with honouring the queen of heaven so far, that the fathers lighted the fire, the mothers kneaded the cakes, and the children gathered the wood, and they in return for his rebuke assure him, that they would worship her as their fathers had done before them; because that from the time of their ceasing to sacrifice to her they had been afflicted with sword and famine.

MENIAL (A.) of or belonging to the inside of a house, as a servant that is to clean or do the work about the house, is called a *menial* servant.

MENINGES (S.) two thin skins which inclose the substance of the brain.

MENISCUS (S.) a small or little moon.

MENISCUS GLASSES (S.) such as are convex on the outside, and concave on the inside like watch-glasses that cover, or are put over the dial-plates.

MENIVER or **MENEVER** (S.) a milk-white furr or skin of a small *Muscovian* animal.

MENSES (S.) the natural or monthly purgations belonging to the female sex, or excretions of blood from the *vagina* of the womb, being as it were the purification of the body, which begin usually in healthy persons about 13 or 14 years old, and cease naturally in women with child, and in those so far advanced in years, as to be past child-bearing, of which it is an infallible sign, and generally ceases in those that give suck.

M'EN-

ME'NSTRUOUS or **ME'NSTRUAL** (A.) of or belonging to the menses, or any monthly periodical purgations.

ME'NSTRUUM (S.) that which is to be distilled, or a liquor which corrodes metals, and dissolves stones, as vinegar, aqua-fortis, spirit of wine, &c. sometimes it is taken for the *caput mortuum*, which is left after distillation.

ME'NSURABLE (A.) that is capable of being measured.

MENSURA'TION (S.) measuring, and is generally applied to the art of measuring geometrical superficies and solids, whereby the quantity of work done, or to be done, or stuff used or required to be used is computed, and from thence the value of land or charge of buildings, &c. may be known.

MENTAL (A.) belonging to the mind.

MENTAL RESERVATION (S.) is words spoken with a double entendre, by which the real intention and purpose of the speaker is concealed, by appearing to the hearer under a disguise with a different meaning.

MENTION (V.) to speak, or take notice of, to hint or name a person or thing to others.

MERA'CEOUS (A.) pure, unmixed, without any adulteration.

MER'CANTILE (A.) in the manner and form of a merchant, or publick trader; and among *Us*, refers to the laws, customs, &c. of those gentlemen that trade in or to foreign parts and commodities.

MERCA'TOR'S CHART or **PROJE'CTION** (S.) a description or projection of the globe or face of the earth in *plans*, wherein the degrees upon the meridian increase towards the poles, in the same proportion that the parallel circles decrease upon the globe; this is chiefly used by mariners, because of its exactness and easiness both in the use and construction, and called *Mercator's*, because he, in the time that the true inventor Mr. *Wright* was gone a long voyage, published it under his name; so that an account of a voyage taken or marked down, upon, or by one of these charts, is called *Mercator's* sailing by the navigators.

MER'CENARY (A.) of a disposition that will do nothing without money or reward, and any thing with or for it, and so consequently liable or easy to be bribed or corrupted.

MER'CENARINESS (S.) covetousness, desirous of rewards, avariciousness.

MERCER (S.) a tradesman that sells broad files of all sorts ready wrought.

MERCERY (S.) goods that mercers sell or deal in.

MERCHANDIZE (S.) any sort of vendible goods or commodities; also any trade or business of traffick.

MERCHANDIZE (V.) to traffick or trade in any sort of goods, especially to or from foreign parts.

MERCHANDIZING (S.) all sorts of traf-

fick, trading, or dealing, but particularly foreign trade.

MERCHANTABLE (A.) any sort of goods that are in such a condition as the market will vend; fashionable, in good order, and fit for use.

MERCHANT-MAN (S.) among the *Seamen*, is a ship fitted out not only with the necessaries for a voyage, but with commodities for trade, to which it is peculiarly appropriated, and so has seldom more hands than are sufficient to work the ship, or conduct it through its voyage, without regard to fighting or defence, unless in dangerous places for pirates, or in times of war, where convoys are not to be got.

MERCHANT-TAILORS (S.) a select company among the several distinctions of the city of *London*, of which seven kings have been members, viz. *Richard III* and *III*, *Edward IV*th, *Henry IV*th, *V*th, *VI*th, and *VII*th; they are, at this day, a very considerable company, though their appellation is but contemptible, and the occupation by the vulgar despised, and ignominiously treated.

MERCHE (S.) in *Cambridgehire*, a very mean town, but has a small market weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 67 computed, and 79 measured miles.

MERCIFUL (A.) tender-hearted, pitiful, or compassionate.

MERCIFULNESS (S.) of a compassionate disposition, full of tenderness and charity, inclined to relieve the miserable, and forgive offences.

MERCILESS (A.) cruel, hard-hearted, without compassion, unmoved at another's misery and distress.

MERCILESSNESS (S.) cruelty, tyrannicalness, hard-heartedness.

MERCURIAL (A.) lively, brisk, full of action, ingenious, inventive, &c.

MERCURIA'LE (S.) an assembly of the parliament of *Paris*, held the first Wednesday after *St. Martin's* day, and the first Wednesday after *Easter* week, where the first president, and one of the attorneys general speak against the cheats and disorders committed in the administering of justice; also the speech itself is called by this name, and sometimes it means any publick reproof and reprimand.

MERCURIALIST (S.) among the *Astrologers*, is one that is born under the planet *Mercury*; and among *Us* at this time, it is spoke of one that gives into the common and extravagant use of quicksilver both properly and improperly.

MERCURIAL PHOSPHORUS (S.) a pleasant and innocent experiment of producing light, by shaking mercury in *vacuo*.

MERCURIALS (S.) medicines made up, prepared with, or compounded of mercury or quicksilver.

MERCURIES (S.) the sellers or carriers of

news-papers from house to house; also the name of those who keep shops to receive news-papers from the printing-offices in large parcels, on purpose to distribute them to the carriers or hawkers.

MERCURY (S.) vulgarly called quicksilver; this name is given by the chymists to all liquids that will not take fire, whether spirituous, acid, or aqueous; some call the spirit drawn from plants or animals by this name, and others any acid chymical liquor what ever; it is one of the chymical principles by which they pretend to solve the phenomena of nature; with the *Heralds*, it means the purple colour; with the *Astronomers*, it is the least of all the planets, and lowest, except the moon, though in some systems he is placed in the sun's deferent, without any proper orb of his own, only an epicycle, whereby he is sometimes placed above the sun, and rendered invisible; experience assures us he is never above 28 degrees removed from the sun, nor *Venus* above 48, and therefore neither of them can ever make any aspect with the sun, but a conjunction, which in truth is none; this planet is of a dusky colour, and but seldom seen; his mean motion is 59 minutes and 8 seconds, but sometimes so swift, that he goes a whole degree and 40 minutes in a day; the astronomers say his nature is various, and participates much with the planet he is with, or beheld by, but that in his own nature he is cold and dry, a great stirrer up of winds, and being strong, signifies a good wit, or one of a subtle, politic, studious disposition, but when ill-dignified, a whimsical, careless, troublesome, prating, lying buffoon, &c. among the *Ancients*, he is called the messenger of the gods, and was worshipped as the deity that immediately presided over learning, eloquence, and trade; the *Greeks* call him *Hermes*, or the interpreter of the will of the god; he is said to be the inventor of music, which others ascribe to *Apollo*, and many other things are allowed him, which we have as little to say to, as that he was the son of *Jupiter*, begotten upon *Maia*, &c.

MERCY (S.) a virtue that influences or inspires our minds with compassion for the miseries and misfortunes of our brethren, and inclines us to forgive those who have any ways offended us; in the *Scripture Language*, those acts of goodness bestowed upon the creature by Almighty God, are called mercies.

MERCY-SEAT (S.) in the *Jewish Church*, was the covering of the ark of the covenant, or of the holy chest, in which the tables of the law were deposited, made of gold, at the two ends whereof were fixed the two cherubims of the same metal, which by their wings extended forwards, seemed to form a throne for the Majesty of God, who in scripture is represented to us as sitting between the cherubims, and the ark itself was as it

were his foot-stool; it was from hence that God gave his oracles to *Moses*, or to the high-priest that consulted him; in the *Ecclesiastical style* of the Christian church, the crown-work or canopy over the altar is called by this name, and sometimes the confession.

MERETRICIOUS (A.) of a lustful, whorish inclination or disposition.

MERIDIAN (S.) a circle of the sphere passing from north to south, under which all people have noon at the same time. Geographers use meridians to mark the longitudes, that is, to shew how much one place is more east or west than another, taking the length of the world from east to west; and to have a fixed term, they settle a first meridian, from whence they begin to reckon the longitudes, drawing from west to east. Most geographers have chosen the *Canary islands* in the west of *Africa* for the first meridian; the *Dutch* make it pass through the *Teneriff* island and the *Cape Verd*, and the *French* through the west part of the island of *Iro* more westerly, as *Ptolemy* did, which makes a difference of 2 degrees, 44 minutes. The *Portuguese* have settled their first meridian about 10 degrees beyond that, viz. through *Tercera*, one of the *Azores* towards *America*, because, as they say, the needle touched with a load-stone (which varieth and declineth almost every where else) in *Tercera* island points directly north; from this account the readers of voyages may easily perceive that notice must be carefully taken of the first meridian, or they will make strange work with the situation of places in respect of east and west, and that the matter itself is altogether arbitrary; on the globe, it is the graduated brass circle, in which the globe itself turns upon its axis, the top and bottom of which are the representative poles of the world.

MERIDIAN ALTITUDE (S.) is the greatest height of the sun, or any star above the horizon of any place, and when the sun comes to this circle, it is noon or mid-day, and when a star comes to it, it is full south.

MERIDIONAL (A.) of or belonging to the south, or towards the south.

MERIDIONAL DIFFERENCE (S.) in *Navigation*, is the difference of longitude between any place a ship came from, and now is in.

MERIONETHSHIRE (S.) in *North-Wales*, is exceeding mountainous and rocky, very unpleasant, and generally inclin'd to barrenness, bearing but thin crops of corn, yet is found to feed good flocks of sheep and herds of cattle; the mountains are so high, that in many places two men may stand and discourse together, each upon a several mountain, but must travel several miles before they can meet; it is well-watered with rivers, and stored with deer, fowl and fish; it is but thinly inhabited, though it lies on the *Irish*

fees for 35 miles in length, and is about 108 in circumference; it contains 37 parishes, and three market-towns, and sends one member to parliament; its principal commodity or manufacture is wrought cottons.

MÉRIT (S.) desert, worth, excellency, or the moral goodnels of mens actions that deserve reward; and sometimes it is applied to punishment for ill doing, &c. The *School Divines*, in their disputes, have distinguished the sorts of merit, and call one by the name of merit of congruity, which is, when there is no proportion between the reward and the action, but the goodness and liberality of the bestower makes up, and accepts of the deficiency of the action; the other they call merit of condignity, and that is where the action and reward are proportionable, as a servant's wages and his work, &c.

MÉRIT (V.) to deserve either reward or punishment for the good or bad actions that a person does.

MÉRITO'RIUS (A.) something that deserves reward or encouragement, &c.

MÉRITO'RIOUSNESS (S.) deservingness, worthy of reward or encouragement.

MÉRITOT (S.) childrens play at swinging in a rope.

MÉ'RLON (S.) In *Fortification*, that part of a parapet which is between two embrasures of a battery, whose length is commonly nine foot next the guns, and six on the outside, its height is six foot, and thickness 18.

MÉRMAID (S.) an imaginary sea monster, reported to have the upper parts like a woman, and the lower parts like a fish; this story is taken from the *Syrens* that are reported by the old poets to have endeavoured to tempt *Ulysses*, &c. by singing very harmoniously; some historians and travellers affirm, they have seen creatures like what are called *mer-men* and *mer-maids*, but none come up to the draughts of them in painting, heraldry, &c.

MÉR'RIMENT or **MÉ'RRY-MAKING** (S.) a feasting, jollity, or company met together to divert themselves.

MÉ'RRINESS (S.) pleasantness, gayness, cheerfulness, briskness, or liveliness of disposition, or mind.

MÉ'RRY (A.) gay, lively, brisk, frolic, jocund.

MESENTERY (S.) the membrane of the *peritonæum* double, enriched with glandules, nerves, arteries, veins, chyliiferous and lymphatick vessels; it is situated in the middle of the abdomen, and contains the intestines in a wonderful manner; it has a great glandule in the middle, called *pancreas asellin*, about which are several other lesser glandules, to which the milky vessels of the first rank stand, from the intestines and lymphatick vessels, from the liver and other parts; from these glandules again the milky vessels of the

second rank ascend to the vessels that carry the mass of chyle, and discharge themselves into it; it is of a circular figure, with a narrow production, to which the end of the colon, and beginning of the rectum are tied; it is about four fingers and a half in diameter; its circumference being full of plaits and foldings, is about three ells in length; it is strongly tied or fastened to the three first vertebrae of the loins.

MÉ'SLIN or **MA'SLIN** (S.) a mixed sort of corn or meal, as wheat and rye to make bread with; also the bread so made.

MESN or **MEASNE** (S.) a *Law Term*, signifying him who is lord of a manor, and so hath tenants holding of him, though he himself holds of the king or superior lord; also the name of a writ where the tenant is distrained for service due from the *mesn* to the superior lord.

MÉ'SNAGERY or **MANAGERY** (S.) the art of prudently regulating a family.

MESOLABE or **MESOLA'BIVM** (S.) a mathematical instrument invented by the old mathematicians, for the finding two mean proportionals mechanically, which they could not geometrically, consisting of three parallelograms moving in a groove to certain interfections.

MESS (S.) a portion or quantity of victuals appointed for one or more persons, especially on board a ship; on shore it is commonly applied to a small portinger full of broth, or other sort of spoon-meat.

MESS (V.) to eat together out of one and the same dish, or of one and the same joint of meat, particularly spoke of the manner of eating on ship-board.

MESSAGE (S.) the particular business or errand that any one is sent about.

MÉ'SSENGER (S.) a person that is sent from one place and person to another to deliver *messages*, or go of errands; there are also many officers belonging to the state that are called by this name, some immediately under the command and direction of the secretaries of state, that are always in a readiness to be sent with a dispatch, either foreign or domestic; they are also employed to take up persons for high treason, or other offences against the state, with the secretaries warrants, that do not properly fall under the cognisance of the common law, and which sometimes are not proper to be publicly known what they are; for which purpose the *messengers* houses are allowed to be made prisons, and the government allows them 6*l.* 8*d.* per day; when they are dispatched abroad, their travelling-allowance is stated, viz. to *Paris* 30*l.* to *Holland* 25*l.* to *Edinburgh* 30*l.* to *Ireland* 30*l.* and so proportionably for a shorter or farther distance; there are 20 of them always in waiting, who are relieved monthly, and thus distributed; four at court, five at each secretary's office, two at the third office

for *North Britain*, three at the council-office, and one at the lord chamberlain's; their salaries are 45*l.* per annum, and the place is usually purchased for about 300*l.* besides these, every court of justice has officers under this character, and particularly the *Exchequer*, where the four *poursuivants* go by this name; there is also a person kept by the state on purpose to go and search for, and seize treasonable books and libels in printers or booksellers shops or houses, called in an especial manner, the *nestler* of the press.

MESSIAH (S.) properly signifies the Anointed, and is principally given to that Sovereign Deliverer that was expected by the *Jews*, and whom they vainly do expect even to this day, since he is already come at the appointed time in the person of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. They were used to anoint kings, high priests, and sometimes prophets, but this anointing was external, but that of Christ was rather symbolical and spiritual, by the endowment of the mind with supernatural wisdom, power, and strength of the Holy Ghost. The ancient prophets had foretold that the true *Messiah* should be God and man, exalted and abased, master and servant, priest and victim, king and subject, mortal, and a conqueror of death, rich and poor, a king, a conqueror, glorious, a man of griefs, involved in infirmities, unknown, in a state of abjection and humiliation, to be born of a virgin, of the tribe of *Judah*, of the race of *David*, in the village of *Bethlehem*; all these seeming contraries were to be fulfilled in the *Messiah*, and evidently were so in Jesus Christ, who also continues for ever, and who fulfilled every part of the prophecies relating to him; but as the *Jews* have, so they do still deny the scriptures to be understood in the sense they evidently must be, or they can never be fulfilled, as appears from the romantick schemes they have invented, and the endless impostures they are subject to by false pretenders, who have from time to time set themselves up for the *Messiah*.

MESSIEURS (S.) a French title of civility and honour, now frequently made use of for persons that trade in partnership, whether bankers, mercers, &c. in *Learning*, several books are published under the names of the *Messieurs de Port Royal*, or an academy, college, or university; all publick speakers, and especially the French lawyers in their pleadings, use this term, and is the same with our address to the audience under the title of gentlemen.

MESS-MATE (S.) on board of ship, one that is joined with another in eating.

MESSUAGE (S.) the *Law Term* for a dwelling-house, with some land assigned for its use; under this character a garden, shop, mill, chamber, &c. may be called; but in the *Scotch Law*, it means the principal dwell-

ling-house within any barony, or what we commonly call the manor-house.

META'BASIS (S.) a passing or going from one thing or subject to another; so in *Physick*, when the indications or methods of cure vary; and in *Oratory*, when the speaker makes digressions and transitions from one subject to another.

META'CHRONISM (S.) an error or defect in the computation of time, either of want or excess.

MET'AL (S.) a simple, fossil body, that is capable of fusion, and so becomes fluid by fire, and by cold coagulates and hardens into a solid mass that may be diffused by the hammer; there are several pure or natural metals, and as many fictitious or compound ones; the natural are gold, silver, copper, iron, &c. the made ones are brass, bath-metal, bell-metal, &c. the heralds use but two, viz. *Or*, gold, and *Argent*, silver; the several properties of metals is too large a subject for this place, only take notice, that the most pure are specifically the heaviest, and gold is both the most ponderous and ductile; in *Gumery*, it is not the quality but the quantity that must be regarded, and the manner of casting the ordnance; as when they say the piece is laid under metal, the mouth is lower than the breech, and contrarily when the mouth is higher than the breech, it is said to be over metal; when point blank, then it is said to lie right with her metal, and if any part is made thick and strong with metal, it is said to be well-fortified with metal.

METAL'PSIS (S.) a participating, communicating, translating, or explaining; in *Oratory*, it is the continuing a trope in one word through a succession of significations.

METALLICK or **METALLINE** (A.) partaking of the nature and properties of metal, something like to metal.

METALLIST (S.) a trader or dealer in, or studier of the nature and properties of metals.

METALLURGY (S.) the art of making, finding, cleansing, smelting, or refining metals or matters to make metals of; also to work in metals when so prepared.

METAMORPHISTS (S.) a name given to certain *Sacramentarians*, who in the 15th century affirmed, that Christ's natural body with which he ascended into heaven, was wholly deified, not considering that the deity, and circumscription, and divisibility, are incompatible.

METAMORPHIZE (V.) to change from one shape or form to another, as from a man to a beast, and the contrary.

METAMORPHOSIS (S.) a sudden, great, and unexpected change or alteration in a person or thing; also the natural variation or change that plants, animals, &c. undergo from the seed to their perfect growth.

METAPHOR (S.) a figure in *Rhetorick*, whereby

whereby a word is changed from its natural meaning or signification to another, or by which the proper name of one thing is translated and applied to some other thing, which in a more elegant manner explains this foreign name.

METAPHO'RICAL (A.) of the nature and kind of a metaphor.

META'PHRASIS (S.) a plain, bare, or literal translation of any speech, history, &c. out of one language into that of another.

METAPHRAS'T (S.) a verbal or literal translator out of one language into another.

METAPHY'SICAL (A.) abstracted, above nature or physics.

METAPHYSICKS (S.) the science of abstract reasoning, or that which contemplates the existence of things without relation to matter.

META'PTOSIS (S.) in *Physick*, is the changing or degenerating of one disease into another, as of a quartan ague into a tertian, or of an apoplexy into a palsy, &c.

METASTASIS (S.) is the changing or moving from one place to another, or of a disease from one part to another, which happens in those persons who are apoplectick, when the matter which affects the brain is transited to the nerves.

METE (V.) to measure.

METE'MPSYCHI (S.) a sort of hereticks, who in imitation of *Pythagoras* and the *Egyptians*, held a transmigration of souls; this error spread very much in the first ages of the Christian church.

METEMPSY'CHOSIS (S.) the doctrine of the transmigration of the soul from one body to another, an old opinion of the philosophers, and entertained both by the *Jews* and some *Christians*; the *Jewish* doctors wrap this doctrine up in a mysterious manner, and say, that God has destined all souls a certain degree of perfection, which is not attainable in one life only, and therefore are obliged to return several times upon the earth, and so animate several bodies successively, that they may fulfil all righteousness, and so they account for the several ages that a person dies at; this doctrine is said to be performed two ways, the first when a soul comes into a body already animated, and secondly, when it enters into a body newly formed, either to expiate some crime it has committed in a former body, or to acquire a greater degree of sanctity; all the eastern nations are much addicted to this opinion. The *Chinese* affirm, that *Xetab* an *Indian* philosopher, who was born about 1000 years before Christ, was the first that taught this doctrine, and that in the 65th year after Christ, that he had been born 8000 times, and that the last time he appeared in the form of a white elephant; upon this principle they frequently commit great disorders, and kill their children when they find themselves under any difficulty of

maintaining them, and are very indifferent about dying; from hence they are scrupulous of killing any animal whatever, for fear of violating the souls of their fathers or near relations, who may possibly inhabit them.

METE'MPTOSIS (S.) a *Chronological Term* for the solar equation, necessary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too late in the computation.

METEOROLOG'ICAL (A.) something relating, belonging, or pertaining to meteors.

METEOROL'OGY (S.) the doctrine or knowledge of meteors.

METE'ORS (S.) are imperfect mixtures of the elements, drawn up by the sun, and so variously formed into comets or blazing stars, or other strange appearances in the air, as *ignes fatui*, &c. but more ordinarily into hail, snow, and hoary frost.

METHE'GLIN (S.) a very pleasant and wholesome liquor, composed of honey, thus; put as much live honey naturally running from the comb into spring water, as that when it is thoroughly dissolved an egg will stand suspended in it, then boil it so long as that it will swim a small matter above the surface; when cool put to every 15 gallons, of ginger, cloves and mace, each one ounce, and of cinnamon half an ounce, all grossly broken, and to promote the working add a small quantity of yeast; after it has done working let it stand one month to settle, and then draw it off in bottles.

METHOD (S.) a particular, set, regular way of doing any sort of business, or an orderly process by way of argumentation, whereby we either come to a truth we were in pursuit of, or convince others that they were mistaken; and when it is applied to *Mathematics*, there are two particular distinctions, *resolution* and *composition*. *Resolution* is more especially called analytick or algebraick, because it shews how to solve questions, and demonstrate theorems, by enquiring into the fundamental nature and frame of things, which by this art is as it were taken all to pieces, and so put orderly together again. *Composition*, commonly called *synthetic*, is only practicable in things, whose principles we perfectly know, and is not applicable to physics or natural philosophy, because the intimate natures and eidences of things are to us unknown.

METHO'DICAL (A.) regular, orderly, according to certain and known rules.

METHO'DIST (S.) one that acts or does things by a particular mode, manner, or rule; there is now a set of persons who call themselves *Methodists*, and pretend to more sanctity and purity of life than other people, and go about preaching, singing psalms, hymns, &c. in the fields, streets, and private houses.

METHO'DIZE (V.) to regulate, put in order, or adjust according to the best rules and experiments.

METHWOLD (S.) in *Norfolk*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 68 computed, and 80 measured miles.

METONICK YEAR (S.) a cycle or space of 19 years, when the lunations of the moon nearly return to the same course they were 19 years before.

METONYMY (S.) a changing or putting one name for, or instead of another, and this is varied four general ways; first, by putting the inventor for the thing invented; secondly, the matter or thing containing for the matter or thing contained; thirdly, the effect for the cause; fourthly, the sign for the thing signified.

METOPES (S.) spaces or distances between the *Triglyphs* in the *Doric* frieze; and sometimes they are applied to the space between the mortise-holes of rafters and planks; the architects have been very curious about these ornamental decorations, some affirming they ought to be perfectly square, and others that they ought to be somewhat longer than wide, that so they might appear square, which upon account of the small projection of the little bandelet, in which they terminate, and which hides some part, and so consequently will hinder them from appearing to the eye square; the ancients used to adorn these interstices with oxen heads, bastions, or some vessels used in the ancient sacrifices; and some architects go so far as to affirm this order ought to be used only in temples, churches, &c.

METOPOSCOPY (S.) the same with *Physiognomy*, or the art of knowing the inclinations and dispositions of men by their countenances.

METRE or **METER** (S.) measure or poetry composed after some set particular manner or measure.

METRICAL (A.) something belonging to poetry, or compositions by measure.

METROPOLIS (S.) the principal, chief, great, or head city of any kingdom or province.

METROPOLITAN (A.) belonging to the chief or head city or metropolis.

METROPOLITAN (S.) a *Church Term* for the principal, chief, or head bishop, introduced by, and used in the council of *Nice*; by the ancient *Nestors* of the church, it appears, that the metropolitan was above the archbishop, and below the patriarch; the title of archbishop of *Canterbury* is primate and metropolitan of all *England*, and the title of the archbishop of *York* is primate and metropolitan of *England*.

METTLE (S.) spirit, vigour, activity, liveliness, briskness, &c.

METTLESOME (A.) brisk, lively, active, full of fire, life, and vigour.

METZU or **MEZZO TINTO** (S.) a peculiar manner of engraving figures upon copper,

in imitation of washing or drawing in *Indian* ink; to perform it, they rake, hatch, or punch the surface of the plate all over, with a knife or other proper instrument, first one way, and then another, and so cross-ways till the whole looks like a very fine file, then the out-line of the design or picture is drawn or traced upon this ground so prepared, and then, with burnishers, scrapers, &c. they pare or cut away the parts that require any degree of light, the ground itself being the strongest or deepest shadows, and so by degrees work up the piece till it is finished.

ME'UM and **TU'UM** (S.) a *Law Phrase* for that which is the true property or right of any particular person, whether the effect of legal conveyance, as an inheritance, or of legacy, or of purchase, &c.

MEW (S.) a sea bird, said to be exceeding light in its body, that is carried away with every puff of wind, from whence it is made the hieroglyphical representation of an inconstant, unsettled person or disposition; also the name of a cage or place to keep hawks in while they moult or change their feathers, from whence the place where the king's stables are now built near *Charing-Cross* took its name, being formerly appointed for the king's falconry or mew cage, where the hawks were kept and trained.

MEW (V.) to make a noise, or cry like a cat; also to cast or shed the horns like a stag; also to imprison or shut up in a close or confined room or chamber.

MEZUZOTH (S.) this name is given by the *Jews* to certain pieces of parchment that they put, hide, or fix in the door-posts of their houses, according to *Deut. vi. 9. and xi. 13.* where, that they should not forget the laws of God, it is said, *Thou shalt write them on the post of thy house, and on thy gates;* to fulfil this command literally, and to avoid the scoffs and profanations of the wicked, the rabbins teach, that they ought, at least, to write it upon parchment, and to enclose it in something; wherefore they wrote upon a square piece of parchment prepared on purpose, with a particular sort of ink, and in a square kind of character, *Deut. vi. 4, 5, 6, &c. Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one Lord, &c.* then they left a little space, and afterwards went on, *Deut. xi. 13. And it shall come to pass, if thou shalt hearken diligently to my commandments, &c.* as far as *Thou shalt write them, &c.* after this they rolled up the parchment, and put it into a case, and wrote on the end of it *Shadai*, which is one of the names of God; they put it at the doors of their houses, chambers, and all places most frequented; they fixed it to the knockers of the doors on the right side, and every time they went in and out they touched it with the end of one of their fingers, which they afterwards kissed devoutly.

MEZZANINE (S.) in *Architecture*, a small window

window shorter than it is broad, used to give light to an attic or entresole.

MICE (S.) the plural number of the word mouse, a small troublesome creature that principally infests cupboards, or other places, where food or victuals is kept.

MICHAELMAS (S.) in *England*, is one of the general quarter-days, or days of payment of rent, wages, salaries, &c. being a festival appointed to be observed in the church, in honour of St. Michael the arch-angel, who is supposed to be the head of the heavenly host, as Lucifer is of the infernal, and that God instituted him to be the protector of the people of *Israel*, and that he conducted them through the desert, and whom the generality of the Christians imagine to be now the guardian and defender of the Christian church; there are many passages both in the Old and New Testament, where he is mentioned by name, and others where it is supposed he is intended; but the church of *Rome* celebrate three appearances of St. Michael, no where mentioned in the scripture, which according to them have happened long since the promulgation of the Christian doctrine, viz. the first is that of *Cbones* or *Coleofus*, in *Phrygia*, of which they do not pretend to know the exact time, but celebrate the festival on the 6th of *September*. The second on mount *Gargarus* in *Italy*, in the kingdom of *Naples*, about the end of the 5th century, this is observed the 8th of *May*; and that of the dedication of the cavern, in which he appeared, on the 29th of *September*. Lastly, the third appearance of St. Michael was said to be made to *Aubert*, bishop of *Avanches*, upon a rock called the tomb, where at this day the abbey of St. Michael is exposed to the sea, in the bay between *Normandy* and *Britany*; this appearance is said to be in 706, and the festival is celebrated in *France* on the 16th of *October*; *Lewis II.* king of *France*, instituted a military order under this name, at *Amboise*, in 1469, and ordered the knights to wear every day a golden collar of shell-work, one within another, laid on a gold chain, to which hangs a medal of St. Michael the arch-angel, the supposed ancient protector of *France*; the statutes are contained in 65 chapters, whereof the first prescribes that there shall be 36 knights, of whom the king was head or chief, and that they shall forsake all other orders, unless they be emperors, kings, or dukes; their motto was, *Immense tremor oceani*; this order was very much esteemed and honoured under four kings, but the women-favourites made it cheap by selling it, and so rendered it common under the reign of *Henry II.* and queen *Catharine of Medicis* gave it to any body, upon which account the nobility despised and rejected it.

St. MICHAEL'S (S.) in *Cornwall*, was anciently a town of special note, but now is be-

come a very mean borough, consisting chiefly of mean cottages, yet sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a port-reeve chose annually at the court-leet of the high lord, by a jury of the principal inhabitants; distant from *London* 240 computed, and 302 measured miles.

MICROCOSM (S.) the little or compendious world; the body of man is so called, upon account of its extraordinary compofure, and the admirable variety of its structure.

MICROGRAPHY (S.) a discourse or description of such small or little insects or objects as require the help of glasses to discover their existence.

MICROMETER (S.) an astronomical instrument used to discover and measure any small distance and other curiosities, in the heavens, such as the apparent diameters of the planets, &c. there are many curious inventions to render this instrument very exact and useful, according to the mind of several ingenious and learned men, who have spent their thoughts upon this subject.

MICROPHONE (S.) an instrument to encrease small sounds, for the benefit of persons who are inclined to deafness, or that hear but imperfectly.

MICROSCOPE or **ENGYSCOPE** (S.) a dioptrical instrument, whose use and construction is to make those objects sensibly large that are naturally imperceptible to the eye of any person, by exceedingly enlarging them according to the laws of refraction; of these some are called *simple*, others *compound* or *double*; the *simple* ones consist of a single lens or spherale, the *double* ones of many regularly combined; the *Opticians* have made great improvements and varieties in this instrument, and according to the design and use, call some reflecting *microscope*, water *microscopes*, &c. this instrument is only a telescope inverted, for any telescope may be converted into a *microscope*, by only removing the object-glass to a greater distance from the eye-glass; and since the distance of the image is various according to the distance of the object from the focus, and it is magnified the more, as its distance from the object-glass is greater, the same telescope may be successively converted into *microscopes*, which magnify the objects in different degrees.

MICROUSTICKS (S.) instruments that encrease sounds, and consequently assist deaf persons.

MID-DAY (S.) noon, or twelve of the clock, viz. when the sun comes to the south-point of the heavens, or is the highest above the horizon.

MIDDLE (S.) that part that is contained between any two extremes.

MIDDLEMOST (A.) any house or person that is placed within others, at or about the middle, or equally distant from the two ends.

MIDDLESEX (S.) though it be one of the smallest counties in *England* for extent, yet for the fruitfulness of its soil, the multitude of its inhabitants, and the prodigiousness of its traffick, it is the most considerable in all *England*; it is about 80 miles in circumference, and has 5 market-towns, besides the cities of *London* and *Westminster*; but has abundance of large villages filled with fine seats and good houses, occupied by the nobility, gentry, and rich citizens of *London*; it sends 8 members to parliament, *viz.* 2 for the county, 4 for the city of *London*, and 2 for the city of *Westminster*.

MIDDLEWICH (S.) in *Cheshire*, a large town, consisting of several streets and lanes well-stocked with inhabitants, whose principal business is making of salt, for which purpose there are many excellent pits; it has a good market weekly on Saturday, for provisions; distant from *London* 128 computed, and 156 measured miles.

MIDDLELLING (A.) spoken of the quality of any thing that is not extraordinary curious, perfect, or good, and yet not so bad as to render it contemptible or unfit for use.

MIDHURST (S.) in *Stafford*, a pretty large borough-town, that sends two members to parliament, and has a good market weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 42 computed, and 52 measured miles.

MIDLAM (S.) in the *North-Riding of Yorkshire*; the market is weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 169 computed, and 202 measured miles.

MIDRIFF or **DIAPHRAGM** (S.) that membrane or skin which separates the heart and lungs from the lower belly.

MIDSHIP BEAM (S.) the great beam or principal timber of a ship.

MIDSHIP-MEN (S.) a sort of under officers or volunteers on board a ship of war, who assist in sailing the ship, and stowing and rummaging the hold.

MIDSUMMER-DAY (S.) with *Us*, is the festival of *St. John the Baptist*, celebrated the 24th day of *June*, and is one of the fixed or stated times of computing rents, &c. by, to, or from.

MID-WIFE (S.) a woman that makes it a trade or business to assist other women in child-birth.

MIFFY (A.) peevish, humourous, soon displeased, or angry.

MIGHT (S.) power, ability, strength, authority, &c.

MIGHTINESS (S.) powerfulness, authority, strength, ability, &c.

MIGHTY (A.) powerful, able, strong, armed with authority, &c.

MIGRATION (S.) the passage or removal of any thing out of one state or condition into another, whether it be considered of colonies or people going from one nation to another, &c. and sometimes it is applied to the trans-

migration of mens souls out of one body into another; and sometimes to flocks or species of birds that go from one nation or place to another in different seasons of the year, such as the swallow, quail, stork, crane, feldfare, woodcock, nightingale, and other birds of passage.

MILBORN-PORT (S.) in *Somersetshire*, an ancient borough-town, that sends two members to parliament; but is neither a corporation, nor market-town; distant from *London* 137 computed, and 173 measured miles.

MILCH (A.) of the kind or sort that gives or yields milk, whether human or beast.

MILCH-KINE (S.) in *Husbandry*, are cows that give or yield milk; also a cant term among *Goal-keepers, Bailiffs, &c.* for their prisoners who will, as they say, bleed freely, that is, make them presents, or treat them much and often, and so spend perhaps that money that would pay their creditors, only to be allowed some small favour or permission to go out of the prison sometimes, or to be constantly under their protection by sham actions, &c.

MILD (A.) soft, pleasant, easy, gentle, good-humoured.

MILDEN-HALL (S.) seated on the *Lark*, a branch of the *Ouse*, is a large town, consisting of several streets, called rows, some of which are as large as small towns, pleasant, well-built, and full of inhabitants; it has a well-frequented market weekly on Friday, especially for fish and wild-fowl; distant from *London* 57 computed, and 68 measured miles.

MILDEW or **MILDEW** (S.) a disease happening to plants, caused by a dewy moisture which falls on them, and continuing for want of the sun's heat to dry it up, by its clamminess and acrimony corrods, gnaws, and spoils the inmost substance of the plants, and hinders the circulation of the nutritive sap, upon which the leaves begin to fade, and the blossoms and fruit are much prejudiced; also the spots or stains on silks, &c. which are contracted by their lying in moist close places, where the sun and air have not a free passage, by reason of the pieces being rolled up or shut up in a close cupboard, counter, &c.

MILDNESS (S.) that happy disposition of mind that is endowed with compassion, gentleness, and good-nature; also the quality of liquors, &c. that is opposite to stale, harsh, &c.

MILE (S.) a certain space or measure whereby we express the distance of places one from another, to which all other measures of length used in any other kingdom or nation for the same purpose are referred, as to the integer of which they are parts; and this varies, being of different lengths among different people or nation, which having been carefully reduced into *Roman* or *Rheinland* feet, which is generally used throughout the north; the proportions are as follows;

The miles of Italy contain	5000
<i>England</i>	5454
<i>Scotland</i>	6000
<i>Sweden</i>	30000
<i>Muscovy</i>	3750
<i>Lithuania</i>	18500
<i>Poland</i>	19850
<i>Germany, the Small</i>	10000
——— <i>the Middle</i>	11500
——— <i>the Largest</i>	15000
<i>France</i>	5150
<i>Spain</i>	7090
<i>Burgundy</i>	6000
<i>Flanders</i>	6666
<i>Holland</i>	8000
<i>Persia, called also Parafang</i>	18750
<i>Egypt</i>	15000

MILFORD-HAVEN (S.) in *Pembrokeshire, South-Wales*, esteemed the best and largest haven in all the *English* dominions, having 5 bays, 16 creeks and 13 roads, so large and deep, that 1000 large vessels may safely ride there at one time.

MILIARY FEVER (S.) a malignant fever, wherein the skin is powdered or sprinkled with small purple spots or pustles, representing millet seed, and vulgarly called the purple fever.

MILIARY GLANDS (S.) a prodigious number of small glands interspersed throughout the cutis, or skin, for the secretion of sweat or other insensible perspirations; they are interwoven with the pyramidal papillæ of the skin, and are each served with a branch of an artery, vein, and nerve, and also with a proper excretory duct, through which the secreted fluid matter is sent forth at the pores of the skin.

MILIARY HERPES (S.) a spreading and winding inflammation breaking out in innumerable small yellowish pustles, caused by the glands of the skin being over-loaded with salt particles, and when the peccant humour or matter abounds, breaks through the pores of the skin, and grows into a crust, and eats the parts it lies upon.

MILITANT (A.) struggling, contending, striving, encountering, opposing, &c. this word is generally applied to the state and condition of the church, and its members on earth, that are always contending either with sin, persecution, heresy, &c. the *Romanists* divide the church into these states, viz. *militant*, already described, the patient and triumphant; the patient, they say, is that part which passes through purgatory to fit it for the triumphant, which is the full completion of bliss in heaven.

MILITARY (A.) something belonging to the art of war, or the state or condition of a soldier.

MILITARY ARCHITECTURE (S.) that branch of building that immediately relates to the fortifying of places, whether towns, citadels, camps, &c.

MILITARY EXECUTION (S.) the ravaging or destroying of a country that either refuses, or is not able to pay contribution.

MILITIA (S.) the civil defence of a kingdom, who are cantoned into companies, regiments, &c. that are casually raised out of the inhabitants upon extraordinary occasions of riots, tumults, invasions, &c. who as soon as the disturbance is over, return to their respective habitations and employments; among *Us*, they are vulgarly called the trained-bands, of which the number is computed to be 200,000 horse and foot; these are under the command of lord-lieutenants, appointed by the king in every county, who is empowered to appoint colonels and other officers, and to charge persons in proportion to their estates or fortunes.

MILK (S.) is generally understood to be that white liquid juice or humour that nature breeds in the breasts of women, and the udders of beasts, for the nourishment, feeding, and bringing up of their young, made by separating the chyle from the arterious blood by the glandules of the breast or udder, and begins in women to be made generally after about four months going with child, or a little before the birth, and continues with some longer, with others a shorter time, with some in greater, and in others in lesser quantities, and ceases naturally in those who are either through age, or other infirmities unfit or uncapable to conceive or bear children; in some creatures *milk* continues long, and in great abundance, &c. some call the chyle itself *milk*, but that is a mistake, *milk* being thicker, sweeter, and whiter; by *Microscopical Observations*, it is found to consist of little globules swimming in a clear, transparent liquor, called serum or whey. The strong fermentation of the *milk* in womens breasts, the first three or four days after their delivery, very frequently occasions fevers, and without great care occasions ulcers and sore breasts, &c. There are also divers juices flowing from several sorts of herbs that go by this name, upon account of their similarity, as from wart-weed, &c. besides these, there are several artificial compositions under this name; as,

Milk of Sulphur, which is a preparation of flower of sulphur, and salt of tartar prescribed as a sudorific.

Virgin's Milk, composed of rock-allum, spring-water, litharge, and vinegar, used as a cosmetic to drive in pimples, and check cutaneous eruptions, &c.

MILK (V.) to draw or get out the *milk* contained in a woman's breast, or the udder of any beast; and is particularly applied to the action of drawing the teats of a cow, ass, goat, &c. through the hand, in order to get out the *milk* contained in the udder, for food or physick.

MILKY (A.) of the nature or quality of milk;

milk; also daubed or smeared with milk.

MILKY WAY (S.) called also the galaxy; this is the only real circle in the heavens, for in a clear night it is always conspicuous, and like a swaddling-band, infolding the constellations of *Cassiopea*, the *Eagle*, part of *Sagittary*, the tail of *Scorpio*, the *Centaur*, *Argo*, the feet of *Gemini*, and *Perseus*, &c. It appears of a white and milky colour, occasioned by the light of an innumerable quantity of small stars, which by reason of their immense distance cannot be distinctly perceived by the naked eye; the ancient poets feigned it to be occasioned by *Ganymede's* spilling a bowl of nectar, and that it was the gallery through which the gods went to council to *Jupiter*.

MILL (S.) is a universal term for any machine, large or small, that goes with cogs and wheels for the purposes of grinding corn, stamping or making metals flat, and innumerable other parts of business and manufacture, which machines are differently nominated as they are differently applied; as for instance, some are called *corn mills*, some *flattening-mills*, some *paper-mills*, some *stamping-mills*, some *fulling mills*, some *coffee-mills*, &c. and these are wrought or put in motion by the hand, with horses, with water, &c. according to the use it is applied to, or the convenience and situation of the place, &c.

MILL (V.) to thicken, or make woollen-cloth or garments equally covered with wool, thick, warm, and strong; and in the *canting Language*, means to beat, thresh, maul, or kill a person.

MILLENA'RIANS or **MI'LLENARIES** (S.) a sect among the primitive Christians who held that Jesus Christ is to come and reign upon earth for a thousand years, during which time the faithful are to enjoy all manner of temporal blessings, and that at the expiration of this term the day of judgment is to take place; this opinion held for the three first centuries, before it was looked nicely into, and condemned as an error; there are some who assert the same thing now, especially among those called Baptists.

M'LLENER (S.) a person who trades principally in women's toys, as gloves, ribbands, head-cloths, &c.

MILLE'NNIUM (S.) among the *Divines*, is the space of time that some asserted that Christ shall reign upon earth as a temporal prince or king.

MILLE'PEDES (S.) certain insects vulgarly called hog-lice, thus called from an allusion to their great number of feet; they are frequently used in obstructions of the urine, being found of a diuretick and absterfiv nature.

M'LLER (S.) one whose business it is to tend upon, and look after the operation of a mill, especially such as grind corn.

M'LLLET (S.) a small and numerous seed in

the pod where it is produced, used like rice for puddings, bread, &c.

M'LLING (S.) the act of grinding, working, &c. in a mill, and particularly applied to what they call fulling of some sort of woollen manufactures, as stockings, blankets, &c. also thumping, beating, threshing, &c.

M'LLION (S.) the name the *Arithmeticians* give to the seventh order of figures for the ease of computing large numbers, and is the same with a thousand times a thousand, or ten hundred thousand.

MILL REA or **REE** (S.) the name of a *Portuguese* coin, in which the people keep their accounts, and by which they compute their commodities, in value about six shillings sterling.

MILT (S.) in *Anatomy*, is what is vulgarly called the spleen; and in *Fishes*, the soft row, or spermatick part of the male; it is reported from *Microscopical Observations*, that in the *milt* of a single cod-fish more living creatures have been seen than there are men upon the face of the whole earth.

M'LTON (S.) in *Dorsetshire*, commonly called *Milton-Abbas*, an ancient, but poor town, has a small market weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 92 computed, and 110 measured miles.

M'LTON (S.) in *Kent*, seated on a creek in the *East Swale*, an ancient, but small borough-town, governed by a port-reeve; has a considerable market weekly on Saturday, especially for corn, fruit, and provisions, which are sent from hence by water to *London*; here are the famous oyster-beds, from whence come those called the *Milton* oysters; many fishermen live here upon that account; distant from *London* 37 computed, and 43 measured miles.

MIME (S.) among the *old Comedians*, was a buffoon, mimic, or posture-master, who adapted his gestures to be agreeable to the character he would imitate; they were sometimes called *pantomimes*.

M'IMESIS (S.) imitation; and in *Rhetorick*, it is a figure wherein the words, actions, &c. of another person are imitated.

MIMIA'MBUS (S.) a particular sort of verse used by the ancient poets in subjects of lampoon, satire, railery, &c.

M'IMICAL (A.) foolish, silly, fantastical, apish, imitating the follies and trifles of others.

M'IMICK (S.) the imitator, mocker, or counterfeiter of another's actions.

M'IMICK (V.) to imitate, mock, or counterfeit another's actions.

MIMO'GRAPHER (S.) a writer of jests, drolls, bansters, puns, &c.

MIMO'LOGY (S.) the art of writing rhymes or verses that chime or have the same sound at the end.

MINCE (V.) to cut into small pieces, as meat to mix with fruit to make minced pies; a *tu*

to speak a thing or matter by halves, to hint, but not speak plainly and home to or upon a subject.

MINCING (S.) walking or going in a proud, fantastical gesture or manner; also the actual cutting any thing into small pieces; also secreting some part of a story.

MIND (S.) in general, is applied to any rational or thinking indivisible being, as God, angels, the souls of men, &c. but generally it signifies the latter.

MIND (V.) to observe, give attention to, take notice, &c. also to command or bid a person do something.

MINDFUL (A.) careful, observant, thoughtful, reverend.

MINDLESS (A.) heedless, careless, negligent, regardless.

MINE (A.) something belonging to, or that is the property of myself.

MINE (S.) in *Natural History*, is a place where any sort of minerals, or ores grow, or are formed; also those places where precious stones, &c. are found, are thus called, and which are differently denominated from the matter there found or growing, as *iron mines*, *copper mines*, *lead mines*, *gold mines*; and these have commonly a deep pit or shaft sunk down from the surface of the mountain or valley, where it is sunk; and at the bottom, and sometimes on the sides, drifts like to passages or streets are cut, in order to follow or seek for the metal, ore, or stones supposed or known to be there; in *Fortification*, or the art of *War*, it is a hole dug in a wall or under ground, and carried on like a passage or alley about four foot square, with several turnings and windings in it, at the end of which, that is under the place intended to be blown up, is the chamber of the mine; the further in it is carried, the more danger it is in of being disappointed by the enemy.

MINE (V.) to dig pits or holes, and to drive drifts, alleys, or passages, according to the several purposes of finding ores, precious stones, &c. or to blow up houses, castles, camps, &c.

MINEHEAD (S.) in *Somersetshire*, is a borough and port-town, and being much frequented by passengers to and from *Ireland*, occasions a pretty good trade, and of late years the catching and curing of herrings being very much improved among them, they export very large quantities to the *Mediterranean*, &c. yearly; it sends two members to parliament; distant from *London* 133 computed, and 167 measured miles.

MINERAL COURTS (S.) such courts as have due power to hear and determine causes or matters relating to lead-mines, &c.

MINERALIST (S.) a person skillful or employed in or about minerals.

MINERAL LAWS AND CUSTOMS (S.) such laws and customs as have been time immemorial observed in those places where

mines abound, and by which controversies relating to mines are to be determined.

MINERALS (S.) those things which are neither vegetables nor animals, as the six perfect metals, gold, silver, tin, copper, iron, lead; and the imperfect metals which are peculiarly called *minerals*, as antimony, native cinnabar, sulphur, marcasite, chalk, orpiment, quicksilver, bole, and some sorts of stones; to which are added salt-petre, sal-gemma, sea-salt, allum, &c.

MINERS (S.) workmen who labour in any sort of mines, though in an *Army* they are called *pioneers*.

MINERVA (S.) the goddess of wisdom and arts, and of whatever concerns wool, who is sometimes called *Pallas*, or the goddess of war; the fictions of the poets relate that *Vulcan* striking *Jupiter's* head with his hammer, she came out of his brain ready armed; the *Painters* represent her in a blue mantle embroidered with silver.

MINERVA'LIA (S.) were certain festivals held the 3d of *January* and 16th of *March* by the old *Romans*, in honour of *Minerva*, at which time it was usual to make presents to the school-masters.

MINGLE (V.) to mix, or put several different sorts of persons or things together into one company, heap, or mass.

MINIATURE (S.) the art of painting or drawing the figures, or representations of persons, places, or things very small.

MINIM (S.) with the *Printers*, is a very small-sized letter; with the *Musicians*, is a note that must be sounded by an instrument or voice so long as a person may leisurely pronounce the words one, two; with the *Painters*, it is a brown or tawny colour; and sometimes it is the name of a very small fish found in common ponds; and sometimes it is applied to imaginary beings that are supposed to be very little, called pigmies.

MINION (S.) a favourite, or person who is let into the secrets of princes and great men, and that wholly enjoys their good-will, or favour; also the names of small pieces of ordnance, from $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter at the bore, 8 foot long, and about one thousand pounds weight, to 3 inches diameter 7 foot long, and about eight hundred pounds weight, balls and powder proportionable.

MINISH (V.) to decrease or grow less, in number or quantity.

MINISTER (S.) an assistant, helper, waiter, or attendant; and when applied to *Church Matters*, signifies the person that officiates or performs the holy offices; when spoke of *State Matters*, it means any great officer that has the charge of embassies or other concerns of moment; and by way of eminence the principal favourite or confidant of a king or prince, by whom most of the great affairs of state are directed, is called the prime minister.

MINISTER (V.) to officiate, serve, help, or assist.

MINISTERIAL (A.) something relating or belonging to a minister, either of the church or in the state.

MINISTRY or MINISTRY (S.) any service, charge, or employment, but particularly applied to Church and State Matters, where it means the whole body of persons or officers acting in either.

MINISTRATION (S.) serving, officiating, performing, or doing the work of a minister.

MINIUM (S.) red lead, or that strong colour used by painters, that is made from common lead calcined in a reverberatory furnace.

MINNEKIN (S.) a proud, nice, mincing lark; also a very small and curious sort of pins, used by the ladies to pin up their fine laces, cambricks, muslins, &c.

MINNING DAYS (S.) certain festivals formerly observed for the general commemoration of the souls of the deceased, for whom there were particular offices appointed and said; also the prognosticks or fore-runners of a disease.

MINOR (S.) a younger, inferior, or lesser than another; and in Law, is a person male or female, that is under 21 years of age; in a Logical Argumentation, it is the latter part of a syllogism, called the assumption.

MINORITES or MINORS (S.) friars of the order of St. Francis, who are divided into *Conventuals, Observants, Recollets, and Capuchins*, from whom the great street facing *Allgate* church is called the *Minories*, upon account of one of their cloisters that was formerly there.

MINORITY (S.) the state, age, or condition of a person that is under the age appointed by law to enjoy his or her estate, at, by, or under their own direction.

MINOS (S.) the king of Crete, who first civilized the inhabitants, by reducing them to live under settled laws; he is by the poets feigned to be the son of *Jupiter* by *Europa*; he, for a considerable time, compelled the *Athenians* to pay a tribute of young men and virgins, till *Theseus* killed *Taurus* his famous champion; for his severity in judgment, he is called the judge of hell; the *Painters* represent him with long, curled, and brown hair, wearing on his head a gold crown, and clothed in a robe of blue and silver, with golden buskins on his legs.

MINOTAUR (S.) a monster made by the poets, part a man and part a bull, said to be born of *Passioe*, wife of *Minos*.

MINOVERY (S.) a Law Term for a trespass committed in a forest, by setting an engine or device to catch the deer with one's hand.

MINSTER (S.) the church that belongs to a monastery or convent.

MINSTREL (S.) any one, whether male or

female, that plays upon musical instruments, or sings methodically.

MINSTRELRY (S.) the art or science of musick practically performed, either by voice or instruments.

MINT (S.) an aromatick garden herb eaten in salads; also a place in *Southwark* where persons in bad circumstances retired from their creditors, and by force of arms riotously defended themselves against all legal process; sometimes it means a very great quantity of money, but generally means the place in the *Tower of London* where the current coin of *England* is made; the operators were formed into a corporation, by the charter of king *Edward III.* in which condition it still continues, and consists of the warden, minter, comptroller, assay-master, workers, coiners, &c. who are exempted from all publick offices, and their citizens free from all taxes and parish-duties; in this prince's time a pound troy weight of gold was divided into 24 carats, and each carat into 4 grains; and a pound weight of old sterling or standard gold of *England* was 23 carats and 3 grains and a half of fine gold, and half a grain of alloy, which might be either silver or copper; a pound troy of silver was then, and ever since, divided into 12 ounces, each ounce into 20 pennyweights, and each pennyweight into 24 grains; every grain of silver was called a subtle grain, 60 of which were equal to one grain of gold; and a pound weight of old sterling, consisting of 11 ounces, and two pennyweights of fine silver, and 18 pennyweights of alloy, as it does now; and thus the standard for gold and silver generally continued till the reign of *Henry VIII.* when the gold had sometimes 1, sometimes 2, and sometimes 4 carats alloy; and the silver was debased first to 2 ounces, and then to 6 ounces, and afterwards to 8 ounces of alloy; in *Edward VIth's* time, the variation of the standard was almost continual, and in queen *Mary's* time, much alteration was likewise made; queen *Elizabeth* called in the cosse money of the three preceding reigns, and reduced the coin to the old standard; in the reigns of king *James I.* and *Charles I.* as also the succeeding reigns down to this time, the gold is 22 carats fine, and 2 carats of alloy; the hammered money being now called in, what is commonly called milled money is now only current, which method of coining began in 1663, and is thus prepared; first the gold and silver is cast out of the melting-pot into long flat bars, which is drawn thro' a mill to exactly size the thickness for the several pieces of coin; and then with punches, called cutters, made the exact size of shillings, half-crowns, &c. the round pieces are cut out of the flat bars; then every piece is exactly weighed and adjusted, according to the intended piece of money, and afterwards they are edged with letters upon the edges of

crowns and half-crowns, and the shillings and six-pences are grained, then they are blenched; and lastly, they are brought to the mill, and stamped with the impression we see upon them.

MINT (V.) to coin, or make money, according to the currency of any nation or people.

MINUET (S.) a particular sort of dance for one or two persons, or the musical tune play'd or sung to the dancers to regulate their motions, which is always in triple time.

MINUTE (A.) little, small, scarcely perceptible, of little worth or value.

MINUTE (S.) in Time, is the 60th part of an hour; and in *Astronomy, Geography, &c.* is the 60th part of a degree of any of the circles of the sphere; in *Architecture*, it is the 30th part of the common measure called a module.

MINUTE (V.) to write down, or make memorandums of the heads or substance of any business or agreement.

MINUTES (S.) the memorandums or records of the court of parliament, or of inferior courts for trade, &c. also the hints, heads, or conditions of agreements, bargains, &c. which are to be more fully expell'd at leisure.

MINX or **MINKS** (S.) a proud, nice, wanton, over-curious girl, or young woman.

MIPARTY (S.) a term in *Heraldry*, that signifies an escutcheon that is half way down per pale, and there crossed by some other partition.

MIQUELETS (S.) a sort of rapparees, robbers, &c. that are commonly *Spanish* foot-fighters that inhabit the *Pyrenean* mountains, who go armed with pistols at their belts, a carbine, and a dagger.

MIRACLES (S.) strange, uncommon, and unaccountable actions, produced contrary to the regular order of nature, by a supernatural power, to convince mankind of something very extraordinary, and against their inclinations.

MIRACULOUS (A.) something strange, wonderful, unaccountable to us, and beyond or out of the common road of action, or ordinary production of nature.

MIRE (S.) dirt, filth, mud, any mixture of water and common earth or clay, the soil of fields or roads in the winter-time.

MIRE (V.) to slave, toil, or fatigue a person with laborious endeavouring to get through difficulties of any kind.

MIRINESS (S.) dirtiness, muddiness, stickiness, &c.

MIRROR or **MIRROR** (S.) what is vulgarly and commonly called a looking-glass, which is the surface of any opaque body so polished and regulated as to be capable of reflecting those rays of light that fall upon them; these are sometimes made of steel, brass, or other metal; and sometimes of glass nicely ground and polished, and to make

it opaque, smeared on the back with quick-silver, &c. It is sometimes used to express a worthy person, who for his extraordinary qualifications, virtue and patience, is a pattern fit to be imitated by all who know or see him.

MIRTH (S.) joy, merriment, pleasure, satisfaction.

MIS (Part.) a particle or piece of a word, that of itself signifies nothing, but when compounded, commonly means something done or said wrong, as in these words following.

MISACCEPTION or **MISACCEPTION** (S.) the taking or understanding of a thing in a wrong sense, contrary to the intention of the speaker or doer.

MISADVICE (S.) false information; also bad counsel, or a persuasion to do what ought not to be done.

MISADVICE (V.) to persuade persons to say or do what they should not.

MISANTHROPIST (S.) one who is hated of mankind.

MISANTHROPY (S.) the hatred of, or aversion to or for mankind.

MISAPPLY (V.) to put things or words to a wrong use or purpose.

MISAPPREHEND (V.) to think, judge, or take a matter in a wrong sense.

MISAPPREHENSION (S.) the understanding a thing wrong.

MISBECOMING (A.) what does not suit the condition of the actor; so indecency.

MISBEGOTTEN (A.) unlawfully, or ill begotten.

MISBEHAVE (V.) to act or carry one's self wrong, indecently, or out of character.

MISBEHAVIOUR (S.) acting irregularly, indecently, or any ways offensively.

MISBELIEVE (V.) to imagine or think that to be true that is false or absurd.

MISCALL (V.) to wrong name, or speak to under a false title; also to abuse a person with ill language.

MISARRIAGE (S.) irregular or indecent behaviour; also the not succeeding in an affair or business; also the irregular or untimely bringing forth of a child before its due time.

MISARRY (V.) to fail in an attempt, not to succeed in business; also to bring forth children before the due time.

MISCELLANEOUS (A.) various things mixed together in a promiscuous manner, especially spoken of poems and other writings where diverse sorts are put or collected together into one book.

MISCHANCE (S.) any unfortunate accident, hurt, or damage a person may receive, sustain, or come to.

MISCHIEF (S.) hurt, damage, prejudice, or injury.

MISCHIEVOUS (A.) injurious, hurtful, prejudicial.

MISCONCEIVE (V.) to apprehend or understand in a wrong sense.

MISCONSTRUE (V.) to understand wrong, to pervert or misinterpret the words, actions, or intentions of a person.

MISCOUNT (V.) to tell, count, number, or reckon up any thing wrong.

MISCREANCY (S.) the nature or violence of a miscreant's actions.

MISCREANT (S.) a vile, wicked, profligate fellow, an infidel, or unbeliever of the truths and virtues of religion.

MISDEEDS (S.) all manner of bad actions, or evil doings.

MISDEMEAN (V.) to behave irregularly, to do things wrong or amiss.

MISDEMEANOUR (S.) an offence, fault, or crime commonly esteemed to be of the lower class.

MISE (S.) a *Law Term*, that has various significations; sometimes it is an honorary gift, or customary present, wherewith the people of *Wales* used to salute every new king and prince of *Wales* at their entrance upon their principality; anciently it was given in cattle, wine, corn, &c. for the support of the prince's family; but when that dominion was annexed to the *English* crown, the gift was changed into money, the county of *Flint* paying 2000 marks, &c. the county of *Chester* pays a *mise* or tribute of 5000 marks at the change of every owner of the said earldom, for enjoying the privileges of that palatinate; at *Chester* they keep a *mise* book, wherein every town and village is rated; sometimes it means the profits of lands, and sometimes taxes, &c. sometimes it means a joining of issue, to try whether the tenant or demandant has the right.

MISER (S.) one who in a very rapacious and covetous manner endeavours both to save and increase his wealth.

MISERABLE (A.) a condition or state of life that both calls for and deserves compassion and assistance; also a mean, niggardly, poor, dejected creature.

MISERABLENESS (S.) unfortunateness, wretchedness, covetousness, niggardliness.

MISERE'RE MEI or **CHORDA'PSUS** (S.) a name given to a violent pain in the guts, proceeding from an inflammation or involution of them, and the peristaltick motion inverted, which occasions the excrements or ordure to be discharged at the mouth; it is sometimes called *volvulus*, and the illack passion.

MISERY (S.) any violent pain, or great distress of body or mind.

MISFA'CTION (V.) to make or do any thing irregularly, ugly, or crooked.

MISFORTUNE (S.) any unhappy action, loss, or detriment, that comes to a person by any means.

MISGIVE (V.) to dread, fear, expect, or apprehend some evil, danger, hurt, or pre-

judice is at hand, or will happen.

MISGOVERN (V.) to rule, direct, command, or order things in a wrong manner.

MISHAP (S.) something unfortunate, hurtful, or prejudicial.

MISH MASH (S.) a confused irregular mixture of disagreeing materials together.

MISIMPLY (V.) to put words or things to a wrong use or purpose.

MISINFORM (V.) to tell a person a false story, to give a wrong account of a thing.

MISINTERPRET (V.) to explain things wrong, or to put a false construction upon them.

MISJUDGE (V.) to conclude, think, or judge wrong.

MISKIN (S.) a lay-stall, dunghill, or rubbish-mound.

MISLE (V.) to rain in very small drops, like a mist or fog.

MISLEAD (V.) to guide, direct, or shew a person the wrong way; to persuade or influence him to do what he ought not.

MISLIKE (V.) to disapprove of, to express dissatisfaction at, to reject.

MISMANAGE (V.) to order, do, or conduct things in a bad or wrong manner.

MISMANAGEMENT (S.) bad conduct, or irregular doings.

MISMATCH (V.) to put things together irregularly, and to pair them so as they are either disagreeable to the sight, or useless for the purpose they were made for.

MISNA (S.) is properly the code or body of the *Jewish* civil and common law, or an explication of the law of *Moses*; for the *Jews* believe, that when God gave the written law to *Moses*, he also gave him an unwritten one, which was preserved among the doctors of the synagogue to the time of the famous rabbi *Judas the Holy*, who wrote the *Mishna* about the year of Christ 180, that it might no longer be trusted to the memories of those to whom it was communicated; it is divided into six parts, the first is conversant about the distinctions of seeds in a field, the trees, fruits, tythes, &c. the second regulates the manner of observing the festivals; the third treats of women and matrimonial cases; the fourth is upon the subject of law suits arising upon account of trade; the fifth is concerning obligations, sacrifices, and every thing that had any relation thereto; the sixth treats of the various sorts of purifications.

MISNAME (V.) to call a person or thing by the wrong name, or word of distinction.

MISCHYMYST (S.) a professed enemy to, or hater of chymistry.

MISOGAMY (S.) the hating or despising of marriage.

MISOGYNY (S.) woman-hating.

MISPEND (V.) to waste, destroy, or spend amiss, or to a bad purpose.

MISPLACE (V.) to disorder or put things in their wrong place.

MISPRINT (V.) to print false, wrong, or erroneously.

MISPRI'SION (S.) in *Lew, la* when one knoweth that another hath committed treason or felony, and will not discover him to the king or some proper magistrate, but doth conceal the same; in all cases of *mispri'sion* of treason, the offending party forfeits his goods for ever, and the profit of his land for the term of his life, and the imprisonment of his body during the king's pleasure.

MISPROPORTION (V.) to fix, couple, make, or adjust things in an irregular, undue, or illegal manner.

MISRECKON (V.) to count, number, or reckon things falsely.

MISREPRESENT (V.) to report, tell, or explain things in a wrong manner.

MISRULE (S.) the irregular or bad governance of any thing or person.

MISS (S.) is sometimes a term of gentility for a young girl of the better sort, and sometimes a term of reproach for a whore or common woman, or one kept as a concubine by some particular person, and wholly at his command.

MISS (V.) to fail, mistake, err, go of one side, not to hit the mark.

MIS'SAL (S.) the service-book of the church of *Rome*, containing the several masses to be used on festivals, &c.

MISSELDINE, MISSELTOE or MISTLETOE (S.) a plant of the parasite kind, not growing on the ground, but on other trees, as the oak, apple-tree, beech, chestnut, plum-tree, &c. but that which grows on the oak is most esteemed for its physical virtues; its wood is esteemed a specific for the falling sickness; it is also used for apoplexies and giddiness; it is both taken inwardly, and hung or wore about the neck; the powder is good in pleurisy, and to force the courses.

MISSEN or MIZZEN (S.) among the *Sailors*, is applied both to masts and sails; but when they cry out one to another, *set the missen*, *change the missen*, &c. they always mean the sail, and not the mast.

MISSEN-MAST (S.) is that which stands in the stern of the ship; large ships require two *missen-masts*; that standing next the main-mast is called the main-missen, and that which stands in the poop, the bonaventure-missen.

MISSEN-SAIL (S.) that which belongs to the missen-yard; this sail is cut by the leech twice as deep as the mast is long from the deck to the hounds; its use is to keep the ship close to a wind, but if the ship grips too much, then they do not use a missen; when a ship is at anchor they use a missen to back the ship astern, and to keep her from fouling her anchor upon the turning of the tide.

MISSHA'PEN (A.) ill-made, crooked, deformed.

MISSION (S.) a sending from one place to

another; and when applied *Theologically*, means the sending ministers to preach the gospel to those who never heard it before, as to the *Indians*, both east and west, &c. the *Papists* are very zealous in this matter, and have both seminaries for the training up of youth for this purpose, and a religious order of priests, who go by the name of the congregation of the *mission*, and who oblige themselves to go continually up and down the countries to teach and instruct the people of small towns, villages, &c. in their doctrines, and are obliged, by the statutes of their order, not to go where an archbishop, bishop, or provincial resides, upon the supposition that there is no want of instruction in such places.

MISSIONARY (S.) an ecclesiastick who devotes himself, and his labours, to some mission, either for the instruction and confirmation of the orthodox, the conviction of heretics, or the conversion of infidels; the church of *Rome* have great numbers of these scattered all over the world, who the better to introduce themselves are generally qualified with a smatch of physick and mathematics, by means whereof in *China*, and several other parts, they have got great footing; they generally consist of *Jesuits*, *Carmelites*, and *Copuchins*.

MIS'SIVE (A.) something sent as a present or gift; letters of business, especially of the lower sort or kind, are called letters *missive*, to distinguish them from letters of gallantry, letters wrote on points of learning, dispatches of great moment or concern to a state or great company, &c.

MISSU'RA (S.) the singing the hymn called *Nunc Dimittis*, and performing certain superstitious ceremonies by the *Papists*, to recommend and dismiss a dying person.

MISTA'KE (V.) to err or take one thing for another.

MISTEA'CH (V.) to instruct, direct, or teach a person wrong.

MISTHOUGHT (S.) a bad or an ill thought.

MISTIME (V.) to come, or do things at a wrong time, or out of season.

MISTION or MISTURE (S.) any kind or sort of mixture.

MISTRESS (S.) sometimes signifies the chief or principal person of a house or family of the female kind, whether single or married; sometimes a sweet-heart, or one that a man is courting for a wife; and sometimes a concubine or whore.

MISTRUST (S.) suspicion, or an apprehension that a person is not honest, or a fear that a business or thing will not answer or succeed.

MISTRUST (V.) to suspect, or have an ill thought or opinion of a person or thing.

MISTRUSTFUL (A.) of a disposition that is jealous or suspicious of others.

MISTRUST-

MISTRUSTFULNESS (S.) suspiciousness, jealousy, &c.

MISTS (S.) watry vapours hanging in the air, till they are either drawn upwards by the sun, or by their own weight subside to the earth, where in mild weather they become dew upon plants, trees, &c. and in sharp weather constitute what we call hoar-frost.

MISTY (A.) dull, cloudy, moist, or thick air or weather.

MISUNDERSTAND (V.) to take one thing for another, to take things in a wrong sense.

MISUSE (V.) to misapply, or put to a wrong use; also to beat or abuse.

MITCHELS (S.) in *Building*, are Purbeck stones that are kept ready hewn from 15 inches to two foot square, to be always ready to lay pavements, yards, kitchens, &c.

MITE (S.) a small living creature, or worm that breeds in cheese; also a metaphorical expression for any small help or assistance of any kind whatever; also a sort of vermin that troubles the heads or tails of hawks.

MITHRIDATE (S.) a physical preparation composed by a king of *Pontus* of this name, and formerly supposed to be a great antidote against poison, but is now out of date for that purpose; it is still used as an opiate.

MITIGATE (V.) to appease, allay, pacify, assuage, moderate, or take off the ill apprehension that a person may have taken to or against another.

MITIGATION (S.) a pacifying, allaying, or taking off some of the severity of an opinion, decree, or punishment.

MITRAL VALVES (S.) in *Anatomy*, are the two valves in the heart, thus called from their likeness or similitude to a mitre, they are seated in the orifice of the pulmonary vein in the left ventricle of the heart; their office is to close the orifice thereof, and prevent the return of the blood through the pulmonary vein into the lungs again.

MITRE or **MITER** (S.) a pontifical ornament wore on the heads of bishops and some abbots on certain solemn occasions; it is a round cap pointed and cleft at the top with two pannels hanging down the shoulders; for distinction the abbots wear the mitre turned in profile, and bear the crosser inwards, to signify they have no spiritual jurisdiction out of their monasteries or cloysters. The popes have, at times, granted the privilege of wearing mitres to some canons of cathedrals; the counts of *Lyons* in *France* are said to have assisted at church in mitres. In *Germany* several families bear the mitre for their crest, to shew they are advocates for, or feudatories of, ancient abbies, or officers of bishops, &c. The pope has four mitres, which according to the solemnity to be performed, or festival-day it is wore on, is more or less magnificent; originally the mitre was the woman's head-dress, as the hat is the man's now. Anciently

the cardinals wore mitres, but at the council at *Lyons* in 1245, they were appointed to wear hats, which remains to this day; among the *Masius*, it is the term for an angle of 45 degrees, or just half a right one, for the striking of which they have what they call a mitre square.

MITTENS (S.) a sort of gloves made of wool or worsted, &c. for warmth in the winter-time; of thread, &c. for the summer-wear, more for womens use than mens; and commonly but half-handed, for the advantage of sewing or doing any other dry work in, without having the fingers muffled or encumbered.

MITTIMUS (S.) a *Law Term* for a writ, by which records are transmitted from one court to another, sometimes immediately, and sometimes by a *certiorari* into the Chancery, and from thence by a *mittimus* into another court; sometimes it signifies a precept directed by a justice of peace to a goaler, for the receiving and safe keeping a felon or other offender by him committed to the goal.

MIX (V.) to put various things together, or to make one mass of several simples.

MIXT (A.) any thing that has several sorts of matters or things put together to make up one whole mass, &c. so the *Arithmeticians* call any number that consists of units and parts a mixed number, as $3\frac{1}{4}$, &c. in *Geometry*, a mixed angle is that which is made by the meeting together of a right line and a curve, and those solids or figures that are bounded by straight and curved lines are called mixed figures. Mixed mathematicks are those practical branches or parts that apply the properties of quantity to business or material objects, as arithmetick to trade, geometry to surveying, gauging, astronomy, navigation, &c.

MIXTURE (S.) a composition, mess, or heap made up of several sorts or kinds of things.

MIZZLING (S.) the falling of rain in very small drops, or misty showers.

MOABITES (S.) a people descended from *Maab* the son of *Loz*, by his eldest daughter; their habitation was beyond *Jordan*, and the *Red Sea*, on each side the river *Arnon*; this country was at first possessed by a race of giants, called *Emims*, from whom the *Moabites* took it, and afterwards the *Amoriters* took part of it from them, which part *Moses* took from the *Amoriters*, but was forbid by God to molest the *Moabites*, though there always subsisted a great antipathy between the *Moabites* and *Israelites*, which in future times begat great wars between them; upon *Balak* king of *Moab*'s endeavouring to persuade *Balaam* to curse *Israel*, God turbid the *Moabites* entering into the congregation of his people even to the tenth generation, because they refused the *Israelites* a passage thro' their country, and to supply them with bread and water in their necessities; also a

sent name for bailiffs and their followers; also for thieves or highwaymen, ravaging foldiers, &c.

MOAN (V.) to lament, bewail, grieve, sorrow for, or after any person or thing.

MOAN (S.) a sorrowing, lamenting, grieving, bewailing, &c.

MOAT or **MOTE** (S.) a ditch or trench dug round a house, town, &c. or in a garden, for the conveniency of letting in water, as a prevention to surprize, &c. sometimes they are dry and very deep, &c. also a very small particle of matter, such as are only discernible by the naked eye in the sun-beams.

MOB (S.) is sometimes taken for, and applied to a tumultuous or riotous assembly of the meaner sort of the people; and sometimes for a particular sort of cap or head-dress worn by women, which have lappets shorter than pinnars, and used chiefly as a sort of undress.

MOB (V.) to get together in a riotous manner, and insult persons; also to go in or thro' a crowd upon the ground to see shews, fights, &c. also to dress up in a sort of a disguise.

MOBBISH (A.) rude, riotous, tumultuous, disorderly.

MOBILE (S.) any thing that moves, or may be moved; in the ancient *Astronomy*, they supposed a ninth heaven or sphere that was above those of the planets and fixed stars, which was supposed to be the first mover, and to carry all the lower spheres round along with it, by its rapidity communicating a motion, whereby they revolved in 24 hours.

MOBILITY (S.) is sometimes applied to the meaner or lower rank of vulgar people, or to an assembly that commits riots and disorders; and sometimes to the aptitude or facility of any body or thing to move; and in this sense, it is applied to the earth by the modern astronomers. Pope Paul V. appointed commissioners to examine into *Copernicus's* reviving the opinion of the earth's mobility, who resolved that the scholars might maintain the possibility of the earth's mobility as an hypothesis, but forbade the asserting it as a demonstrated and known truth, because they imagined it opposed several texts of scripture.

MOCHLIA (S.) a restoring dislocated bones to their proper seat, joint, or place.

MOCK (V.) to deride, jeer, make game of, set at nought; also to speak the same words after another by way of banter, &c. also to deceive or impose upon.

MOCADOS (S.) the thorns or ends that weavers make in weaving fine worsted stuffs, and which are used to darn or mend holes in stockings or other garments.

MOCKERY (S.) jesting, bantering, derision, flouting or scoffing at.

MOCK-PLAY (S.) one that exposes other plays, as the Rehearsal.

MOCK-ROMANCE (S.) one that ridicules other romances, as *Don Quixote*.

MOCK-SONG (S.) one that banters another's song in the same words or tune.

MODAL (A.) the form or manner of being or existing.

MODBURY (S.) in *Devonshire*, a pretty good town, seated in a bottom between two hills, has a good market weekly on Thursday; distant from London 170 computed, and 203 measured miles.

MODE (S.) a way, manner, or fashion of dress, that obtains at any time or among any people, which commonly is mutable; with the *Philosophers*, it is that which determines any thing to be or exist in any particular manner, and without which it cannot be at all, and therefore cannot be taken into the mind, without previously conceiving some substance for it to exist in, as roundness cannot be at all conceived, wholly abstracted from something to exist in that way, form, or mode, though there may be a great variety of different things considered, existing after the same way or mode; the general conception of mode is internal and external; the internal are those that inhere in the substance, as roundness in a bowl, crookedness in a finger, &c. external are certain adjuncts added to the thing, as clothing to the body, &c.

MODEL (S.) the original or pattern by which another thing is made; and this commonly is restrained to those small pieces of architecture, that are made to shew how a grand building will appear when it is built in the same proportion; among the *Statuaries*, the little figure made in clay to be a guide to their hewing the large figure they are intending to make, is thus called; it is also the diameter of the bottom of the shaft of a column in any of the orders, from whence all the members of the building are proportioned, and this is commonly divided into 60 parts, called degrees; and this is sometimes called *module*.

MODEL (V.) is either to make the original, like which another thing is to be made, or to work after or from such an original or copy that is in miniature, in a much larger building, statue, &c.

MODERATE (V.) to appease, temper, qualify, adjust, or reconcile differing persons; to explain the meaning of an assertion, position, or argument; also to abate, lessen, or make easy the charge, fine, mulct, or punishment laid upon a person.

MODERATE (A.) reasonable, equitable, that keeps within due bounds, that does not break out into extravagancies of any kind.

MODERATENESS or **MODERATION** (S.) that happy disposition of mind that sedately considers the reasonableness, justice, and equity of a thing that a person does or forbears, and that makes proper allowances for the actor and action.

MODERATOR (S.) one who is appointed a judge or arbitrator between contending parties;

ties; also one that endeavours to persuade people that are quarrelling, to peace and love, by shewing both sides their faults.

MODERN (A.) any thing that has been found out, made, or introduced within a few years; and this is various, according to the subject it is applied to; as for instance, all medals that have been struck within 300 years, are called *modern*; all those authors that have wrote in the *Latin* tongue since *Bæcius*, are called *modern*; the astronomy and architecture that are now generally received, though they are but the revival of what was some thousand years ago, are called *modern*.

MODERNNESS (S.) the newness, or late use, or invention of any thing.

MODERNS (S.) the people now living, or that did live within a few centuries of this time, are thus called.

MODEST (A.) discreet, wise, sober, virtuous; also bashful or shame-faced.

MODESTY or MODESTNESS (S.) that principle of virtue that produces sobriety, discretion, decency, and shame-facedness of behaviour; the *Painters* represent *modesty* as a very beautiful virgin clothed in blue.

MODICUM (S.) a small quantity, or little matter of any thing.

MODIFICATION (S.) the act of making or doing any thing in this or that particular manner.

MODIFY (V.) to make, do, or endue any thing in this or that manner, or with any particular properties or affections.

MODILLION (S.) in *Architecture*, sometimes means a small or lesser measure subdivided for the convenience of taking parts; and sometimes ornaments in the cornice of the *Ionic*, *Corinthian*, and *Composite* order, being small brackets or consoles put under the soffit or bottom of the drip of the cornice, seeming to support the larmier, though in reality they are only ornaments; they ought always to be placed exactly over the middle of the column; they are particularly affected in the *Corinthian* order, where they are frequently enriched with sculpture; their form is like an S inverted.

MODIOLUS (S.) is an instrument used by *Surgeons* in profound corruptions, contusions, cuts, and fractures of bones, and especially in or about the head, made in the form of the segment of a cone with a saw or teeth filed all round the bottom circle; and those of them that have a center-spike to stick into the skull, &c. are called males, and those that have not, are called females; it is improper to use this instrument, unless the chips and prominences of the bones prick, or the upper table is entire, but depressed, and the lower broken, or when the extravasated blood would choke a man with corruption.

MODISH (A.) gay, airy, agreeable to, or

following of the present manner of dress, living, &c.

MODULATE (V.) to regulate the sounds or harmony of a piece of musick, and to make a regular transition from one key to another.

MODULATION (S.) the act of tuning, warbling, or regulating the voice or instrument to perform a piece of musick harmoniously.

MODULE (S.) in *Architecture*, is the same with *Model*, or a standing measure from which all the parts are regulated; and this is or may be divided into more or less parts, according to the order the building is to be erected in, or the fancy or judgment of the performer.

MOGO'L (S.) is sometimes taken for the empire or kingdom; called also *Indostan*, containing the most part of the continent of the *Indies*; this empire has *Tartary* on the north, *Persia* on the west, the river *Ganges* and some mountains on the south, and other mountains on the east; is 650 leagues long from east to west, and about 450 from north to south, containing 40 kingdoms that take their names from the chief towns, of which *Agra* and *Delli* are the principal, upon account of the emperor's residence; this country is well-inhabited near the great rivers, fruitful in corn, rice, millet, lemons, oranges, &c. The people are tawny, having black hair, and love the *Europeans*; the river *Ganges* runs through the country from north to south, and being exceeding good and sweet, the *Indians* imagine it has the power of sanctifying, and in consequence of this opinion, 4 or 500,000 persons may be seen washing or bathing in it; sometimes this term signifies the emperor, the festival of whose birth-day lasts five days, at which time they weigh him, and if he weighs more than he did the year before, they make great rejoicings; after being weighed, he sits on the richest of his thrones, where the lords greet him, and make presents; the ladies, governors of provinces and towns, send their presents also; so that in diamonds, rubies, emeralds, gold, silver, elephants, &c. he that day receives between two and three millions sterling.

MO'HAIR (S.) a particular manufacture made of silk and hair, generally used for the furniture of houses.

MOIDORE (S.) a *Portuguese* gold coin current among us for 27 shillings, and struck for four mill-rees among themselves.

MO'ETY (S.) is generally understood as a *Law Term* for the half of any thing in number or value.

MOIL (V.) to slave, drudge, work, or toil hard or much; also to daub or smear with dirt, mud, &c.

MOIST (A.) damp, something that has a degree of wet in it.

MOISTEN (V.) to damp, or make wet, to pour water or other liquor in or upon a thing.

MOIST-

MOISTNESS (S.) the being wet or damp, or having a portion of liquor in or upon a thing.

MOISTURE (S.) wetness, dampness, or that cold waterishness that is in the air, or other matter or thing.

MO'LA or **MOLE** (S.) with the *Anatomists*, is variously applied, sometimes it means a round and broad bone at the jointing of the thigh and leg, where the knee, excepting this bone, is begirt with a membranous ligament and then they call it *patella* or *rotula*; sometimes it means a fleshy or spongy substance without bones or bowels, which is of ten black like concrement blood, and sometimes extremum hard, and this is brought forth by some women instead of a child, and is then called a moon calf, or false conception; and this sometimes continues two or three years in the womb, and differs from an embryo, by having no placenta to receive nourishment from the mother, but is immediately joined to the womb, and nourished thereby, having a kind of vegetative life, and thereby growing or increasing in bulk; it is distinguished from a true conception by its tremulous palpitating motion, by its rolling from side to side, and by the belly's being equally swelled every way; the breasts swell as in a true embryo, but are filled not with true milk, but a crude matter; to bring it away, sometimes violent purgings and bleedings are used, and sometimes emmenagogues; and, if these fail, then recourse is had to manual operation, which under this circumstance is often very dangerous.

MOLA'SSES or **MOLO'SSES** (S.) the dregs, or gross, fluid part that remains after boiling sugar, vulgarly called treacle.

MO'LDER (V.) to crumble, or waste away, to consume or fall into dust or powder.

MOLE (S.) in *Military Architecture*, is a pier or very large piece of masonry, consisting of great stones thrown into the sea in manner of a bank, with design to shut up a port, and defend the vessels from the impetuosity of the waves, and to prevent the passage of any vessel without leave; sometimes it means a harbour; among the *Romans*, it was used sometimes for a mausoleum, built in the manner of a round tower, or a square base, insulated, encompassed with columns, and covered with a dome. The *mole* of the emperor *Adrian*, now the castle of *St. Angelo*, was the greatest and most stately of all others; it was crowned with a brazen pineapple, wherein was a golden urn, containing the emperor's ashes; also a spot or mark in the skin, sometimes lying even with it, or flat upon it, and sometimes protuberant above the surface thereof; also the name of a creature with a very black and smooth fur, that chiefly lives within the surface of the earth, or under ground.

MOLEST (V.) to trouble, interrupt, vex, disquiet, grieve, or perplex.

MOLESTATION (S.) any kind of trouble, hindrance, vexation, or disturbance.

MO'LINISTS (S.) the followers of *Molina*, a Spanish jesuit, reader of the divinity lectures 20 years in the university of *Evora* in *Portugal*, who died at *Madrid* in 1604, aged 65 years, who in his book of the consistency of grace with free-will, gave rise to the disputes upon the subject of grace and predestination, which has made so great a noise in the world, especially by the opposition of the *Dominicans*, who not only maintained publick theses, but also preferred an information against it, to the inquisition at *Valladolid*, and also to the same tribunal in the kingdom of *Castile*. The cause was afterwards carried to *Rome*, where pope *Clement VIII.* erected the congregation *de Auxilii* in 1597, when after several meetings of the cardinals, and others called in for consultation, the *Dominicans* and jesuits were heard before the pope and congregation; after these hearings, the dispute continued to the pontificate of *Paul V.* when the divines called in for advice, being against *Molina's* doctrine, a bull was drawn up against it; but the pope refused to sign it, and dismissed the disputants, *August 31, 1607*, by acquainting them he would publish his decision when he thought proper, prohibiting the parties in the mean time, from stigmatizing each other, and enjoining the superiors of both orders, to punish those severely who should contravene this prohibition.

MOLITION (S.) a grinding, breaking, or making small.

MO'LLIENT (A.) softening, mollifying, assuaging, allaying the heat of an inflammation in the body, or anger in the mind.

MO'LLIFYING (S.) softening, assuaging, appealing, reconciling.

MO'LOCH, **MO'LECH**, **MI'LCOLM**, or

ME'LCOLM (S.) a god of the *Ammonites*, *Moses*, in several places, forbids the *Israelites* to dedicate their children to *Moloch*, by making them pass through the fire in honour of that god; those who offended were to be put to death for their crime, and God threatens all those guilty very severely; from this precaution, and from what they afterwards were guilty of, it looks as if they had been accustomed to this idolatry while in *Egypt*. *Solomon* built a temple to *Moloch* upon the mount of *Olivet*, and *Manasse* long after imitated his impiety, by making his son pass through the fire in honour of *Moloch*. It was chiefly in the valley of *Tophet* and *Hinnom* to the east of *Jerusalem* that this idolatry was committed; commentators imagine that their children leaped or jumped over a fire sacred to *Moloch*, and by this lustration, to purify them, it being a usual ceremony upon other occasions among the *Pagans*, though others think they actually burnt their children in sacrifice in honour of this false deity. The rabbins assure us, that the idol *Moloch* was more of

brafs, fitting upon a throne of the same metal, adorned with a royal crown, having the head of a calf, and his arms extended, as if to embrace any one; when they designed to offer any children to him, they heated the statue within with a great fire, and when it was exceeding hot, they put the miserable victim within his arms, which was soon consumed by the violence of the heat; and that the cries of the children might not be heard, they made a great noise with drums and other instruments; some allege that *Moloch* was the same with *Saturn*, to whom human victims were also offered; others that it was *Mercury*, *Venus*, or *Mars*.

MOLTEN (A.) any thing melted, cast, or run by the founder.

MOLTING or MOULTING (S.) a shedding or casting of feathers, hair, skin, horns, &c. which to most creatures happens annually.

MOME (S.) a dull, blockish, heavy fellow.

MO'MENT (S.) considered as applied to *Time*, is the least portion or part that can be imagined, and usually is called an instant; when considered, and applied to the new doctrines of infinites, are the infinitely small parts of quantity, or generative principles of magnitude, being considered as having no determined magnitude of their own, but only inceptive thereof; in *Mechanics*, it is the same with impetus, or quantity of motion in any moving body; and sometimes it is used simply for the motion itself; sometimes it is applied to the power by which moving bodies continually change place.

MOMENTA'NEOUS or MO'MENTARY (A.) something of a very short duration, or that lasts a very small time.

MOMENTOUS (A.) of great consequence, concern, value, or worth.

MOMUS (S.) the god of jesting among the *Poets* (who fancied himself the son of sleep by the night) he did nothing else but examine the actions and words of gods and men, on purpose to retuke and deride them; the fable says, that being chosen by *Neptune*, *Vulcan*, and *Minerva*, to give his judgment concerning the excellency of their works, he blamed them all: *Neptune*, because he made not his bull with horns before his eyes, or on his shoulders, to strike more surely or strongly; *Minerva*, for building a house that could not be removed in case of bad neighbours; and *Vulcan* for making a man without a little window in his breast, that his ill designs and treacheries might be seen; from him all ciphers and over-nice critics are called *Momusists*. The *Painter* represent him in a darkish-coloured robe, and his beard and hair party-coloured.

MONACHIAL (A.) something belonging to the state or condition of a monk.

MONACHISM (S.) the state or condition of the monks.

MONADES (S.) the single figures or digits used in arithmetical calculations, or any numbers that can be expressed by one single figure, as 5, 7, 9, &c.

MONARCH (S.) a prince that rules or governs singly or alone.

MONARCHICAL (A.) belonging, or according to the laws, manners, and customs of a monarchy.

MONARCHY (S.) any large state or kingdom governed by one magistrate, in whom the supreme power is lodged; and this is sometimes absolute, containing both the legislative and executive power; and this is commonly called an arbitrary government, such as *France*, &c. now is; and sometimes it is tempered by the interposition of the estates or great men of the kingdom, both among the nobility, gentry, and commonalty; and this is called a mixed monarchy, as is *England*, where the legislative power is in the hands of the states or parliament, and the executive power is vested in the king or monarch absolutely; only it is to be noted the king has a negative power in laws proposed to be obligatory upon the people; and he has likewise the power of dissolving, proroguing, and summoning the parliament, but no power to raise money otherwise than by virtue of the laws consented to by parliament. The general division of the old chronology is regulated by the four grand or universal monarchies, viz. the *Affrican*, *Persian*, *Grecian* and *Roman*, though some reckon but two, viz. the *Babylonian* and *Roman*; the general custom of monarchy is to be successive from father to son, &c. but there are some where they are elective, as *Poland*, &c. yet the most absolute monarchies have many instances of the succession's not being hereditary.

MONASTERIAL (A.) something relating or belonging to a monastery.

MONASTERIES (S.) are properly cells for a single, solitary monk, but afterwards the cenobia, or houses for religious fraternities were so called; they were first introduced into great cities in the west by *Eusebius* bishop of *Caesarea*; St. *Basil*, in the 4th century, laid down regulations for those societies in the east, and St. *Benedict*, in the 6th century, in the west, which order was subdivided into a great many branches; at first monasteries were places of strict discipline and austerity, and public schools for the instruction and education of youth; formerly the bishops palaces were called *monasteries*, into which the people sometimes retired from the world, that they might have the better opportunities to read and expound the scriptures, and instruct young people in piety and good principles; during the ravages of the *Goths* and *Vandals*, the *Huns*, *Franks*, and *Almaines*, monasteries were the only sanctuaries for all sorts of learning and learned men, from whence issued forth great numbers of persons

excell-

excellently qualified both to govern and convert, which as necessarily gained them the esteem of all ranks and degrees of people, and princes gave them great indulgences and privileges, they as well as their subjects receiving their education from them, till about the year one thousand, when universities and colleges for learning the sciences only were erected, and the *monasteries* were more confined to religious observations and restrictions than formerly, so that somewhat of their esteem was eclipsed till about the 13th century, when the *Mendicant* friars endeavoured to restore their former reputation, by mixing philosophy and school-divinity along with their other performances; some were called *monasteries* royal, upon account of their being endowed by the munificence of kings, which by degrees grew so big, as to be exempt both from episcopal and patriarchal jurisdiction, and subject only to royal or imperial visitations; the abbots or heads being formerly chose by kings or emperors, or at least by their direction, and being immediately endowed out of the crown-lands, were obliged to serve the prince in his wars.

MONASTICAL or **MONASTICK** (A.) belonging to, or after the manner of a convent, cloister, monk, or nun.

MONDAY (S.) the second day of the week, according to the Christian computation, or the first working-day.

MONEY or **MONY** (S.) pieces of metal generally coined or stamped with the head of some prince, king, &c. on the one side, and the arms of the state or kingdom on the reverse, with some motto round it; and this is commonly gold or silver of a certain determinate fineness, whereby other nations may be enabled to truly adjust the value thereof in proportion to their own; these coins thus made, are, as it were, the standards for all other commodities, they being rated at so many crowns, pieces of $\frac{1}{2}$, pounds, &c. and though this way of traffick has been long in use, and the scripture often speaks of gold, silver and brass, of certain sums of money, of purchases made with money, of money of a certain weight, &c. yet it is supposed this was not coined or stamped money, but only gold and silver in mass, or small lumps in pieces, which was taken by weight, and valued according to its purity, for the ancient way of commerce was by barter; the moderns have introduced copper money for the advantage of change, and where gold and silver is scarce, as in *Sweden*, where a dollar copper mint is as big as a common-sized plate, which in silver would be about the size of our half-crown; besides the real money that every people or nation have current among them, there is an imaginary money, or money of account, to which the real have relation.

MONEYED (A.) wealthy, rich, possessed of, or stored with money.

MONEYERS (S.) those who work in, or make the money; also those who trade in exchanging one coin for another, &c.

MONEYLESS (A.) that has no money, or one that wants money for his use or business.

MON'GER (S.) a dealer, trader, or trafficker; and when the particular business is wanted, they add the name of the employ to it, as *fishmonger*, *woodmonger*, &c.

MON'GREL (S.) a sort of degenerate or mixed species of creatures, and it is applied sometimes to men begot of parents of different nations or religions.

MONITION (S.) a term in the *Civil Law*, for a warning given by ecclesiastical authority to a clerk to reform his manners, upon information given of his leading a scandalous or vicious life; also any advice, warning, or counsel given to any sort of offenders whatever.

MONITOR (S.) any adviser, counsellor, or reformer of disorders; but is commonly restrained to a superior scholar in a school, whom the master appoints to overlook the rest, and to inform him of the particular persons that are either negligent at their proper exercises, or disorderly in their behaviour.

MONITORY (A.) discourses, visions, dreams, or any thing else that advises, warns, or endeavours to reform either person or thing.

MONK (S.) one who forsaking the world, and the common way of life, obliges himself by vows, to observe particular rules or orders, according to the religious order he enters himself a member of, of which there are many sorts.

MONKERY (S.) the profession of a monk; also the place where a number of them live together.

MONKEY (S.) a creature somewhat resembling the human species, and which imitates them in many of their actions; they are sometimes called apes.

MONKISH (A.) after the manner or custom of the monks.

MONMOUTH (S.) the shire town of *Monmouthshire*, is a very ancient town, and has still remaining parts of walls, lines, curtains, and bastions, and also a large castle now in ruins, that shew it was formerly made a very strong place, and by its natural situation may again be easily made so; it is in no very flourishing condition at present, its principal traffick lying with *Bristol*, and by means of the *Wye*; notwithstanding which it is a handsome, large, and well-built town, situate at the conflux of the *Wye* and *Monnow*, over each of which it has a bridge, and a third over the river *Trotty*, so that it is almost surrounded with water; it is a borough town, governed by two bailiffs, 15 common council men, a town-clerk, &c. has a very considerable market weekly on Saturday, for corn and provisions; it sends one member to parliament; distant from *London* 100 computed, and 127 measured miles.

MONMOUTHSHIRE (S.) was formerly part of *Wales*, and is in the diocese of *Llandaff*, but now it is an *English* county, and tho' it is very hilly and woody, yet it is exceeding fertile and healthful, the hills feeding abundance of cattle and sheep, and the valleys bearing great crops of corn, great quantities whereof the *British* merchants export to *Portugal*, &c. there is also much grass, occasioned by its being exceedingly well watered with a great number of small rivers, which generally empty themselves into the *Severn* Sea; it is divided into 6 hundreds, in which are 7 market-towns, and 127 parishes; it is about 80 miles in circumference, and has about 6500 houses, in which are computed about 40,000 persons; it sends 3 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, and 1 for the county-town, called *Monmouth*.

MONOCEROS (S.) by some called the unicorn, and this may be a creature by land with one horn, or by sea called the fene fish.

MONOCHORD (S.) an instrument that organ and other musical instrument-makers try the tones of their instruments by or with; it is composed of a rule divided or subdivided into divers parts, upon which a string is stretched pretty tight over two bridges placed at the two extremities, which has likewise a moveable bridge to set at the several distances of the line, and by sounding it at the several intervals, it will be found the sounds or tones bear the same proportion to one another as the distances upon the line; it is sometimes called the harmonical canon; there are *monochords* with 48 fixed bridges to save the trouble of moving; this term is also applied to some practical instruments with one string, as the trumpet marine, &c.

MONOCHROMA (S.) a picture all of one colour.

MONODY (S.) a song of sorrow or lamentation sung by one person.

MONOGAMY (S.) the state or condition of being but once married, though the wife or husband die the one long before the other.

MONOGRAM (S.) a sort of cypher or character, that under one letter, or the beginning letters of several words interwove into one, expresses what is intended by those several words; they have been anciently used upon many occasions; for the explanation of their meanings, several experts treatises have been wrote.

MONOLOGIST (S.) one that is desirous of having all the talk in a company to himself.

MONOLOGUE or **MONOLOGY** (S.) a dramatick scene where only one person is introduced speaking or talking to himself; a soliloquy.

MONOMACHY (S.) a duel or single combat, a fighting of two hand to hand.

MONOME or **MONOMIA** (S.) an *Algebraick* Term for those quantities that have but one name, as a , or b , &c.

MONOPETALOUS (A.) a term among the *Botanists*, applied to those flowers that have only one undivided leaf.

MONOPOLIST (S.) one who endeavours to get all the goods of one sort or kind into his hands.

MONOPOLIZE (V.) to collect all the goods of one sort, or the greatest part of them into one or few hands, in order to sell them again at an advanced or extravagant rate or price; against which practice the wisdom of all nations has made severe laws, especially relating to those commodities, upon which the life or health of the subject immediately depends, as corn, &c.

MONOPOLY (S.) an unlawful trade, when one or more persons combine together to engross the whole of a commodity into their hands, to sell it out at a very advanced price; also when the king by his letters patents forbids any person but the inventor, &c. to trade in any particular sort of commodity.

MONOPS (S.) a beast of *Parma* as big as a common bull, who when he finds himself closely pursued, voids so sharp and fiery an ordure, that it poisons and kills those immediately upon whom it falls.

MONOPTERE (S.) in the ancient *Architecture*, was a sort of temple covered with a round dome, which was supported with pillars only, having no walls.

MONOPTICK (S.) a one-eyed person, or one that sees but with one eye.

MONOPTOTE (S.) a *Grammatical* Term for those *Latin* or *Greek* nouns that have no variation, or are the same in all cases.

MONORYME (S.) a poetical composition, where the lines continually end in the same terminations or rhimes.

MONOSCELES (S.) people of *Ethiopia*, whom the ancients reported had but one leg, yet were extraordinary jumpers; they were also called *Scorpedes*, because their feet would shadow the body.

MONOSTICHON (S.) an epigram that consists of but one single verse.

MONOSYLLABLE (S.) a word that is all sounded at once, or that has but one syllable.

MONSOONS (S.) certain fixed or regular winds that periodically blow upon one point, that is, six months inwards, and the other six months outwards; but in the *Indian* ocean the winds are partly general, blowing all the year round the same way, and partly periodical, which latter are commonly called trade-winds.

MONSTER (S.) any thing or creature very much deformed, and differing from the common species of which it is brought forth, either by having a super-abundance of parts, deficiency or change, or different shaped ones.

MONSTRIFEROUS (A.) that bears or brings forth monsters.

MONSTROUS (A.) strange, wonderful, surprising, contrary to, or beyond the ordinary course of nature, prodigious, large, excessive.

MONSTROUSNESS (S.) strangeness, surprisingness, wonderfulness, amazingness.

MONTANISTS (S.) followers of the *Heretic Montanus*, in the 2d century, who so deceived the world by his hypocrisies, that he was reputed to have the gift of prophecy and miracles; he proclaimed himself the comforter promised by Christ, condemned second marriages as fornication, permitted the dissolution of marriage, forbade to avoid martyrdom, and ordered a severe fast of three lents; he hanged himself with *Maximilla*, one of his women scholars; his disciples said also that God the Father designing to save the world by the law and the prophets, and not being able to perform it, assumed flesh in the virgin's womb, preached in Jesus Christ, and suffered death in his shape, and after taught by the Holy Ghost in *Montanus* and his followers; they placed the bishops in the third rank after their patriarchs, and those they called *Concess*; they were so strict, that for the least faults they excommunicated their followers, who were divided into *Cataphryges*, and disciples of *Proclus* and *Elchime*.

MONTEFIA'SCO (S.) a rich sort of Italian wine.

MONTET or **MONT'EFF** (S.) a large scolloped basin to wash and cool wine-glasses in.

MONTGO'MERY (S.) a large, handsome town in *North-Wales*, the chief of *Montgomeryshire*, is inhabited by many good families, who have erected many fashionable buildings; it is an ancient borough-town, that sends one member to parliament, and is governed by bailiffs, &c. it is pleasantly situated upon the gentle ascent of a hill, among rich grounds, and was formerly fortified with a powerful castle, and fenced about with a strong wall, all which are now dismantled; it has a very good market weekly on Thursdays; distant from *London* 120 computed, and 158 measured miles.

MONTGO'MERYSHIRE (S.) one of the northern counties in *Wales*, very hilly and mountainous, but interlaced with fertile valleys, both for tillage and pasturage, and formerly much noted for a good breed of horses; it is part of the diocese of *St. Asaph, Bangor and Hereford*; it is about 94 miles in circumference, contains 5660 houses, about 40,000 inhabitants, 47 parishes, and six market-towns, and sends two members to parliament; the vales and meadows upon the banks of the *Severn* are rendered exceeding fruitful, by being overflowed by it, which at the retiring of the waters leave it covered with a thick slime, which is beyond all the manure that art can invent.

MONTH (S.) is a certain portion of time that is reckoned, sometimes from the motion of the moon, and sometimes not; anciently the

Hebrews had no particular names for their months, but called them the first, second, third, &c. though *Moses* uses the name *Abib*, or the month of the new ears of corn, or of the new fruits, and which the *Hebrews* afterwards called *Nisan*, and which was the first of the holy year. In *Solomon's* time the second month was called *Sio* or *Zif*, which was afterwards called *Jisar*, but these names were afterwards all lost, and after the captivity of *Babylon* they took the names of the months as they found them among the *Chaldeans* and *Persians*; and they had two manner of reckonings, one contained the names of the *Hebrew months* according to the order of the holy year, thus;

1. <i>Nisan</i> answering to our	<i>March</i>
2. <i>Jiar</i>	<i>April</i>
3. <i>Sivan</i>	<i>May</i>
4. <i>Tammuz</i>	<i>June</i>
5. <i>Ab</i>	<i>July</i>
6. <i>Elul</i>	<i>August</i>
7. <i>Tisri</i>	<i>September</i>
8. <i>Marfchewan</i>	<i>October</i>
9. <i>Cisleu</i>	<i>November</i>
10. <i>Tebet</i>	<i>December</i>
11. <i>Sebat</i>	<i>January</i>
12. <i>Adar</i>	<i>February</i>

The other, according to the civil year, thus;

1. <i>Tisri</i> answering to our	<i>September</i>
2. <i>Marfchewan</i>	<i>October</i>
3. <i>Cisleu</i>	<i>November</i>
4. <i>Tebet</i>	<i>December</i>
5. <i>Sebat</i>	<i>January</i>
6. <i>Adar</i>	<i>February</i>
7. <i>Nisan</i>	<i>March</i>
8. <i>Jiar</i>	<i>April</i>
9. <i>Sivan</i>	<i>May</i>
10. <i>Tammuz</i>	<i>June</i>
11. <i>Ab</i>	<i>July</i>
12. <i>Elul</i>	<i>August</i>

The months were lunar, though the year was solar, that is, the first was of 30 days; and the second of 29, and so alternately; they made the month to begin at the time when the moon began to appear, for which purpose people were kept to watch its first appearance, which was proclaimed by the sound of the trumpet; to make the time of the months agree with the year, every three years a month was added, called the second *Adar*; but the present *European months* are somewhat different, being of unequal lengths; and once in four years a day is added to *February*, to make the civil computation of time agree with the sun's true motion, which it does very nearly; a philosophical month with the *Chymists*, consists of 40 days and nights.

MONT JOYE (S.) a banner, token, or signal of something; also a heap of stones put together by pilgrims, in which they stick crosses when they are come within view of their journey's end.

MONTOIR (S.) with *Horsemen*, is the poise

or rest of their foot on the left stirrup.

MONT-PAGNOTE (S.) by some called the invulnerable post, place, or situation, being an eminence chosen out of cannon-shot of the place besieged, where curious persons post themselves to see the attack, and the manner of the siege out of the reach of danger.

MONTROSSES (S.) assistants to the head or chief engineer or gunner of an army.

MONUMENT (S.) something erected as a memorial of some famous or notorious action or person, to continue the remembrance of it to posterity.

MOOD (S.) when applied to a person, is the humour, temper, or disposition he is in; in *Grammar*, it is the variations and several circumstances that a verb undergoes, to have its particular signification, and its application understood; in *Logic*, the universal affirmative and negative, and also the particular affirmative and negative are called *moods*; the *Musicians* also use this term, and call those airs or lessons that are of a slow and solemn motion, fitted for devotion or mourning, the *Doric* or *Lydian mood*; light and soft music fitted to amorous songs, jigs, courants, sarabands, minoets, &c. the *Ionic mood*; that which was airy, and of an harmonious sound, fit to allay and soothe the passions, the *Eolic mood*; and those that by their sprightliness animated men to courageous and daring exploits of war, &c. the *Phrygian mood*.

MOODINESS (S.) angeriness, moroseness, fullness, crossness, &c.

MOODY (A.) angry, fullen, morose, peevish, cross, &c.

MOON (S.) in *Astronomy*, is one of the heavenly bodies, vulgarly ranked among the planets, but properly is only a satellite or secondary planet; she is an attendant of our earth, which she respects as her center, and is constantly found in her neighbourhood; and as all the other planets move primarily round the sun, so the moon moves round the earth; her orbit is an ellipsis, in which she is retained by the force of gravity, performing her revolution round us in 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, which is also the exact time of her rotation round her axis; her mean distance from the earth is 62 semi-diameters and a half of the earth, or 240,000 miles; the diameter of the moon to the earth is, as 11 to 40.2, or 2170 miles; the phenomena of the moon are very many; sometimes she is increasing, sometimes decreasing, sometimes horned, sometimes semi-circular, sometimes gibbous, and sometimes full and globular; sometimes she lights up the whole night, and at other times but part of it; sometimes she is in the southern hemisphere, and at other times in the northern one; the source of these variations is her being a solid, opaque, and spherical body, which shines with the light she receives from the sun, from whence only that half that is next to the sun

is enlightened; the poets have feigned strange stories about the moon; and the ancients went so far into the whimsies, as to be guilty of idolatry, by paying divine honours to the moon; the orientals in general, and the *Hebrews* in particular, paid more respect to the moon than to the sun; the *Jews* worshipped her under the name of *Meni* or *Astrate*, or goddess of the groves, of the queen of heaven, &c. the *Syrians* under the name of *Astrate*, *Urania*, or *Celestin*; the *Arabians* by *A'ilat*; the *Egyptians* by *Isis*; the *Greeks* by *Diana*, *Venus*, *Juno*, *Hecate*, *Bellona*, *Minerva*, &c. among the *Heralds*, the moon is always borne increasing or decreasing, and never in the full; among the *Divines*, the moon is the hieroglyphick of the Christian church, who comparing Jesus Christ to the sun, compare the church to the moon, as receiving all its beauty and splendor from him; it is also made the representative of an unsteady or fickle-minded person.

MOON-CURSER (S.) a cant name for a link-boy, or one that under colour of lighting strangers, lends them into dark and by places to rob them.

MOOR (S.) sometimes means a person of a natural black-coloured skin; and sometimes a large heath, common, or waste ground, where nothing but turf or other vegetables grow, without cultivation.

MOOR (V.) among the *Seamen*, is to lay out two of the ship's anchors, so as is most fit for the ship to ride by in the place where she is, which according to the place and circumstances go by various names; as, to *moor across* or *astern*, is to lay one anchor on one side a river, and the other on the other side right against it, so as both cables, either for ebb or flood, may bear together.

To *moor a-ast*, is to lay one anchor right in the middle of the stream on a-head, and the other astern, and this is where they fear driving, for then both the cables will bear together, if the tide be in upon either shore.

To *moor Water Side*, is quartering betwixt both, for it is a principal care of the master, pilot, &c. when they come into any place, to see which way, and upon what point of the compass the wind or sea is like to endanger them, and just there to lay out an anchor, which is called mooring for west, north-west, &c. a ship is not said to be moored with less than two anchors a-ground, and yet if she has but one anchor a-ground, and a hawser a-shore, this is called a proviso, and then she is said to moor with her head to the shore.

MOORING (S.) the act of fastening ships according to the place, winds, currents, &c. with anchors, cables, hawsers, &c. and sometimes it means the thing done, as when they say a ship lies at her moorings.

MOORISH (A.) after or like to the manners or customs of the *Moor*.

MOOR-

MOO'RSHEAD (S.) among *Horse-Couriers*, is applied to a horse of a roan colour, who besides the mixture of a grey and a bay, has a black head, and black main, tail, &c. among the *Cygnets*, it is a copper cap made in the form of a head, to be set over the chimney of a reverberatory furnace; also the head of a copper or glass still or alembick, which is luted on to the body or cucurbit, which has a beak or pipe to let the spirit run down into the receiver.

MOOSE (A.) a large *American* beast with a head like a buck, but very slow-footed.

MOOT (S.) a proposition or law case put, imagined, or supposed, for the younger students to try their abilities, by pleading, &c. before the seniors in their publick hall.

MOOTED (A.) in *Heraldry*, is when trees are represented as blown or plucked up by the roots.

MOOTING (S.) the exercise of young students in the law, pleading supposed cases, in order to qualify them for the bar; those students who are sufficiently qualified for these exercises, are called utter barristers; those who have not acquired skill enough are called inner barristers; and the place where they are argued is called the *moot-hall*; the proficient are called *moot-men*, from among whom are chose readers for the inns of Chancery, who argue cases in term-time, and in vacations, before attorneys and clerks.

MOP (S.) a necessary utensil for the women to wash their houses with, which are made either of pieces of woollen-cloth nailed at the end of a handle or stick of about five foot and a half long, or of woollen-yarn spun on purpose, called thrums, and nailed to a stick like the other sort.

MOP (V.) in *Housewifery*, to dry up wet upon a floor, or to clean away spittle, or a small part of a room that is dited, when the whole does not want cleaning.

MOPE (S.) a dull, heavy, melancholy person, one that has neither life nor soul in him, according to the vulgar phrase.

MOPE (V.) to go about in a mournful dejected manner, listless or regardless of any thing.

MO'PE-EYED (A.) d'm-sighted.

MO'PSIE (S.) an ordinary, dirty, ill-dress'd, ungenteel sort of a woman.

MORAL (S.) the meaning, drift, design, or application of a play or fable, to inform or correct the manners of men; likewise any thing that relates to the regulating and conducting of mens lives; so justice, temperance, &c. are called *moral* virtues; and the faculty by which we discern what is good, virtuous, beautiful, &c. in mens actions, manners, characters, &c. is called the *moral* sense; and that part of divinity that treats of cases of conscience, is called *moral* theology; and that proof of the being of an action that depends upon the evidence of the beholders, is called

moral certainty; and so where there is almost an insuperable difficulty to be overcome, it is called a *moral* impossibility; the science that teaches manners and good behaviour, is called *moral* philosophy; and those acts that are done by an agent that can choose or refuse, and so are rewardable or punishable, are called *moral* actions.

MORALIST (S.) one that is a teacher or practitioner of morality.

MORALITY (S.) may be applied either to the science that teaches men to regulate themselves, so as to be useful, agreeable, and beneficial to society, or to the principle of acting by or upon, or to the act itself.

MORALIZE (V.) to apply or explain a fable, or to make reflexion, or give rules proper for the regulating mens manners.

MORA'SS (S.) any wet, moist, or low ground where water settles, and by means of its having no vent is dangerous for travellers and cattle.

MOR'BID (A.) infectious, corrupt, diseased; but the *Physicians* apply it more to a disposition inclinable to diseases than to actual ones; the *Painters* use this term for very fat flesh, strongly excrested.

MOR'BIDNESS (S.) diseasedness, unsoundness of disposition, or weakness of constitution.

MORBI'FICK (A.) any thing causing or flowing from diseases.

MORBI'LLI (S.) those little red spots which the common people call the measles.

MORBUS (S.) with the *Physicians*, signifies any sort of a disease, or such a constitution of body, as renders us unfit for the due performance of such actions as the station of life we act in requires of us; diseases are said to be two-fold, from an ill conformation, or an indisposition; an ill conformation is six-fold, consisting in number, magnitude, figure, cavity, surface, and situation; indisposition is either occult or manifest; the occult is poisonous, contagious, and pestilential, &c. also diseases are simple or compound, gentle or malignant, short, long, acute, continued, intermittent, &c. of these there are various sorts called by various names, as *morbus gallicus, regius, virgineus, &c.*

MORE (A.) something that is greater in number or quantity than some other thing, between which a comparison is made.

MOREO'VER (Part.) something over and above, or besides that which has been spoken or done already.

MORE'SK or **MORI'SCO WORK** (S.) a sort of antique carving or painting, imitating the *Moor*s, consisting of several grotesque pieces and compartments, promiscuously intermingled, not containing any perfect figure of a man or other animal, but a wild resemblance of birds, beasts, trees, &c.

MORE'SK DANCES, vulgarly called **MO'R-RICE DANCES** (S.) are a sort of sportive dances

dances in imitation of the *Moors*, and which are performed either with castanets, tabours, bells tied to the legs, &c. and these are also called chaconnes, sarabands, &c.

MORGAGE or MORTGAGE (S.) a pawn, pledge, or security put into the hands of a person for the loan of a sum of money, &c.

MORGAGE or MORTGAGE (V.) to pawn, pledge, or put something in the power or possession of another as a security for a sum of money lent.

MORMO (S.) a thing to frighten children, a scarecrow, bugbear, &c.

MORN or MORNING (S.) the beginning, or fore-part of the day.

MOROLOGY (S.) prating, babbling, idle, foolish, or silly talking.

MOROSE (A.) cross, surly, peevish, hard to please, &c.

MOROSITY or MOROSENESS (S.) furliness, peevishness, an aversion to be pleased or satisfied, a settled, ill-natured, wilful disposition.

MORPETH (S.) in *Northumberland*, upon the *Wentbeck*, which runs through the middle of it; the bory of the town is seated on the northern bank, and the church on the southern, near to which stands on a shady hill a large castle, now in ruins; it is a corporation, governed by two bailiffs annually chosen by the freemen, who also choose two members to represent them in parliament; it has a very good market weekly on Wednesday; it is a post-town, and a good thoroughfare; distant from *London* 224 computed, and 292 measured miles.

MORPHEUS (S.) the god of sleep, dreams, and idle, fantastical notions arising therefrom.

MORPHEW (S.) a yellowish, scurfy matter, that lodges within the skin upon the upper part of the faces of many women while they are with child, and some young children.

MORSE (S.) an amphibious animal, called a sea ox, whose bulk or size is about that of an ox's, but its shape is rather like to a linn, his skin is very thick, and hair short, his teeth near as large as an elephant's, and as good ivory; from his entrails is made train-oil.

MORSEL (S.) a small part or portion of any thing, and strictly, as much as a person may put in his mouth at once.

MORSULI (S.) such medicines as are held or chewed in the mouth, as lozenges, &c.

Caput MORT (S.) with the *Chymists*, is the gross, earthy, and tasteless substance that remains of any mixed body, after the moisture, spirit, &c. has been drawn off.

MORTAISE or MORTISE (S.) a square hole cut in a piece of timber, to let in another piece called the tenon, in order to lay floors upon the joists thus fastened, &c.

MORTAL (A.) of a killing or deadly na-

ture; also subject or liable to die.

MORTALITY (S.) a sort of plague, or spreading disease, that renders persons liable, or exposes them to die fast.

Bills of Mortality, are those weekly accounts of the several numbers of persons that die or are buried in each parish, published by the company of parish-clerks.

MORTAR or MORTER (S.) in *Architecture*, is a preparation of lime and sand mixed up with water, serving as a cement, and used by masons, bricklayers, &c. to lay their stones, bricks, &c. in, with which they build their walls; and it is also the name of an apothecary's vessel, in which he bruises, pounds, &c. several ingredients, which are made of marble, wood, brass, &c. as the use or occasion requires.

MORTAR or MORTAR-PIECE (S.) in *Gunnery*, a very short gun with an extraordinary large bore, and a close chamber, the one to hold the charge of powder, the other to contain the bomb it is to throw; they are always mounted on low carriages like those used at sea, the wheels being each one whole intire piece; they are not fired right forward like cannon, but mounted into the air, so that the bomb ascending a vast height, falls with the greater force, and flies the further; sometimes they are charged with baskets of small stones, which are thrown into towns, &c. besieged, and do great execution.

MORTGAGE (S.) an obligation or instrument, whereby land, tenements, &c. are pawned, bound over, or secured to a person for money lent, &c. with this condition, that if the sum due be not paid within a time limited, the matter or thing thus pawned is to be the creditor's peremptorily for ever.

MORTGAGEE' or MORGAGEE' (S.) the party to whom any thing is pawned or secured.

MORTGAGER or MORGAGER (S.) the party who has pawned or made any thing over to another for his security.

MORTIFEROUS (A.) of a deadly, killing, or mortal nature or quality.

MORTIFIED (A.) humbled, subdued, conquered, killed, &c.

MORTIFICATION (S.) in *Physick*, is the extinction of the native heat, and privation of sense, not only in the skin, flesh, nerves, and arteries, but also in the very bones; it is distinguished from a gangrene, by a total corruption and great stink, it being also insensible both of the knife and fire; in *common Acceptation*, it signifies any trouble, vexation, or disappointment that a person may meet with, and particularly when he is crossed or thwarted in what he greatly desires or thought himself sure of; in *Chymistry*, it is the changing the external form of any thing; in *Divinity*, it signifies the use of prayer and abstinence to conquer and subdue a person's natural inclinations.

MORTIFY

MORTIFY (V.) to kill, or cause to die, to humble, cross, vex, disappoint; with the *Chymists*, it is to change the external form of a mixed body; also when they mix any thing with acid spirits, to destroy or weaken their strength, so as to hinder their operation; in *Divinity*, it is to check, subdue, conquer, and bring under the natural appetites, lusts or inclinations, and make them obedient to reason and religion; in *Cookery*, it is to keep fish so long as to make it tender, that it begins to have what they call a hogoo.

MORTMAIN (S.) the estates of those societies and corporations are called, which are immortal by their constitution, their farms and manors being as it were dead to the commonwealth; for they neither descend to the people, nor revert to the lord, neither are they liable to the feudal services of wards, marriages, and reliefs; among the different kinds of estates in *mortmain*, those belonging to the church were most considerable; for when there was a survey made, by the Conqueror, of all the land in *England*, the whole was found to amount to sixty thousand two hundred and fifteen knights fees, out of which, the church was then possessed of twenty-eight thousand and fifteen; to which additions were afterwards made till the time of *Edward I.* who imagining the church's estate might grow too bulky, had the statute of *mortmain* made in the 7th year of his reign, by virtue of which it is not lawful to give any estates to the church without the king's leave, which act, by a supplemental provision, was made to reach all lay-fraternities, or corporations, in the 15th of *Richard I.*

MORTON (S.) in *Devonshire*, a pretty large town, seated on an hill, with a good market weekly on Saturday, especially for yarn; distant from *London* 150 computed, and 180 measured miles.

MORTON or MO'RETON-HINDMARSH (S.) in *Devonshire*, had formerly a market weekly on Tuesday, but the market is now disused; distant from *London* 65 computed, and 84 measured miles.

MORTUARY (S.) a gift left by a man at his death, for a recompence of his personal tythes and offerings not duly paid in his lifetime; and anciently the best beast belonging to the deceased was commonly presented to the priest, which though it was first metes given as a legacy or bequest, yet, where they were customarily paid, they were settled by act of parliament, and recoverable as due debts; the ancient manner of paying the *mortuary*, was by leading, driving, or carrying the horse, cow, &c. before the corpse of the deceased, at his funeral. By the statute of the 21st of *Henry VIII.* this payment was converted into a certain sum of money; these *mortuaries* were only payable in some particular places,

MORUM or PLADAROSIS (S.) soft, small tumours that grow under the eye-lids.

MOSAICK (A.) something belonging or relating to *Moses* or the *Jewish* law.

MOSAICK WORK (S.) a work composed of many little stones, or other matters of different colours, so disposed or joined together, as to represent the divers shapes of ornaments, birds, &c. The learned distinguish *Mosaick* works from inlaid works, and say, that in the *Mosaick*, each little stone has but one colour, like the stitches of needle-work, so that being cubical, and perfectly joined together, they imitate the figures and shadows of painting; but in inlaid works they chuse stones that naturally have the shadings and colours wanted; the ancients used to adorn their floors or pavements of temples, palaces, &c. in this manner, especially the *Greeks*; one of the admirable pieces of work of this kind now remaining, is the pavement of the choir of *St. Remy's* church at *Rheims*, in which with wonderful skill is represented, 1. King *David* playing upon his harp, with the words, *Rex David*, over his head. 2. A picture of *St. Hieron*, about whom are the figures and names of all the prophets, apostles, and evangelists. 3. The four rivers of the earthly paradise, with their names, *Tigris*, *Euphrates*, *Gihon*, *Pison*. 4. The four seasons of the year. 5. The seven liberal arts. 6. The twelve months of the year. 7. The twelve signs of the Zodiac. 8. *Moses* sitting in a chair, and holding an angel on one of his knees. 9. The four cardinal virtues. 10. The four quarters of the world, &c. all done in stones not bigger than one's nail, except some white and black tombs, and some round pieces of spotted jasper, with many other curiosities. There are *Mosaicks* made in plaster, &c.

MOSCHETTOS or MOSKITTOS (S.) a small *Indian* nation on the north side of the continent of *America*, near *Cape Gracia Dios*, who are so dextrous in throwing and avoiding all sorts of darts, that they will defend themselves from being hurt, though their enemies throw them very thick; they are generally very kind to the *English*, and have no form of government among them, but own the king of *England* for their sovereign, and learn and use the *English* language, electing the governor of *Jamaica* as one of the greatest princes in the world; also a very troublesome small insect that afflicts the *Weg Indians*, by stinging them very feverily.

MOSKS or MOSQUES (S.) the name given to those publick places where the *Mahometans* meet to offer up their publick devotions; they are said to be all built square, with good stones; before the principal gate, there is a square court paved with white marble, and low galleries round about, whose roof is supported with marble columns, where the *Turks* wash

wash themselves before they go into the *mosque*, even in the middle of winter, they being furnished with a pool and several cocks for that purpose; the walls are all white, except some places where God's name is written in large *Arabic* characters. In each *mosque*, there is a great number of lamps, and betwixt the lamps hang many crystal rings, ostriches eggs, and other curiosities sent out of foreign countries, which make a fine shew when the lamps are lighted; about every *mosque*, there are six high towers, each having three little open galleries, one above another; both the towers and *mosques* are covered with lead, adorned with girdings and other ornaments, and are called minarets; from thence instead of a bell, men called *muezzins*, call the people to prayer; each *mosque* has generally an hospital, where all travellers, of what religion or nation soever they be, are entertained for three days; every *mosque* has a place called *Tarbè*, which is the burying place of its founders; within it is a tomb six or seven foot long, covered with a large velvet or green satin covering; at each end are two candlesticks, and two wax tapers, with many seats round about for those that read the *Alcoran* for the soul of the deceased. It is unlawful to enter a *mosque* with shoes or stockings on, therefore they cover the pavement with stufis sewed like fillets a small distance one from another; the *mosques* are full of them, and each fillet may hold a row of men kneeling, sitting, or prostrated, according to the times of their ceremonies. It is not lawful for women to enter into a *mosque*, and so they stay in the porches without. They have neither altars nor images, but when they pray, they turn themselves towards *Mecca*, where *Mahomet's* tomb is; and as most *Roman Catholic* churches have the cross upon the top of them, so the *Mahometans* have a crescent or half moon, being the arms of the empire, upon their *mosques*.

MOSS (S.) a plant of the parasite kind, growing on the barks, &c. of several trees, the tops of walls, and heathy or barren grounds; also the fine, greenish, silky, or downy matter that grows upon dead mens skulls, is call'd *mois*.

MO'S-ES (S.) bogs, or moorish places covered with very short, thick grass, like moss.

MO'SSINESS (S.) the being filled or interspersed with moss.

MOSS TROOPERS (S.) a sort of troopers, soldiers, or robbers that used formerly to infect that part of *England* that borders upon *Scotland*, and by making excursions or incursions used to rob the country of cattle or any thing else that was easily carried off, and retired into the highlands, or other parts of *Scotland*.

MOSSY (A.) soft, downy, endowed with, or full of moss.

MOST (A.) the greatest part, more than or above half, of any number or quantity.

MOSTLY (Part.) generally, usually common'y, chiefly.

MOTE (S.) a publick meeting, or assembly, to do the necessary business of some particular district or division; also a court of judicature, as a ward-mote, &c. it sometimes signifies a blemish or infirmity of the lesser kind in the scripture language, and sometimes only a very small particle of dust; sometimes a ditch or trench round a town or fortress, which lying under the fire of the ramparts, must therefore be well flanked. The breadth and depth of it in war, is more or less, according to the nature of the earth, according to which the scarp and counter-scarp are also regulated. In general it ought to be so wide, that no tree or ladder can be laid over it, that is, from 16 to 22 fathom wide, and between 15 and 16 foot deep, and these are sometimes dry, and sometimes wet.

MOTETS (S.) in *Musick*, are divine songs or anthems, composed after the manner of cantatas in civil musick.

MOTH (S.) a small flying insect that eats woollen-cloth in particular.

MOTH-EATEN (A) a woollen garment or piece of cloth damaged by having holes eat in it by the moths.

MOTIER (S.) any female that has or does bring forth young, though it is commonly applied only to women; sometimes it is applied in an ill sense, to an elderly woman who follows the detestable trade of keeping and encouraging young women to prostitute themselves to any body for money, who is vulgarly called a bawd; sometimes it is applied to inanimate things, as the mother-church, mother of pearl, &c. sometimes the white films or mouldiness that generates upon beer, wine, vinegar, &c. goes by this name.

Fits of the Motier, called also hysterick disorders, is a convulsion of the nerves of the *par vagum* and intercostal in the abdomen, proceeding from a pricking irritation or explosion of spirits; some imagine this distemper wholly depends upon, and flows from the womb, which is a mistake, though it often does, yet sometimes it does not, because men are affected with it as well as women.

MOTHER-CHURCH (S.) such an one within whose district or jurisdiction other churches have been built, as *Stepney church near London*, from whose jurisdiction, upon building new churches, the parishes of *St. Paul's Shadwell*, *St. John's Wapping*, *Christ-Church Spittlefields*, &c. have been taken.

MOTHERLESS (A.) the state of one whose mother is dead.

MOTHERLINESS (S.) the kind affectionate care of a mother over her young children; also

also the sedate and wise behaviour of a matron, or other discreet woman.

MOTHER-TONGUE (S.) the common, living, or vulgar tongue, spoke by any nation or people whatever.

MOTHERY (A.) the state of liquors that are wasting, perishing, or spoiling, by being kept too long, and the air getting to them, and which is perceived by a whitish, musty film or skin that grows over the upper surface.

MOTION (S.) in *Natural Philosophy*, signifies any change of place, of which there are great varieties, as circular, direct, violent, swift, slow, &c. also an impulse or strong inclination excited in the mind, to do or forbear any thing; in *Law*, it is desiring leave of a court to bring on or discontinue, &c. a suit; in *War*, the several marches, counter-marches, &c. an army makes, or changing of its post for better ground, to force or avoid an enemy, &c. are called its *motions*; in *Music*, it is the manner of playing slow or quick, according to the nature of the composition; among the *Clock or Watch makers*, it is the inflex of any time-piece. The famous Sir *Isaac Newton* has built his philosophy upon three principles, now commonly called the laws of *motion*, and by others the laws of nature, *viz.* 1. That every body will continue its state, either of rest, or *motion* uniformly forward in a direct line, unless it be compelled to change that direction, or cease from that motion or rest, by some force impressed upon it. 2. That the change of *motion* is in proportion to the moving force impressed upon it, and is always according to the direction of that right line, in which the force is impressed. 3. That action and reaction are equal and contrary the one to the other.

MOTIVE (S.) any reason or inducement upon which a person does or forbears the doing of any thing.

MOTLEY or MOTLEY-HUE (A.) of a dull, heavy, mixed colour; and sometimes it means a mixed bastard race or kind of dogs, or other creatures and things.

MOTTO (S.) a sentence or single word put in the label or scroll of a coat of arms, exciting persons to the doing some noble or worthy act, or forbearing some vice, &c. those sentences round the edges, or upon either side of a piece of coin or medal, are called a legend.

MOVE (V.) to stir, or go out of one place into another; in *Law*, it is the acquiescing a court of something, about which their direction is desired; also to make a person very angry by offending him, or to excite compassion by a miserable story or relation of what condition a person is in, or by shewing the wants, &c. that a person labours under.

MOVEABLE (A.) that may be changed, altered, or put from one place to another.

MOVEABLE FEASTS (S.) are those which the church has appointed to be observed on the same day of the week, but not always upon the same day of the month, but in different years are on different days, and also different months, of which kind, besides *Easter* and *Whitsuntide*, &c. are all the Lord's days or Sundays in the year, whereof many being called by particular strange names in our common almanacks, I will here explain, and begin with the year. If there be any Sundays between the Circumcision of our Lord, commonly called *New Year's-Day*, and *Twelfth-Day*, called also the *Epiphany*, from the appearance of the star to the wise men, such Sunday has no name in particular assigned to it; but the Sundays following the *Epiphany* are called the 1, 2, 3, &c. Sundays after the *Epiphany*, which are sometimes more, and sometimes fewer, as *Easter* falls high or low, for they must be ended, and give place to *Septuagesima*, which is always the 10th Sunday inclusively before *Easter*; the Sunday following is called *Sexagesima*; the next after *Quinquagesima*, called also *Dominica Bacchanalisrum*, from the licentious practices of some persons both formerly and still, this week, or before the beginning of *Lent*, the first day, with us called *Ash Wednesday*, being the Wednesday in this week, so called from the humble posture of sitting clothed in sackcloth with ashes on the head; the next Sunday is called *Quadragesima*, or the first Sunday in *Lent*, called also *Invenavit*; the second *Reminiscere*; the third *Oculi*; the fourth *Lætare*; from the several portions of scripture used in the offices of those days; some call this last *Dominica Rosa*, because then the pope holds a golden rose in his hand before all the people, and this with us is called *Mildrent-Sunday*; the fifth is called *Judica* from *Psalms* xlii. 1. Judge me, O God, and plead my cause; the next is *Palm-Sunday*, from the palm-branches which the people strewed before our Saviour at his entering into *Jerusalem*; then comes *Easter-Sunday*, celebrated in memory of our Saviour's resurrection; and this is the foundation and rule for all *moveable feasts*; after this follows the *Quinquagesimal*, or space of 50 days between *Easter* and *Whitsuntide*, all which the primitive Christians observed as one continual festival, containing 6 Sundays; the first *Quasi modo Geniti*, from 1 *Pet.* ii. 2. it is also called *Dominica in Albis*, because those that were baptized at *Easter*, used to go in white garments all the week, which this day at night they left off; the second Sunday is called *Misericordia*; the third *Jubilate*; the fourth *Cantate*; the fifth *Vocem Jucunditatis*, from the several portions of scripture, beginning so, &c. this last is among us called *Rogation-Sunday*, and the whole week *Rogation Week*, because they then made their processions into the fields, said the *Litany*, made

their prayers and requests (*rogations*) to God publicly; the Thursday in this week is called *Holy-Thursday*, or *Ascension-day*, kept in memory of our Saviour's ascension into heaven; the 4th is called *Exaudi*, from *Psalm* xxvii. the succeeds the grand feast called by us *Whitsuntide*, or *Pentecost*, because people used to appear in white cloaths, which as it was observed by the *Jesus* in memory of the promulgation of the law at *Mount Sinai*, just 50 days after their passage: In the Christians observe it the seventh Sunday after *Easter*, in commemoration of the Holy Ghost's being then sent down upon the apostles, who were thereby endowed with the gift of tongues, prophecy, &c. the Sunday following is called *Trinity-Sunday*, and from thence the Sundays are reckoned in order, as 1st, 2d, 3d, &c. after *Trinity*, to the first Sunday in *Advent*, which is a time of preparation for the grand festival of *Christmas*, or Christ's nativity, and contains the 4 Sundays next before, which are called the 1st, 2d, &c. Sundays in *Advent*.

MOVABLENESS or **MOBILITY** (S.) that state or condition of any thing that may change place or be altered.

MOVEABLES (S.) the personal goods or estate of any man or woman; and particularly applied to household goods, as rings, watches, plate, &c. to distinguish them from the real or landed income that goes by succession to the next heir.

MOVEABLE SIGNS (S.) with the *Astrologers*, are what are called the cardinal signs, viz. *Aries*, *Cancer*, *Libra*, and *Capricorn*, so called, because they are arguments of the motions of times, or from which mutations the seasons of spring, summer, autumn, winter are made.

MOVEMENT (S.) motion, or changing place; also the system of wheels, &c. in a clock or watch, by which time is measured and made known.

MOULD (V.) to fashion or shape any thing by casting it into a *mould*, dye, &c. also to knead or work bread fit for the oven; also to change a person's manners by education, &c.

MOULD (S.) a fungus that grows upon or in any thing, as cheese, barrels, &c. occasioned by the dampness of the place where they are kept.

MOULD or **MOLD** (S.) an instrument that is cut into the form or shape that we would make or cast several things of the same kind, as buckles, pates, plates, &c. and among *Nurses*, it is the hollowness in the upper part of the head.

MOULDED (A.) capable of being shaped, formed, or moulded; also a person susceptible of, or willing to change his manners or dispositions, agreeable to the desire or instructions of another.

MOULDER (V.) to crumble away, to waste, decay, rot, or fall away by degrees, and

from a solid lump to become powder or dust.

MOULDERING (S.) decaying, falling, or crumbling into dust.

MOULDINESS (S.) the state or condition of bread, &c. covered with a hoary downiness, through age, that makes it taste ill or musty.

MOULDINGS (S.) in *Architecture*, are ornamental projections beyond the naked or plane of the wall, column, wainscot, &c. the assemblage of which forms cornices, door-cases, and other ornaments, whether they are round, straight, crooked, &c. of these there are great varieties, as of the *doucine*, the *taken*, or *keel*, the *ovolo*, the *quarter round*, the *plinth*, the *astragal*, the *dentille*, the *cavetto*, &c. which are sometimes enriched with sculptures either hollowed or in relief; and in *Gumery*, all those parts that are prominent, and designed as ornaments, are called by this name, whether at the breech, muzzle, or elsewhere.

MOULDY (A.) covered with a hoary down in folds, or a decaying film in fluids.

MOULINET (S.) a turn-stile, or wooden cross that turns upon a stake horizontally, commonly fit up near the out-works of fortified places, for the advantage of foot-passengers only, and as a small hindrance or prevention of a great number passing and repassing at one time, that have no immediate business there; in *Mechanicks*, it is a roller crossed with two levers, usually applied to cranes, capstans, and such like engines that are used to lift up great weights.

MOULT or **MOULTER** (V.) to shed the feathers, as birds do once a year.

MOUND (S.) a wall, hedge, bank, or other limitation or inclosure for gardens, fields, &c. in *Heraldry*, it is a ball or globe with a cross upon it, which kings, &c. are represented holding in their left-hand in their coronation-robes, and a sceptre in the right hand.

MOUND (V.) to limit, bound, or set a compass to any thing or place; to hedge in, or make a defence about a place.

MOUNT or **CAVALIER** (S.) in *Fortification*, is a great heap or elevation of earth, sometimes round, and sometimes a sort of long square, on the top whereof is a platform, with a canopy to cover the cannon planted on it; the height of it must be proportionable to that part of the enemy's ground, or works it is designed to overlook or command; those which are raised upon the enclosure of any place, whether in the middle of the curtain, or in the gorge of the bastion are generally 15 or 18 foot higher than the terre plane of the rampart. The breadth is to be regulated by the number of cannon designed to be planted on them, observing that there must be 10 or 12 foot distance allowed between every two guns for the gunner's convenience.

MOUNT (S.) any irregular ascent made by throwing

throwing large heaps of earth or rubbish, &c. upon one another.

MOUNT (V.) to ascend or go up from a lower to a higher place; also to rise or advance in honour or dignity.

Mounting the Guard, in War, the going upon or entering the guard.

Mount the Breach, to run up or upon a breach in an attack.

Mount the Trenches, to go upon duty in the trenches.

Mount the Cannon, to raise the mouth of a piece of cannon, &c.

MOUNTAIN (S.) any very large rising of earth only, or rocks, &c. whether natural or artificial; in the natural mountainous parts of countries, commonly mines of various sorts are found; the imagination of mountains being produced, only by the great alteration made in the natural form of the earth at the deluge, has employed the heads and pens of the greatest men, to very little purpose.

MOUNTAINEER (S.) an inhabitant, or dweller upon mountains, and commonly means those, who by their retired way of living from company, are in a manner wild, and savage in their behaviour.

MOUNTAINOUS (A.) hilly, rocky, full of rising grounds.

MOUNTEBANK (S.) a pretender or unskilful person in any art or science whatever; but is commonly applied to those quacks or pretenders to physick that impose upon the ignorant, going from place to place with the pompous show of fine cloaths, and great attendance, selling their pills, salves, &c. very cheap, who have their confidants to vouch among the populace, the great cures they pretend to have done, &c.

MOUNT-SORREL (S.) in *Leicestershire*, situate under a great eminence, on the river *Stour*, over which it has a good stone bridge; the market, which is but small, is weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 83 computed, and 104 measured miles.

MOURAÏLE (S.) a *Farrrier's* instrument, vulgarly called barnacles, joined at one end with a hinge, to hold a horse by the nose, and so to keep him still while an incision is made, or the fire given, &c. upon any extraordinary occasion.

MOURN (V.) to bemoan, lament, grieve, or sorrow for, or after any person or thing.

MOURNFUL (A.) sorrowful, heavy, or grievous.

MOURNFULNESS (S.) the state or condition of mind, or situation of affairs that a person is in, that excites sorrow, &c.

MOURNING (S.) an actual expression of sorrow for some loss or calamity that has happened; and this is either *private* or *public*, the *private* extending only to one or more persons in a family upon the death of a husband, wife, brother, child, friend, or particular acquaintance, &c. the *public*,

when a nation, city, &c. expresses their concern for the death of a king, queen, prince, dearth, or any other publick calamity of war, fire, inundation, &c. and these *mourning*s have been, and still are, expressed after different manners by different people, some expressing their sorrow for, or abhorrence of any thing, by rending or tearing their cloaths, beating their breasts, clapping their hands upon their heads, pulling off their head cloaths, and throwing dust and ashes upon it instead of perfumes, with which they were sprinkled in times of festivity and gladness. The practice of the *Israelites* was neither to wash nor anoint themselves during the time of their *mourning*, but wore their cloaths torn and dirty, or else put on sack-cloth, that is, straight cloaths, without plaits or folds, made of camel's hair, or some other coarse, resembling matter; their feet and head were bare, and their face covered; this was attended with fasting till sun-set, and then they only eat bread or pulse, and drank water; they kept themselves retired, sitting upon the ground, or lying in ashes, deeply silent, never speaking, except to vent their grief in complaints or mournful songs; this for a common friend or relation lasted seven days, and upon very extraordinary occasions it lasted a month, and sometimes longer; much the same was observed by the old *Greeks* and *Romans*, and most of the eastern nations; from these expressions of sorrow, the moderns have taken their customs of cloathing themselves in black, &c.

Mourning of the Chine, a disease in horses, that causes ulcers in the liver.

MOUSE (S.) a small vermin that is oftentimes very troublesome, most houses being more or less affected with them, for which reason, cats are kept to catch, prevent, or destroy them; they are exceeding fruitful, bringing forth a great many at one litter; they are reported to be physically used in some distempers; they were forbid to be eaten by the *Jews* as an unclean creature, though at the siege of *Jerusalem* they were forced to break through this prohibition; among the *Ancients*, hieroglyphically, a mouse signified a wife or judicious chace, upon account they are said by the exceeding nicety of their smell, to distinguish the best or choicest cheese, &c.

MOUTH (S.) that part of the head of which the lips are as it were the door, and from whence all articulate sounds are issued, and through which the food passes into the stomach; in some places, to kiss one's hand, and to put it to one's mouth, was the highest mark of respect and submission; so when God inspires his prophets, &c. he is said to open their mouths; so to observe or obey the mouth of God, the king, &c. was to submit to, and practise what laws or directions were given or commanded; also a cant word for a noisy, silly, ignorant, prating, scolding fellow;

low;

low; in *Geography*, that part or end of a river that vents or empties itself into the sea, or some other great river, is called its *mouth*; in the *Manage*, a horse is said to have a fine, sensible, light, or loyal *mouth*, that stops upon his rider's bending his body somewhat backward, and lifting his hand a little, without staying for the check of the bridle; in *common Speech*, one that has a nice, dainty, or delicious taste or stomach is said to be *fine-mouthed*; so one that swears, scolds, talks bawdy, calls opprobrious names, &c. is said to have a foul *mouth*, &c.

MOUTH (V.) to make game of a person, by grimaces or distorted mouths; also to give ill language, to scold, jangle, murmur, find fault, &c.

MOUTHFUL (S.) sometimes means so much victuals or drink as a person can put in his mouth at one time, and sometimes means only a small quantity of any thing in comparison to the number of persons it is to satisfy or serve.

MOW (S.) a large quantity of unthreshed corn or hay, &c. put together in a stack for keeping.

MOW (V.) to cut down grass, corn, &c. with a scythe, &c. also to make a noise like a cow, or to ridicule a person by making grimaces.

MOWER (S.) a husbandman or labourer that cuts down grass, corn, &c. with a scythe or sickle, &c. also a cant name for a cow.

MUCH (Part.) a great quantity or number in comparison of some other.

MUCID (A.) hoary, musty, moldy.

MUCILAGE (S.) a viscous or mussy extract, or thick juice made of roots, herbs, &c. pretty much resembling snout, moist glue, &c.

MUCILAGINOUS (A.) any thing that yields a thick, glutinous moisture.

MUCK (S.) dung for the gardeners or farmers ground, any sort of filth, dirt, or nastiness; also a cant name for money hoarded up, &c.

MUCKENDER (S.) a cloth tied to children's sides, to wipe or clean their snotty noses on, or with.

MUCK-HILL (S.) a laystall, dunghill, or other such like place.

MUCK-WORM (S.) worms that breed in dunghills, &c. also any covetous, niggardly miser, or person desirous of getting a great deal of wealth, and for that purpose denies himself the reasonable and common pleasures and comforts of life.

MUCOSE or MU'COUS (A.) any thing that yields or oozes out thick slimy matter, as snout from the nose, &c.

MUCUS (S.) with the *Anatomists*, is what is either called snout, or any other thick viscous excrement flowing from the *proctus papillares* to the nostrils and palate, or the slime of the guts that flows from the glandules, whereby they are defended from sharp and

hard things that pass through them.

MUD (S.) earth mixed with water to a proper consistence; also a dull, heavy-headed fellow is called a *mud*.

MUDDINESS (S.) the condition of any thing that is full of or daubed with mud or dirt; also bad colouring in dying or painting, or an imperfect or bad composition in music or poetry.

MUDDLE (V.) to roll in the dirt, to do business in an odd manner, or make others or one's self half drunk.

MUDDLED (A.) (spoken of a person that is neither drunk nor sober, but warmed with liquor, or the condition that is sometimes called mauding or half drunk.

MUDDY (A.) thickish, dirty, like liquor that has dregs or dirt in it; also any thing that is not fine, clear, or bright, as a colour in dying or painting, or a composition in music or poetry.

MUE or MEW (V.) to shut up in any close or confined place; also a large coop, cage, or pen, where hawks are kept while they *mew*, molt, or change their feathers; also to cry or make a noise like a cat.

MUES or MEWS (S.) that place near *Charing-Cross* where the king's stables are now built, and which anciently was appointed for the king's hawks, when that sport was in practice.

MUFF (S.) the fur or skin of some beast, sewed in the form of a cylinder, hollow within, to put the hands in, in cold weather.

MUFFLE (V.) to tie something before the mouth, to hinder a person or creature from speaking, biting, &c. and also to prevent the fine powders of some prejudicial matters from getting down the throats of those that are obliged to work in them, as the making or grinding of white lead, arsnick, &c.

MUFFLER (S.) a piece of cloth, &c. that is put over the nostrils, mouth, and chin, &c. of those who grind white lead, &c.

MUFTI or MUPHTI (S.) the high-priest, or head of the *Mahometan* religion, who notwithstanding he makes a great figure in the state, and that it is necessary to apply to him when there happens a debate about deciding the sultan, yet he is liable to be deposed himself in case he falls under the grand seignior's displeasure; while in his office he is esteemed the oracle of their law, and is applied to in all doubtful and difficult cases.

MUG (S.) an earthen vessel chiefly used to drink out of.

MUGGETS (S.) that part of a sheep's entrails which in other creatures is called the maw.

MUGGLETONIANS (S.) a sect that sprung up in the time of the civil wars in *Charles I's* time, so called from one *Lodowick Muggleton*, a mean mechanick, who among other scandalous heresies, affirmed that God the Father, leaving

leaving the government of heaven to *Elias*, came down and suffered death in a human form; they deny the Trinity, the creation of the earth and water, the immortality of the soul, &c. and say they have the power of damning and saving, &c.

MU'GGY or **MU'GGISH** (A.) inelinate to be frowly, muffy, or ill-tasted; and when applied to the weather, is when the air is of a moist, close, and warm disposition, thick and unfit for respiration.

MU'GIENT (A.) lowing, bellowing, or making a noise, like cows or bulls; also the intricate crying out or struggling noise that persons make in apoplexies, &c.

MUID (S.) is a large sort of French measure for things both wet and dry, and in divers parts is of divers quantities, like the fother in *England*; it is also one of the regular wine-casks used among them.

MULATTO (S.) among the *Indians*, &c. is a person born of parents that are of different nations, as of a white or *Indian* woman, and a negro man, and the contrary.

MULBERRY (S.) among the *Botanists*, signifies all those fruits that are composed of several small juicy berries, as it were united into one, as the strawberry, blackberry, raspberry, &c. though there is a tree whose fruit in particular bears this name, the leaves whereof are very large as well as its fruit, which is exceeding juicy and rich, the leaves are found to be proper food for the silk-worm.

MULCT (S.) a fine, or pecuniary punishment inflicted upon a person by a law-court, for his doing or forbearing something he ought not.

MULCT (V.) to lay a fine upon a person as a punishment for omitting something he should have done, or doing something he ought not to have done.

MULE (S.) a beast or creature generated between a horse and an ass, and that may be either a stone-horse and the ass, or jack-ass and a mare; these are esteemed a sort of monsters which do not propagate their species, though some are of a contrary opinion; anciently the *Roman* ladies had equipages drawn by mules, and to this day in *Spain* the grandees coaches are generally drawn by these creatures; the *Gardeners* call those flowers and fruits by this name that are produced from two different sorts, either by engrafting or inoculation.

MULETEER or **MULFTIER** (S.) a keeper, manager, or driver of mules.

MULIER (S.) in a *Law Sense*, sometimes signifies a woman legally married, in contradistinction to a concubine; and sometimes the children or issue of such marriages, to distinguish them from bastards, or sons begotten of a concubine.

MULL (V.) a particular method of cooking wine in cold weather, or for people that are fainting, which is done by heating it over the fire, and sweetning it with fine sugar, and

infusing or decocting balm and other odoriferous herbs and spices; this is commonly done of white wines; when red wine is thus cooked, it is called burning it.

MU'LLAR or **MU'LLER** (S.) the stone that is held in the painter's hand to grind his colours with, commonly of a conical form.

MU'LLET (S.) the name of a fish, by some called a barbel; in *Heraldry*, it is a star with five points, it is used to mark the fourth son, or third brother or house; and sometimes it is borne as an absolute coat-armour; it is supposed to take its name from the rowel of a spur, because when there are six or more points, it is called a star; the furgeons call a small instrument they use to pick any thing out of the eye or other parts of the body with, by this name.

MU'LLIGRUBS (S.) a pretended or counterfeit fullennefs, a resolute, and fixed, and artificial displeasure, in order to gain some point desired.

MULTANGULAR (A.) any figure that has a great many angles.

MULTIFARIOUS (A.) bearing, containing, or carrying various sorts of things.

MULTIFORM (A.) of many sorts, or different forms.

MULTILATERAL (A.) having many sides.

MULTILOQUOUS (A.) full of talk, very ready in speech.

MULTINO'MIAL (A.) having many names, called by different distinctions.

MULTINO'MIAL (S.) in *Algebra*, is a quantity composed of many different quantities joined together, as $a + b - c + d - e$, &c.

MULTIPAROUS (A.) any creature that brings forth many young ones at a birth.

MULTIPARTITE (A.) any thing that consists of a great many parts.

MULTIPEDE (A.) any creature that has a great many legs or feet.

MULTIPLE (A.) many-fold; a term in *Arithmetic*, that signifies that one number exactly contains another a certain number of times, as 20 is the multiple of 2, 4, 5, &c.

MULTIPLE RATIO or PROPORTION (S.) is that ratio or proportion that is between numbers that are multiples the one to the other, as the ratio between 20 and 2, 4, 5, &c. where the ratio of the greater to the less is as 10 to 1, 5 to 1, or 4 to 1, &c. and if you compare the less to the greater, it is then called sub-multiple ratio or proportion, and the numbers themselves are called sub-multiples; under this general term of multiple and sub-multiple, the several other denominations of dupes, triples, &c. also sub-duples, sub-triples, &c. are contained.

MULTIPLEX (A.) one number or thing that contains another a great many times.

MULTIPLIABLE or **MULTIPLICABLE** (A.) any thing whose number may be increased or multiplied, MUL-

MULTIPLICAND (S.) an *Arithmetical Term* for that number that is given, to stand still, or be repeated a certain number of times; or it is that which, in the common operation of that rule in arithmetick called multiplication, stands uppermost.

MULTIPLICATION (S.) the act of encreasing or producing more of the same species of any thing, than at present is in being; and this is particularly applied to what is ordinarily called the fourth rule in arithmetick which by a compendious method, teaches to perform what by the rule of addition would be exceeding tedious; and when only two single figures are multiplied together, it is called *simple multiplication*, but when more are so done, it is called *compound multiplication*; in *Geometry*, multiplication changes the species from lines to planes, and from planes to solids.

MULTIPLICATOR (S.) in *Arithmetick*, is the active or operating number, or that which repeats the multiplicand so often, as itself contains units.

MULTIPLICITY (S.) many-fold, or oftentimes; also a great variety of different circumstances or businesses.

MULTIPLY (V.) to encrease, make more, or repeat a thing oftentimes over.

MULTITUDE (S.) a great number of things or persons.

MUM (S.) a strong, pleasant, and wholesome malt-liquor brought from *Brunswick*, and other parts of *Germany*; the stated method of making which, as recorded in the town-house at *Brunswick*, is as follows: Take 63 gallons of water that has been boiled to the consumption of a third part, brew it with seven bushels of wheaten malt, one bushel of oat-malt, and one bushel of ground beans; when it is tunned, let not the hoghead be too full at first, and as soon as it begins to work, put into it three pounds of the inner kind of fir, the tops of fir and birch one pound, three handfuls of *carduus Benedictus*, flowers of *rosa folis* one handful, burnet, betony, marjoram, avens, penny-royal and wild-thyme, of each a handful and a half; of elder-flowers two large handfuls, 30 ounces of bruised carcum-seeds, one ounce of bruised barberries; let the liquor work with these seeds and herbs in it, but take care it does not work over, and as it decreases by working, keep it filled up till it stops, and then put into the hoghead ten new-laid eggs whole, then stop it up, and keep it about two years before you drink it.

MUM (Part.) whist, be silent, say nothing about the matter, &c.

MUMBLE (V.) to chew one's food with the gums only, or to suck it or break it awkwardly; also to mutter or grumble at a thing, to speak privately and surlily to oneself.

MUM-CHANCE (S.) one that in company

fits without speaking, as though he had never a tongue.

MUM-GLASS (S.) a cant word for the *Monument*, erected in *Fyfe Street* near *London-Bridge*, in commemoration of the dreadful fire in 1666, which consumed the greatest part of the city.

MUMMER (S.) one that acts a part in a play or maquerade without speaking.

MUMMERY (S.) trifling, wantoning, maquerading, playing the buffoon, &c.

MUMMIES (S.) are dead bodies embalmed and wrapped in certain linen cloths, well-impregnated with gums, wax, &c. to prevent the bodies corrupting; they are found in *Egypt*, about the village *Sakara*, a small distance from *Cairo*; the ground where they are found is like a vast burying-place, adorned in divers places, with many pyramids; there are under the ground many vaulted rooms cut in quarries of white stone, with a hole like the mouth of a well to descend into them; these wells are square, built with good stones, and filled with sand, to close the grotto, which sand is taken out when people are desirous to go in and see them; the visitants are let down by ropes properly applied to the bottom, where the door is; the rooms are commonly square, and contain many by-places where the mummies are deposited, some in stone tombs, others in chests or coffins made of sycamore wood, with many other ornaments; the dead bodies are wrapped up with rollers or fillets of linen-cloth dipped in a composition fit to preserve from corruption; these fillets are so often wrapped about, that there are sometimes more than a thousand ellings in length from head to foot, which are often adorned with many hieroglyphicks painted in gold, representing the quality and brave actions of the deceased; some have a golden leaf delicately set on the face, others have a kind of an head-piece made of cloth, and prepared with mortar, on which the face of the person is represented in gold; in unwrapping them, small metal knobs are sometimes found curiously wrought, and some have a little piece of gold under their tongue; some mummies are shut up in chests made up of many cloths pasted together, which are as strong as wooden ones, and never rot; the balm that preserves these bodies is black, hard, and shining like pitch, and smells pleasantly; some of these are found 3000 years old.

MUMMY (S.) a physical ingredient, of which there are four sorts, viz. the *Arabian*, being a liquid substance, issuing out of the sepulchres from the carcases embalmed with aloe, myrrh, and balsam. 2. The *Egyptian*, being a liquor issuing from the dead bodies embalmed with pissafoetus, or a sort of pitch gathered in *Palestine*, which they used to embalm the bodies of the poorer sort, and are those sometimes sold to the *Europeans*;

repeans; the third sort is a fastitious pill-fphalus, being a mixture of pitch and rosin, which is sold for the true *mummy*; the fourth sort are the dead carcases dried under the sands by the heat of the sun, especially in the country of the *Hammiers*, betwixt *Cyrenaica* and *Alexandria*, where travellers are often buried in the sands by the violence of the winds; the first sort is esteemed the best; among the *Gardeners*, the wax or glutinous substance used in grafting and planting of trees, is called by this name, which is thus prepared: Take a pound of common pitch, and a quarter of a pound of common turpentine, melt them together in the open air, having something to quench and cover it, as it offers to rise too violently, which being alternately light and quenched, till all the nitrous and volatile particles are evaporated, add to it a little common wax, and so keep it for use; when you apply it in dressing the roots of trees, melt it, and dip in the two ends of the pieces of root one after another, then put them in water, and plant them in the earth, then ram the earth down close upon them, and let them remain in the ground.

To thresh or beat a Person to MUMMY (V.) is to bruise and beat him in so desperate a manner, that he seems to be one continued bruise.

MUMP (V.) to bite the lip like a rabbit; also to beg or desire something of another.

MUMPERS (S.) among the *Gipsy Crew*, is called the 47th order of canters or genteel beggars, who will not accept of victuals, but only money or cloths. The male *mumper* often appears with an apron before him, and a cap on his head, pretending to be a decayed tradesman, who having been sick a great while, by the extraordinary expence and inability is so weak he cannot work; at other times he appears like a decayed gentleman, who has been undone by the *South-Sea* affair, or some other unforeseen or prejudicial business. The female *mumper* knocks confidently at peoples doors, desires to speak with the gentlewoman of the house, which obtaining, after apologizing for her rudeness, alleges that a great family, extraordinary losses, the death or long sickness of her husband, &c. has reduced her to exceeding great straits, and therefore humbly begs relief not as a common beggar, but an unfortunate gentlewoman, &c.

MUMPERS-HALL (S.) a common receptacle for all sorts of beggars, which is sometimes an ale-house privately situated, a brandy or gin-shop, &c. where they too often shew their real or pretended misfortunes have not duly impressed their minds, but are frequently guilty of many disorders.

MUMPISH (A.) sullen, ill humoured, churlish, resolvedly out of temper.

MUNDANE (A.) worldly, or belonging to the world.

MUNDATORY or MUNDIFICATIVE MEDICINES (S.) such as cleanse and purify wounds, ulcers, &c.

MUNDICK (S.) a marcasite or mineral globe found in tin-mines; sometimes white, yellow, or green.

MUNDIFICATION (S.) a cleansing, purging, purifying, or scowering, &c.

MUNDIFY (V.) to cleanse, purify, purge, scour, &c.

MUNDUNGU (S.) any offensive, stinking, or strong-smelling herbs, particularly bad of ordinary tobacco.

MUNICIPAL (S.) a term in the *Roman Law*, that signified the rights and privileges of the *Roman* citizens, from whence it has been imported into all civil states, and signifies the settled or established laws of the place in particular; so those officers that are elected to keep and preserve the common peace and safety of a corporation, city, &c. according to the several grants or indulgences made or allowed to them, are called *municipal* officers, as mayors, sheriffs, consuls, bailiffs, &c.

MUNIFICENCE or MUNIFICENTNESS (S.) liberality, bountifulness, generosity, charity, &c.

MUNIFICENT (A.) liberal, bountiful, generous, free or open-hearted; charitable.

MUNIMENT (S.) a fortification, or military defence.

MUNIMENT-HOUSE (S.) in *Cathedrals*, *Collegiate-Churches*, *Castles*, &c. is an apartment where the seals, charters, deeds, or other evidences are kept.

MUNIMENTS (S.) in *Law*, are such authentick deeds, whereby a man is enabled to clear or defend his title to his estate.

MUNIONS (S.) in *Architecture*, are the upright posts in window-lights that are erected to strengthen the light, and to fasten the glass to.

MUNITION (S.) in *War*, is sometimes applied to the stores, and sometimes to the fortifications of a place.

MURAGE (S.) a tax, poll, or custom paid to those cities, &c. that are enclosed within walls, to keep them in repair.

MURAL (A.) something upon, in, or belonging to a wall.

MURAL ARCH (S.) is a wall, or walled arch, placed or built exactly in the plane of the meridian, i. e. upon the meridian-line, for the fixing a large quadrant, sextant, &c. to observe the meridional altitude of any of the heavenly bodies.

MURAL CROWN (S.) among the old *Romans*, was a crown indented at the top like the battlements of a wall, with which the *Romans* rewarded those who first mounted the walls of any place besieged, and drove away the enemy.

MURDER or MURTHUR (S.) in the sense of our *Law*, is a wilful killing of a man upon malice prepeared, or fore-thought, whe-

ther *Englishman* or *foreigner*, living under the king's protection; likewise if upon an affray made, the constable with his assistants come to suppress it, and preserve the peace, and in thus executing his office, he, or any of his assistants is slain, the law deems this *murder*, though the murderer knew not the party which was killed, and though the affray was sudden, because the constable and his assistants came by the authority of the law to keep the peace, and to prevent the danger which may ensue by breaking of it; and for this the law adjudgeth it *murder*, and that the murderer had malice prepense, because he opposed himself against the justice of the realm; likewise if a sheriff or his officers be slain in the legal execution of the process of the law, or in doing their office, or if a watchman be killed in the doing his office; this is *murder*; for which the law appoints the punishment to be death, and the forfeiture of all the lands, goods, and chattels of the offender: It was a custom in old time, if a man was found guilty in any appeal of *murder*, that his wife and all the nearest of his kin which was murdered, should draw the felon who committed the *murder* by a long rope to the place of execution; among the *Hebrews*, voluntary *murder* was always punished with death, but involuntary *murder* with banishment only, for which purpose cities of refuge were appointed for the offender to flee to, where he was obliged to remain till the death of the then high-priest.

MURDER or **MURTHUR** (V.) to slay, kill, or destroy the life of any person wilfully, with prepense malice.

MURDERER (S.) any person that is guilty of, or commits the crime of murder.

MURDERING-PIECES (S.) small pieces of ordnance, principally used on the fore-castle of a ship when boarded by an enemy.

MURDERING SHOT (S.) nails, old iron, stones, small bullets, &c. put into the chambers of small cannon, to be principally used on ship-board, to clear the decks when boarded by an enemy.

MURDEROUS (A.) of a bloody-minded, cruel, malicious disposition, inclined or ready to commit murder.

MURE (V.) to stop or wall up a window, door, or other opening or passage, with bricks, stones, &c.

MURENGERS (S.) officers chose to look after the publick walls of any city or walled town; and is particularly in use in the city of *Chester*, where two of the most noted citizens are annually chosen to look after and cause to be repaired, the walls of that city; and when any considerable reparations are made, an inscription in stone is set up, specifying how many yards was so repaired, the time when, and who were *murengers*; to support which charge, they are empowered to collect a certain toll.

MUR'ING (S.) is either the walling, or raising the walls already built higher, of or about any building.

MURK (S.) the husk, films, or skins of fruit, not so fit for eating as the fruits themselves.

MUR'KY (A.) dark, cloudy, dusky, louring.

MUR'MUR (V.) to grumble, find fault, repine, be dissatisfied, &c.

MUR'MUR (S.) a humming noise, a purling of streams of water, a discontented or dissatisfied expression of peoples uneasiness, fears, or hopes.

MUR'MURING (S.) muttering, finding fault, expressing an uneasiness and dissatisfaction at any thing.

MUR'RAIN (S.) among *Cattle*, is the same as a plague among men; the natural causes of a *murrain* are various, but the principal one is a hot, dry season, or a general putrefaction of the air, which begetting an inflammation in the blood, and a swelling in the throat, becomes contagious, communicative, and mortal.

MUR'REY (S.) in *Heraldry*, is the colour called purple, or pure sanguine, deemed a princely colour, and much esteemed, used in some robes of the knights of the *Barb*, expressed by *Engravers* by lines hatched across one another diagonally.

MUR'RION (S.) a steel cap, or head-piece, worn as a defence in war, and by fire-men to bear off the falls of timber, bricks, &c.

MUSCADEL or **MUSCADINE WINE** (S.) a rich sort of pleasant-tasted wine, of a musky or perfumed smell; also a confession; also the particular sort of grapes that the wine is made of.

MUS'CLE (S.) a small, well-relished, eatable shell-fish; in *Anatomy*, a *muscle* is an organical part of the body furnished with tendons, and a fibrous or fleshy belly or middle part, whose office is to move the members that are contiguous to it: This motion or contraction is performed by the flowing of the animal spirits from the brain, their common seat, to the tendons by the nerves, and thence to the middle of the *muscles*, where they contract them, and when that is done, recede from the *muscles* again; the ancients divided a *muscle* into the head, body, and tail; *muscles* are destined either to the use of cavities or limbs, and are diversely denominated from their shapes or places where they are, and actions they perform, and so consequently are very numerous.

MUSCO'VY-GLASS (S.) a stone found in *Moskovy*, called the mirror-stone, because it represents the image of whatever is set behind it.

MUS'ULAR (A.) something belonging or appertaining to a muscle.

MUS'ULAR ARTERIES (S.) two arteries proceeding from the sub-clavian, and distributed

buted among the hinder muscles of the neck.

MUSCULAR FIBRES (S.) those small threads or fibres that make up and compose the body of a muscle.

MUSCULAR MEMBRANE (S.) a membrane supposed to invest the whole body immediately under the adipose membrane.

MUSCULAR MOTION (S.) is the same with voluntary or spontaneous motion.

MUSCULAR VEINS (S.) a name common to several veins, two whereof come from the skin and the hind muscles of the thighs, and terminate in the sub-clavians.

MUSCULOUS (A.) full of muscles.

MUSE (S.) a thoughtful, studious disposition; also the being in a study or contemplation upon any thing, matter, or subject, to be as it were wholly taken up with inward thoughts, and not any ways regardful of external objects.

MUSE (V.) to contemplate, study, or think very attentively upon any matter or business.

MUSES (S.) certain goddesses among the ancients, the reputed daughters of *Jupiter* and *Mnemysine*, nine in number, to whom the invention of sciences is attributed, particularly the various sorts of poetry, called by the names of *Clio*, *Urania*, *Calliope*, *Euterpe*, *Erato*, *Thalia*, *Melpomene*, *Terpsichore* and *Polihymnia*; some call them the daughters of *Caelus* and the *Earth*, that express the qualities of the body and spirit for sciences; they were at first but three, *viz.* *Meditation*, *Memory*, and *Singing*; but a certain carver having orders to make three statues of the then three *Muses* for the temple of *Apollo*, made three of each, which being very curious workmanship, they were all set up, and from thence reckoned nine, and had accordingly the above names applied to them, and each a distinct branch of science given her as the inventress.

MUSEUM (S.) a place of *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, like the *pytaneum* of *Athens*, where learned men of extraordinary merit were maintained by the publick, because of their considerable services to the common-wealth; also any study or library, college or publick place of resort; and in particular a noble building at *Oxford*, the lower part of which is a chymical laboratory, and the upper a repository for natural and artificial rarities.

MUSHROOM or **MUSHROON** (S.) a plant that has neither seeds nor flowers, of which there are a great many various sorts, all called by the general name of *fungusses*; of these some are extravagantly small, and others so large, as to be a chariot load; nothing in *Botany* is more occult than this plant, nor nothing more curious; the manner of cultivation is as peculiar as the plant itself, and the conjectures of the learned as numerous as the sorts of the plant.

MUSICAL (A.) something belonging or appertaining to musick, harmonious, pleasant, sounding, &c.

MUSICK (S.) is that art which teaches how to form concords, and bring agreeable sounds to the ear; and this is performed by certain mathematical rules or proportions, found out by various experiments, and at last reduced to a demonstrative science, so far as relates to the tones and intervals of sounds only, so that indeed *musick* is nothing else but the agreement, apt proportion, and mixture of acute, grave, and mixed sounds, but is considered under many distinctions; and sometimes it is applied to the tone of voice used by orators, players, singers, &c. sometimes to the making or composing pieces for instrumental performances; sometimes to the harmony and agreement between friends, &c. It is sometimes practical, and sometimes speculative, &c. The invention of the science, properly so called, or the performance upon musical instruments, is very ancient, being earlier than the flood; for *Jubal* is said to be the father, or first teacher of those that handled the harp or organ; some of the heathens attribute the invention to *Pythagoras*, and say he took the hint of a *diatessaron*, a *diapente*, and a *diapason*, from the beating of hammers in a smith's shop. The poets make *Mercury* and *Apollo* the first musicians; the present scale or gamut now used was invented by one *Guido*, an abbot, about 700 years ago; the use and design of this art is to recreate and compose the mind, and to allay and excite the passions; of the extraordinary effects of practical *musick*, both profane and sacred history are loaded with accounts and examples, for which reason the solemnities of all religions have been performed with the sound of proper instruments; the *Heathens*, the *Jews*, and the *Christians*, have added the human voice to the artificial sounds, to make their service the more affecting and grand.

MUSING (S.) thinking, pausing, studying, or meditating.

MUSK (S.) a very strong perfume, and no ways pleasant, unless duly tempered by other mixtures or perfumes; the vulgar notion that it comes from, or is the testicles of the beast called a *castor*, is a mistake, it being found in a kind of bag or tumour, growing about the bigness of a hen's egg under the belly, towards the genital parts of a beast called a *mus*, which upon strict examination, is found to be only a quantity of blood there congealed, and almost corrupted, which occasions it to cast forth a strong, putrid smell.

MUSKET or **MUSQUET** (S.) a light sort of fire-arms carried by the soldiers upon their shoulders when in a march, and formerly used to be discharged by a match, but now by a fire-lock; they are fixed to three feet eight inches, from the muzzle to the fire-pan or touch-hole, and of a bore, so as to carry a ball of about an ounce weight; they are the most convenient and common sort of

fire-arms usual in war, upon account of their easy portability, especially since the late improvements of locks and bayonets being added to them, which renders them both offensive and defensive, as well against the horse as the foot; whereas before, one third of every company was obliged to carry pikes to keep off the horse; the length of the line of defence is settled by the distance a *musk*et will do execution, which is accounted about 240 yards, according to which all the works are proportioned.

MUSKET BASKET (S.) in *War*, are baskets that are from 12 to 18 inches high, and 8 or 10 diameter at the bottom, and 12 at the top, so that these being filled with earth, there is room to lay a musket between them at bottom, being set on low breast-works or parapets, or upon such as are beaten down.

MUSKETIERS or MUSQUETIERS (S.) those soldiers in every regiment of foot that carry a musket; in *France*, there are two companies, or rather troops, called *musquetaires du roy*, composed all of gentlemen excellently mounted, who serve either a-foot or horseback, and signalize themselves upon all desperate occasions, being there only for preferment; the king himself is their captain, and the officer commanding each of them is called captain-lieutenant; yet each of them commands as colonel, both of horse and foot, and accordingly takes place of all younger colonels of either; they are reckoned as gendarmes, and march next to the *Scotch* gendarmes; there are 250 in each company; the first company or troop used to be called great *musceteers*; they rode on white horses, and had a gold galloon upon their hats; the second troop ride on black horses, and have silver lace on their hats.

MUSKETTOON (S.) a short fire-arm with a very large bore, to carry several musket or pistol-bullets at once, and therefore proper to fire among a crowd, or to keep a pass; it is sometimes called a blunderbuss.

MUSKINESS (S.) of a musky nature in smell or taste, &c.

MUSLIN (S.) a fine sort of cotton linen made in, and brought from the *East-Indies*.

MUSSULMAN (S.) a common name to all the professors of *Mahometanism*, and with them signifies a true believer.

MUST (Part.) it behoves you, or there is a need or necessity of something to be done.

MUST (S.) new or sweet wine, or the liquor just pressed from the grapes, or any other fruit-liquor before it has been fermented or worked.

MUSTACHES (S.) the hair suffered to grow upon the upper lip till it is long and strong, and then also called whiskers.

MUSTARD (S.) a sauce made of mustard-seed ground or pounded, and mixed with vinegar, water, &c. and commonly eaten

with salt-fish, salt-pork, or beef, tripe, old cheese, &c.

MUSTER (S.) in *War*, signifies a review of the troops, at which time an account of the names and numbers is taken, and also what condition their arms and accoutrements are in; at which time they also commonly exercise them before the king, general, or some head officer, who order the pay accordingly.

MUSTER-MASTER GENERAL (S.) is sometimes called commissary-general of the musters; in an *Army*, is an officer who takes an account of every regiment, as to their number, arms, horses, &c.

MUSTER-ROLL (S.) the list, roll, or catalogue of soldiers found in each company, troop, and regiment, by which the strength of the army is known, and the charge calculated.

MUSTY (A.) an ill scent or smell of something that is spoiled, by being kept too long.

MUTABILITY or MUTABLENESS (S.) the state or condition of any thing that does, or may vary or change its present state, resolution, or condition often, or easily.

MUTABLE (A.) any thing that changes, or may be changed easily and often.

MUTATION (S.) is changing from one state or condition to another, whether naturally or accidentally.

MUTE (S.) in *Grammar*, is a letter that is not sounded or heard in the pronunciation, or a letter that produces no sound of itself without adding a vowel to it; in our *Alphabet*, B, C, D, G, J, K, P, Q, T, V, are called *mutes*; also a person that is naturally dumb, or whose tongue is cut out, or that restrains or forbears speaking, wilfully or by choice; and this is sometimes practised at the funeral pomp of some great persons, who have *mutes* standing about the corpse to make the solemnity the more awful; also certain persons in the grand seignior's court, whose tongues are cut out, and who are executioners of the emperor's displeasure upon bathaws, &c. In *Law*, a prisoner may be *mute* two manner of ways, 1. When he stands *mute* without speaking of any thing, and then it shall be enquired, whether he stood *mute* out of malice, or by the act of God; if the latter, then the judge of the court, *ex officio*, ought to enquire, whether he be the same person, and of all other pleas which he might have pleaded, if he had not stood *mute*. 2. When he pleads not guilty, or doth not directly answer, or will not put himself upon the inquest to be tried by God and his country. If a man wilfully stand *mute*, he shall be put to his penance, if in case of an appeal, he shall be hanged; if in case of treason, he shall be drawn and hanged. The *Astrologers* call *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, and *Pisces*, *mute* signs; and in *Nativities*, they say when the significators are therein, they spoil or cause some

some impediment in the native's speech ; it is also the dung or ordure of birds.

MUTE (A.) dumb, silent, that does not or cannot speak or answer when a question is asked, &c.

MUTE (V.) to dung as birds do ; and in the *Law*, when a criminal refuses to plead, he is said to stand *mute*.

MUTILATE (V.) to maim, cut, or break off part of a person or thing, as in *Carving*, to break off a leg, arm, &c. of a statue, &c. also to castrate persons to make them eunuchs, to attend in the seraglio's of the eastern princes, &c. a practice also in *Italy*, to make the males fine finely.

MUTILATED (A.) any thing hurt, maimed, castrated, &c.

MUTILATION (S.) the act of breaking, hurting, maiming, or cutting off a part or member of any person or thing.

MUTINEER (S.) one that murmurs, grumbles, or rebels against a regular government.

MUTINOUS (A.) of a quarrelsome, dissatisfied, rebellious disposition.

MUTINOUSNESS (S.) rebelliousness, tumultuousness, seditiousness.

MUTINY (S.) a sedition, revolt, or desertion among soldiers, from and against their lawful commanders.

MUTTER (V.) to grumble, to speak against the orders and commands of superiors in a secret or imperfect manner, so as not easily to be overheard or understood, to find fault with, or grumble at any thing.

MUTTERING (S.) a finding fault, a speaking doubtfully or disrespectfully of or against any person or thing, in a low, growling, imperfect tone.

MUTTON (S.) the flesh of sheep when killed, and dressed fit for the market.

MUTTON-MONGER (S.) a dealer in, or seller of mutton ; also a cant word for a follower, lover, or procurer of many different women, a whore-monger.

MUTUAL (A.) the same on both sides, or any love, hatred, good or evil, reciprocally returned from one or many persons to one or many.

MUTULE (S.) in *Architecture*, is a sort of square modillion, set under the cornice of the *Doric* order.

MUZZLE (V.) to tie, bind, or cover the mouth of any living creature, to prevent its eating, biting, &c.

MUZZLE (S.) the mouth of a piece of cannon ; also any thing put over the mouth, to bind it up or cover it, as upon large dogs, bears, horses, &c. to prevent their mischievous biting, &c. and over a man's mouth, to prevent the noxious powders or steams going down the throats of those that work in white lead, arsenick, &c.

MUZZLE-RING or **MOULDING** (S.) of a large gun or piece of ordnance, is that which encompasses and strengthens the muzzle or mouth,

MYOGRAPHY (S.) a description of the muscles of an animal body.

MYOLOGY (S.) a discourse or dissertation upon the muscles.

MYOPS (S.) a person that is purblind or near-sighted.

MYOPY (S.) purblindness, near-sightedness, an incapacity of seeing distinctly at a distance.

MYRIAD (S.) the number of ten thousand, or to,000.

MYRMIDONS (S.) a people of *Thessaly*, that attended *Achilles* to the *Trojan* war ; also a cant word for the constable and his attendants, or the sheriff and his officers, &c.

MYROBALANS (S.) a medicinal fruit brought from the *Indies*, but nothing near so much in repute now as formerly, and by some imagined not to be the same the ancients so much praised ; there are five sorts of them, of different colours and shapes, and all of them in general of the same quality, being slightly purgative and astringent.

MYRRH (S.) a sort of gum, which comes from a shrub that is common in *Arabia*, of about five cubits high, of a hard wood, the trunk of which is defended by thorns, sometimes of itself, and sometimes by incision ; it was anciently employed in perfumes, and embalming dead bodies, &c. the best is clearest, rough, light, and breaks easily, smells sweet, tastes bitter and hot, whose quality is to heat, dispose to rest, and is good in cold diseases of the head, and several other physical purposes ; it was anciently used in sacrifices and religious offerings and dedications, as appears in several parts of the *Scripture* ; the magi, or wise men of the east, that came to worship our Saviour, presented him with gold, frankincense, and *myrrh*.

MYRTLE (S.) a shrub very common in *Spain*, though this name is sometimes taken for the flowers, and sometimes for the perfume extracted from the essence of it, and sometimes for the berries or fruit of it ; they are much used in medicine, especially by the *French* physicians, they making oils, syrups, &c. from them ; the perfumers extract an essence or perfume from the leaves and flowers, and the dyers of *Germany* make a blue tinge or colour from it ; and in *England* the leaves and branches are used in tanning.

MYSTAGOGUE (S.) one that employs himself to explain the seeming romanticness of religious matters, by endeavouring to shew in what sense the many strange expressions found both in the *Hebrews*, *Jewish*, and *Christian* theology are or may be understood or practised.

MYSTERIOUS (A.) hidden, dark, difficult, hard to find out, &c.

MYSTERY (S.) something hidden or concealed, or difficult to find out, or come at ; and this may be applied to civil, religious, or scientific matters ; all religious, true or false, have

have certain *mysteries* or secrets, known only to those who have been initiated into them; the *Pagans* were generally those that no one ought ever to have known, being frequently actors of impurity and dishonour both to God and human nature; the scriptures frequently speak of the infamous *mysteries* of *Astarte*, *Adonis*, and *Priapus*, where the most shameful crimes were committed under the veil of religion; the religion of the *Jews* was full of *mysteries*, the whole of it being but a mysterious or typical representation of the Christian religion, that was to follow it; in the Christian religion, there are also *mysteries*, as the incarnation of the Word, or Son, his hypostatical union with the human nature, his miraculous birth, his death, resurrection and ascension, &c. sometimes the word is applied to secrets that God has reserved to himself, as the fore-knowledge of future events, &c. so the strange properties of figures in geometry, and numbers in arithmetick, &c. are called *mysteries*.

MYSTICK (A.) something belonging to a secret or mystery, strange, unknown, wonderful.

MYTHOLOGIZE (V.) to explain, apply, or moralise fables or the romantick account of the heathen religion.

MYTHOLOGY (S.) the history and explanation of the fabulous deities, &c. of the ancients, or old Pagan religion.

MYU'RUS (S.) a pulse that grows weaker or fainter by degrees.

N

IS the thirteenth letter in the *English* alphabet, and by those who have divided the whole into proper classes, is called a liquid consonant; the *Greeks*, *Romans*, and *Hebrews* frequently found the following letter double, and omit the *n*, especially before *p*, *b*, and *m*, as *includo illudo*, *inrigo irrigo*, &c. among the *Ancients*, this letter was a numeral, signifying 900, and when a line or dash was over the head of it, thus *N̄*, 9000; the *Roman* lawyers used *N. l.* for *non liquet*, to signify that the evidence against any criminal was not sufficient to acquit or condemn him, being much the same with *ignoramus* among us; the ancients put it between *c* and *s*, to soften the pronunciation, as *questus* for *questus*; we have a common contraction received from the *Romans*, viz. *N. B.* meaning, observe, or note well, mind, take heed, or be careful what you say or do, or of what has been, or is going to be said or done, &c.

NAB (S.) the cant name either for the head itself, or for a hat, cap, or other head-covering.

NAB (V.) to arrest, take by surprise, catch unarmed or unguarded, &c.

NA'BAL (S.) a name given to a very rich *Jew*, that dwelt near *Carmel* in *Judea*, in the reign of *Saul*, whom *David* for his churlishness and inhumanity purposed to destroy; but being appealed by *Abigail* his wife, he afterwards married her; this word in *Hebrew* signifies both a fool and a madman; from this man we have imported the word into our language, and always mean by it a covetous, rich, hard-hearted man.

NABONA'SSAR (S.) king of *Babylon*, sometimes called *Baladan-berodach*, or *Merodach-baladan*, *Isai*. xxxix. 1. and 2 *Kings* xx. 12. other authors call him *Belshazzar* or *Beleffus*, and others *Nabonassar*; he reigned 15 years at *Babylon*, viz. from the year of the world 3257 to 3272; the era or epocha so famous among *Chronologists*, that goes under this name, falls upon the year 3967 of the *Julian* period, and the year 747 before Christ, &c. the years of this period are *Egyptian* ones, of 365 days each, commencing on the 26th of *February*, and the day begins at noon.

NA'DIR (S.) in *Astronomy*, &c. is that point of the heavens under the earth, that is diametrically opposite to the point that is immediately over the head of any beholder, called the zenith, in any part of the world, and so consequently are convertible the one into the other, according to the situation of the observer; for the *nadir* point in the northern hemisphere, becomes the zenith point in the southern hemisphere, and contrariwise, and so they are both as it were the poles of the horizon, and distant from it on each side 90 degrees, and consequently fall upon the meridian, one above, and the other under the earth, so that what distance one of them has from the equator, and one of the poles of the world, the same the other has on the contrary to the opposite pole, and adverse part of the equator.

NAENIA (S.) dirges, funeral songs, or lamentations in mournful tunes, anciently sung at funeral solemnities in honour of the dead, by women hired on purpose, called *præfixæ*, to flutes and other instruments, the tones of which regulated both the voice of the singers, and directed the mourners to knock or strike their breasts, as if they, or those they represented, were extremely grieved for the loss of their friend; also the name of an heathen goddess, to whom the old *Romans* built a temple without the city, near the gate called *Viminalis*, supposing her to preside over the solemnities of the dead, &c.

NAE'VI (S.) moles or spots in the skin, which are two-fold, viz. plain or protuberant, and which frequently happen to child-bearing women, from a false imagination, &c.

NAE'VOUS (A.) freckled, troubled with spots, moles, or other mixtures in the skin.

NAG (S.) a small-sized horse trained for women, &c. to ride on; also the name of a horse-hair perruwig.

NAYANT (A.) in *Heraldry*, is a common term for all fishes when drawn in an horizontal posture, fess-wise, or transversely across the escutcheon.

NAIDES (S.) certain imaginary nymphs or goddesses which the ancient heathens imagined to reside in, or preside over fountains, rivers, &c. the *Painters*, to chime in with this superstition, represent them as very beautiful virgins, with hair as clear as crystal, their heads adorned with garlands or crowns of water-cresses intermixed with red leaves, their arms and legs naked, and pouring out water from vases, &c.

NAIL (V.) in *Gamery*, is sometimes called to cloy, or to spike, which is to drive a large nail or iron spike very forcibly into the touch-hole of a gun, and sometimes, for want of spikes, flints, or other stones, to render the cannon, &c. unserviceable to the enemy, which is done sometimes by the besieged when they make sallies, and cannot carry off the enemy's cannon; and sometimes by the owners when they find themselves irretrievably beaten, to make them of no use to the conqueror, otherwise than to melt down afresh; in *common Speech*, it signifies to fasten boards, &c. together, as the floors of rooms, wainscoting, &c. and sometimes to strike or confirm a bargain by paying part of the purchase, &c.

NAIL (S.) the 16th part of a yard running or long measure, being the least sub-division or smallest measure that drapers, mercers, &c. make use of or sell by; also a horny excrescence growing over the ends of the fingers and toes of men, and several other animals, much of the same nature with the hoofs of others, the *nails* being the covers or sheaths of the *papillæ pyramidales* of the skin, on the extremities of the fingers and toes, which harden, dry, and lie upon one another, and when so done, are a hard, firm, and flexible part, which defends the fingers from external injuries, and at the same time ornaments them; the root is joined to a certain ligament, and by reason of the neighbouring tendons it become sensible; they are made up of a collection of small pipes that shoot out length-wise, and adhere exceedingly close together, as appears by one of them being violently torn off, and leaving divers small holes, so that the horny part of a nail seems like a fine net; under the *nails* there is a pappy sort of body that is exceedingly sensible of the least puncture; some sects among the eastern nations let their *nails* grow so long that they seem more like eagles claws than mens *nails*; whereas the old *Romans* were so curiously nice in keeping them pared, that there were people who made a trade of it, as our corn-cutters do now.

NAILS (S.) in *Building*, is one of the most necessary instruments used by workmen; they are commonly made of iron, and of as many shapes and sizes as the nature of the business they are applied to require; they are also used in many other businesses, as by coopers, cooper-smiths, &c. but by all of them to fasten their work together, and strengthen it, by rendering the parts assistant, and adhering to one another.

NA'KED (A.) without covering, bare or unclothed; also unarmed, or without any other weapons than nature has furnished us with, and not prepared for war or battle; with the *Chymists*, an open fire, or one inclosed, and where the containing vessel is exposed to the fire; among the *Botanists*, those seeds of plants that are not inclosed in a pod, husk, or case, are called *naked* seeds, and so those flowers that have no empalement, as the tulip, are called *naked* flowers.

NA'KED (S.) with the *Architects*, is the plane or flat of a wall, &c. from whence all the ornamental projections are made, and the distance regulated.

NA'KEDNESS (S.) the state or condition of being unclothed, or unprovided of such necessities as are convenient for the comfortable and convenient carrying on of any business; so any person's being not sufficiently learned or qualified to perform any thing, is said to discover his *nakedness*, weakness, or imperfection; this term in *Scripture* is applied to men and womens privities; and sometimes means being deprived of succour, or disarmed, and rendered unfit or unable to defend themselves; the *nakedness* of the feet was a token of respect, as appears by *Moses* putting off his shoes at his approaching the burning bush, *Exodus* iii. 5. The ancient *Jews* priests went naked-footed, and the *Talmudists* go so far as to say the priests service would have been unlawful, if they had but trod with their foot upon a cloth, a skin, or even upon the foot of their companions; some affirm, that the common *Israelites* put off their shoes, and cleansed their feet, before they entered the temple. The *Turks*, to this day, first uncover and wash their feet and hands before they go into their mosques; the *Ethiopian* Christians observe the same at the entrance of their churches, and so do the *Indian* brachmans, before they go into their pagods.

NAM, NA'AM, or NAMA'TION (S.) is a *Law Term*, for the taking or distraining another man's moveables, or goods; and this is either lawful or unlawful; the lawful is when the distress is proportionable to the value of the thing distrained for, which anciently was called *vis* or *mort*, according as it was made of live or dead chattels; among the *Scots*, it signifies impounding of cattle.

NA'IE (S.) the appellation or word of distinction given to any person or thing, where-

by it is or may be known or distinguished from all others of the same sort or kind; and also to distinguish one kind or sort from another. *Names* are distinguished into *proper* and *appellative*.

Proper Names, are those by which some one particular person or thing is called.

Appellative or common Names, are those by which a species, or all of one kind are called, as trees, men, birds, &c. among *Us*, mens or womens proper names are also called their *Christian names*, as being given them at the time of their baptism; and with those that do not use baptism, it is called the *praenomen*.

Names, originally were supposed to express some of the more eminent qualities of the thing; among *Us*, to change a person's name looks very ill of his side in all cases of judgement, and is a strong presumption of guilt; the name given in baptism being scrupulously retained, though a mistake be made at the time, and a girl's name be given to a boy; but in *France*, &c. it is frequent to change the name given at baptism, at confirmation, as the two sons of *Henry II. of France* were christened *Alexander* and *Hercules*, who at confirmation were changed into *Henry* and *Francis*. It is usual for the religions at their entrance into monasteries to assume new names, to shew they are about to lead a new life, and have renounced the world, their family, and themselves. The popes at their exaltation to the pontificate likewise change their name, and commonly for one that is the very reverse of their nature; as, if he be a coward, he will call himself *Leo*, if hard-hearted, *Clement*, &c.

NAME (V.) to distinguish one person or thing from another by some proper epithet; this is a mark of authority, it not being in the power of the person named to change it; it signifies also to hint, mention, or put in mind of something.

NA'MELESS (A.) unknown, without a name; also concealed, hid, or unnamed.

NA'NTWICH or NA'MPTWICH (S.) in *Writings*, called *Wich-Malbank*, in *Cheeshire*, a large, handsome town, consisting of several streets, each of which is adorned with several gentlemen's seats; this town has been twice lamentably consumed by fire, viz. *July 1438*, and *December 1583*; the church is a handsome, large structure, in the form of a cross, like a cathedral, with the steeple in the middle, but the maintenance of the minister is poor and mean; the trade of the town is considerable, particularly in the best cheese and salt, which renders the inhabitants wealthy; the market is weekly very great on Saturday, for all sorts of commodities, especially corn and cattle; distant from *London* 136 computed, and 162 measured miles.

NAP (S.) that part of the wool or hair of woollen cloth that rises above the shoot; also a short dz or fit of sleep that a person takes

to refresh himself after long-sitting up, labour, fatigue, &c.

NAPÆÆ (S.) certain nymphs of the woods, mountains, &c. adored by the heathens as presiding over those places; which the painters represent with a pleasant countenance, clothed in green mantles girt about their waists, with their heads adorned or crowned with garlands of honey-suckles, roses, thyme, &c. and either gathering flowers, making garlands, or sportively dancing in rings, &c.

NAPE (S.) the hinder-part of the neck, so called in relation to the short hair that grows there, resembling the nap of woollen cloth.

NA'PHTHA or NA'PHTA (S.) is a kind of petrol or rock-fruit, found in several parts of the world, sometimes of one colour, and sometimes of another, according to the nature of the rock or soil that produces it, sometimes more, and sometime less liquid, and always very inflammable, sulphurous, and clammy; some call it bitumen or pitch; it is got in great quantities from certain springs which are near the city *Hit* in *Chaldea*; to distinguish *naphtha* from pitch, the *Turks* call it black mastick; several parts of *Europe*, as *Italy*, *France*, &c. have *naphtha*, but very much differing from the eastern *naphtha*; if once light, it is difficult to extinguish, water making it burn the fiercer; the very heat of the sun is sufficient to light it, if pulverized and cast into the air.

NA'PIERS BONES or RODS (S.) certain pieces of ivory, box, &c. containing the products of any two single numbers, so contrived, that multiplication and division of large numbers may easily be performed by them; invented by the famous lord *Mercator*, baron *Nepcr*, who also invented the logarithms.

NA'PKIN (S.) a small table-cloth, or piece of linen used to spread on a stool or small table, for one or two persons to eat upon, or to put in a person's lap, or before their cloaths, to prevent their being greased, &c.

NA'PPING (A.) sleeping; also taken at unawares, surprizing, or seizing unguarded.

NA'PPY (A.) very woolly or hairy, like coarse woollen cloth; also an appellation given to very strong drink, ale, or beer, from its soporiferous nature.

NA'RBATH (S.) in *Pembrokeshire*, *South-Wales*, is a pretty good town, seated on an hill, strengthened with a castle; it has a good market weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 163 computed, and 200 measured miles.

NARCIS'SUS (S.) in the *Heathen Stories*, was the son of the river *Cepheus* and *Liriope*; he is reported to be a youth of extraordinary beauty, and disdained the love of the nymph *Echo*, but afterwards happening to see his own face in a fountain, fell in love with himself, which passion consuming him, he

was turned into the flower *Narcissus*, commonly called the daffodil, of which some are white, and some are yellow.

NARCO'SIS (S.) a taking away the sensation of feeling, as in a palsy, or taking opium or other sleepy potions, &c.

NARCO'TICAL or **NARCO'TICK** (A.) something of a stupifying or benumbing quality.

NARCO'TICKS (S.) any medicines that stupify, benumb, or take away sensation, given in violent fits of the stone, gout, &c.

NARRATION or **NARRATIVE** (S.) a history or relation of one or more material actions, &c. wherein the several particulars are recited; and in *Epic Poetry*, is the principal part, wherein the passions, actions, &c. of the principals concerned are related, and ornamented with all the embellishments of art, and to render them the more entertaining, frequent excursions and episodes are introduced.

NARRATOR (S.) one that relates a history, or tells the several circumstances of a fact; and among the *Lawyers*, it signified a pleader.

NARROW (A.) any thing that has but a little breadth; also spoken sometimes of a person of a small capacity, who is said to have but a *narrow* or shallow understanding; among *Bowlers*, it is applied to the bias of the bowl when it holds too much; and when a niggardly or covetous wretch who will not allow himself what his fortune is able to supply him with, or when he refuses to assist the distressed in any sort of proportion to what their necessities call for, and his estate will allow, such an one is called a *narrow-souled* fellow.

NARROWNESS (S.) the scantiness or want of breadth in any thing, as of cloth, a road, street, &c.

NA'SAL (A.) something belonging to the nose, so those letters that principally require the nose in their formation or sound, are called *nasal* letters, &c.

NASA'LIA or **ERKHI'NA** (S.) certain remedies that purge the head, by being put up the nostrils in the form of a pyramid, cleansing the brain of vicious humours, especially without freezing; and it is either liquid, soft, or solid; the liquid is made of the juices of cephalick cleansing herbs, extracted by wine or other liquor, to which spirit of wine is sometimes added; the soft is made with honey, oil, or juices boiled to a kind of ointment; the solid is often given in form of powder, and these commonly provoke freezing.

NASAMONES (S.) a people of *Lybia*, who live near the *Atlantic Ocean*, and chiefly on piracy, whose custom was at marriages for the bride to lie with every one of the guests the first night, but afterwards to live chastly.

NA'SI (S.) among the *Yezus*, was the head or

president of the great Sanhedrim, consisting of 71 persons, who had great honours paid him by the rest of the bench, all the company or assembly rising when the *nasi* came into the court, and remained standing till he bid them sit down; these *nasi* and the high-priests were sometimes removed, towards the latter end of the *Jewish* government, the administration of affairs being arbitrarily directed, according to the pleasure of the conquering powers, with this difference only, that when the high-priest was deposed, notwithstanding he did not execute his office, he kept his title and quality; but when the *nasi* was deposed, he resolved into a private person; so that if either of them afterwards committed any crime, the high-priest was obliged to offer a young bullock, but the *nasi* only what belonged to any other private person: The *Romans* were wont frequently to set aside both the *nasi* and high-priest, as they found them for their turns; the rabbins give the following account of the beginning and continuance of the Sanhedrim. *Moses*, say they, was the first *nasi*, who after he had explained the law to the people, is said to have transcribed 13 copies of that part of it, which was written with his own hand; 12 he delivered to the 12 tribes, and laid up the 13th in the ark, but the oral law he communicated to his successor *Joshua*, the second *nasi*, who was succeeded in that office by the judges, as well as the embroiled disturbed condition of those times would permit the Sanhedrim to act; afterwards the king was *nasi* till the time of the captivity; *Ezra* is supposed to be the first *nasi* after the return from the captivity of *Babylon*, to whom *Simon the Just* succeeded, and so on till some time after the destruction of *Jerusalem* by the *Romans*.

NA'SSIP (S.) the fate or destiny of the *Mabometans*, which they affirm is enrolled in a book in heaven, where, by an irreversible decree, the future condition, as well as the present contingencies of every particular person is recorded, and which no possible endeavours can prevent or alter.

NA'STINESS (S.) dirtiness, filthiness, stultifness.

NA'STY (A.) stultish, dirty, filthy, disagreeable, uncleanly, &c.

NATALITIA (S.) festivals celebrated by the *Romans* in commemoration of their emperors and great men, at their birth-days, &c. during which they held it ominous to shed any blood, whether of man or beast.

NATALITIOUS (A.) something belonging or pertaining to a birth day, or nativity festival.

NA'TION (S.) a kingdom or large extent of ground and people under the particular government of a single magistrate or crowned head, whether king or emperor.

NA'TIONAL (A.) something that belongs to

a whole kingdom, nation, or people.

NATIVE (S.) one born in the place, country, or kingdom he at present resides in; in our old *Latin Books*, a *native* was he that was born a slave; in *Astronomy*, it is the person for whom the scheme is erected, and about whom the enquiry is made.

NATIVITY (S.) the time or day of a person's being born or brought into the world; in *Astronomy*, it is the exact time of the day or night that a person first began to breathe in the world, and thereby in a peculiar manner becomes liable to celestial influences; but it is also peculiarly attributed to the scheme and figure of the heavens carefully erected for that moment of time; there are two festivals both in the *Roman* and *Greek* church under this name, viz. that of Christ, observed also by the generality of Protestants, on the 25th day of *December*, and is of very long standing in the church; the other of the *Virgin Mary*, not observed by the Protestants at all; pope *Sergius I.* about 690, is the first who placed the *nativity* kept in memory of the blessed *Virgin* among the festivals; but it was not generally received in *France* and *Germany* till about 1000, and the *Greeks* and eastern Christians did not observe it till some time in the 12th century; but they now do it with great solemnity.

NATTA (S.) is sometimes used by the physicians for those marks supposed to be impressed upon the infant in the womb, by the fright or strong impulse of mind of the mother, &c. and sometimes for a great soft tumour without pain or colour, which grows especially upon the back, and sometimes upon the shoulders; its root is slender, yet it encreases so prodigiously, that it will grow as big as a melon or gourd.

NATURAL (A.) something that is produced in the regular ordinary course of nature, and not by any device or contrivance of man.

NATURAL (S.) a soul or idem, one born without the full and true use of his reason.

NATURAL CHILDREN (S.) such as are begotten between unmarried persons.

NATURAL CONCRETE (S.) with the *Platist*, signifies a body made up of different or mixed principles.

NATURAL FACULTY (S.) an action depending chiefly upon the cerebellum, whereby the body, without our notice, is nourished, increased, and preserved by the blood and animal spirits, upon which likewise all excretions, directions, and generations depend.

NATURAL FUNCTIONS (S.) are those actions whereby things taken into the body are changed and assimilated, so as to become part of the body.

NATURAL HISTORY (S.) a description of any thing that is the product of the earth, air, water, &c. of any particular kingdom or country.

NATURAL INCLINATIONS (S.) are the motions or tendencies of the mind towards any thing, or the desires excited by external objects.

NATURALIST (S.) one that studies, or is skilled in natural philosophy or physics.

NATURALIZATION (S.) the making a foreigner or alien, a denizen or freeman of any kingdom or city, and so becoming, as it were, both a subject and a native of a king or country, that by nature he did not belong to.

NATURALIZE (V.) to make a foreigner or alien a freeman, or entitled to all the privileges of a natural subject; in *Language*, it means to adopt or use a foreign word, and make it one of our own; as a *beau*, from the *French*, for a neat, spruce, fine, sparkling gentleman, &c.

NATURALNESS (S.) the easiness, agreeableness, or pleasantness of a thing; also that property that brings forth that which every body expects or desires to follow from a thing, in the regular and ordinary course of nature.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY (S.) the knowledge or study of the properties of natural bodies, in relation to their motion, generation, or other properties; and this is sometimes called physics.

NATURE (S.) this term has a great number of acceptations; but in general it signifies the whole assemblage of created beings, and the orderly and regular succession and generation of one thing out of or from another, according to the several laws and restrictions laid upon them by the great Creator; from whence it is commonly said all things are now produced by second causes, and according to some people's hasty and positive way of affirming, unalterably, but by experience of any person he may evidently see to the contrary; in *Scripture*, it sometimes means as above, and so impure persons are said to act against nature, because they act contrary to the method established by the Creator, for the propagation of mankind; sometimes it means the birth of a person; as, *We who are Jews by nature*, &c. sometimes it means the natural instinct, propension, inclination, or light that God imparts to all at their creation; and in *Scripture* we are informed, that Jesus Christ has made us partakers of the divine Nature; among the *Physicians*, it signifies sometimes the privities, and sometimes the seed of men or women.

The Law of Nature, among the *Moralists* are the general and universal laws that every man is obligated to act by, or agreeable to; and this they say, every one endued with reason has implanted in him, and consequently knows, so that there can be no excuse for acting contrarily; but this is very strongly opposed by others.

NAVAL (A.) something belonging to the shipping or sea-affairs.

NAVAL CROWN (S.) among the *Romans*, was one made up with gold or silver in the form of ships beaks, which they presented to those who in an expedition at sea first entered or boarded the enemy's ship, by way of encouragement or excitement to act gallantly upon all such occasions.

NAVE (S.) among the *Wheelwrights*, is that thick part in the center of a cart or coach-wheel, into which one end of the spokes is fixed, and thro' which the axle-tree passes; in *Architecture*, the body of a church, or the open part where the people assemble and are disposed, reaching from the rail or baluster of the choir to the principal door.

NAVEL (S.) that open part of the belly commonly called the center of a human body, it being affirmed by the *Statuaries*, &c. that if a well-proportioned man lies down on his back, and stretches out his hands and legs, and one foot of a pair of compasses be set on his *navel*, the other will sweep the extremities of his toes and fingers.

NAVEL GALL (S.) in *Farricry*, is a bruise on a horse's back, or a pinch of the saddle behind.

NAVEL TIMBERS (S.) among the *Ship-Builders*, are sometimes what are called the buttocks, and sometimes the ribs.

NAUGHT or **NAUGHTY** (A.) bad, spoiled, good for nothing, wicked, lewd, dissolute, &c.

NAUGHTINESS (S.) wickedness, or criminalness of any kind, but particularly applied to whoredom.

NAVIGABLE (A.) any river or sea that is sailed or rowed on, or such waters where large ships, especially such as are employed in trade and merchandize, may safely come and go with their loadings or cargoes.

NAVIGABLENESS (S.) the condition or nature of any waters, whether rivers or seas, that makes them proper for shipping to sail and ride in.

NAVIGATE (V.) to sail, guide, or direct a ship in the water.

NAVIGATION (S.) is a compound branch of practical mathematicks, that applies arithmetick, geometry, and astronomy, to the conducting of a ship from one port, kingdom, or place to another, the nearest, safest, and best way in the shortest time, by computing the several courses steered, and allowing for currents and other hindrances, and frequently observing the latitude of the several places they successively are in, to direct their course.

NAVIGATOR (S.) a sailor, or one skilled in the art of navigation.

NAVIRE (S.) an order of knighthood, sometimes called the *Ultramarine* order, or the order of the double crescent, instituted by St.

Lewis in 1269, to encourage the lords of *France* to undertake the expedition to the *Holy Land*; the collar of this order was interlaced with crescents, and double crescents, with a ship hanging at it; it was also granted to these knights by way of additional honour, to bear in their arms a ship argent in chief, with the flags of *France* in a field Or; the first who received this order was St. *Lewis*, and his three sons, and several other lords that accompanied him in that voyage; but this was but of short duration in *France*, but was afterwards very illustrious in the kingdom of *Naples* and *Sicily*, it becoming the order of *Charles* of *France*, earl of *Anjou*, brother of king *Lewis*, and of the kings of *Naples* his successors, who restored it under the name of the order of the crescent in 1448.

NAUMA'CHIA (S.) a large spacious place at *Rome*, hollow, in the form of a basin, which might be filled with water at pleasure, surrounded with buildings to accommodate the spectators that came there to see the ludicrous naval combats that were there exhibited.

NAU'MACHY (S.) a sea-fight, or the representation of one.

NAUSEA (S.) in *Physick*, a habit or disposition of the body that occasions a loathing of food, and a disposition or inclination to vomit, which happens upon many occasions, and in many different diseases.

NAUSEATE (V.) to hath, abhor, detest, dislike, to be ready-disposed or inclined to vomit.

NAUSEOUS (A.) disagreeable, unpleasant, loathsome, something that goes against one's stomach.

NAUSEOUSNESS (S.) unpleasantness, disagreeableness, loathsomeness, something that occasions a person to vomit. &c.

NAUTICAL or **NAUTICK** (A.) something belonging or appertaining to sea-affairs.

NAUTICAL CHART (S.) is the same with *Sea Chart*, and these are commonly of two kinds, viz. the common chart, in which the degrees of latitude are all made equal, or *Mercator's* chart, in which the degrees of latitude increase towards both the poles in the same proportion as they decrease upon the globe.

NAUTICAL COMPASS (S.) a compass or card on which the 32 points of the wind are described, in the center of which a small pin is erected perpendicularly, and upon that a small needle, &c. is hung, so as to play about easily, which being touched with a load-stone always points north and south, allowance being made for its variation in particular places or parts of the world.

NAUTILUS (S.) a petrified shell found in some parts of the earth, which in all other respects is like those shells found in rivers or seas.

NAVY (S.) is sometimes understood of the whole

whole maritime force or power of any nation or kingdom; and sometimes it means only so many ships as are in company together for some warlike expedition.

NAY (Part.) no, it is not so, I will not, &c.

NAZARITE or **NAZAREAN** (S.) this word sometimes signifies barely one that was born at *Nazareth*, a city in *Judea*; sometimes it is a word of contempt and derision for Jesus Christ, or one of his followers; sometimes for a sect of hereticks that were called by this name; and sometimes for a religious order among the *Jews*, who obliged themselves by a vow to observe the rules of the *Nazarene*, sometimes for their whole life, as *Samson* and *John the Baptist*; and sometimes for a time only; lastly, the name *Nazarene*, in some passages of scripture, denotes a man of particular distinction and great dignity in the court of some prince; among the ancient *Jews*, the *Nazarene* consisted in making a vow to abstain from wine, and all other intoxicating liquors; to let their hair grow without cutting or shaving, not to enter into any house that was polluted by having a dead corpse in it, nor to be present at any funeral; and if any one died accidentally in their presence, they began the whole ceremony of their consecration and *Nazarene* abstinence; this ceremony generally lasted eight days, and sometimes a month; when the time of the *Nazarene* was accomplished, the priest brought the person to the door of the temple, who offered there to the Lord a he-lamb for a burnt-offering, a she-lamb for an expiatory sacrifice, and a ram for a peace-offering; they offered likewise loaves and cakes with wine necessary for the libations; this done, the priest or some other shaved the head of the *Nazarene* at the door of the tabernacle, and burnt his hair, throwing it upon the fire of the altar; then the priest put into the hands of the *Nazarene* the shoulder of the ram roasted, with a loaf and a cake, which he returning again to the priest, he offered them to the Lord, lifting them up in the presence of the *Nazarene*; the perpetual *Nazarenes* were consecrated in their infancy by their parents, and continued all their lives without drinking wine, or cutting their hair.

NEAL (V.) to put metal into the fire, and after it is thoroughly heated, to let it cool of itself, without quenching it in water, oil, &c. in order to soften or take down the temper thereof, and thereby make it workable by the file, &c. which before it was unfit for; and when applied to the baking of glass, or other curiosities, in order to fix or strike the colours, wherewith it is painted thorough, it is then said to be annealed.

Neel'd To, in Navigation, is spoke of the floor, strand, or bank of a sea that is very deep without any gradual sloping, or regular shallowness.

NEAPES or **NEAP-TIDE** (S.) when the moon is in the midst of the second and last quarter, the tides are falling, lower, and weaker than in the spring-tides, when they are strongest, quickest, and highest; in neap-tides the waters are never so high or so low as in spring-tides; the lowest neap-tide is four days before the full or change of the moon; when a ship has not water enough to bring her off the ground, or go out of a dock, it is then called *dead neap*, and the ship is said to be becalmed.

NEAR (A.) close or nigh to, hard by, a little way off, or distant.

No NEAR (V.) among the *Sailors*, is the commanding, ordering, or directing the steersman, or him that sits at the helm, to let the ship fall or go to the leeward.

NEARNESS (S.) closeness of situation, proximity of place or blood.

NEAT (S.) a beast, or one of the larger eatable cattle, called oxen, cows, heifers, steers, &c.

NEAT (A.) cleanly, tight, nice, curious, delicate, beautiful, but not gaudy; also pure, unmixed, &c.

NEATH (S.) in *Glamorgan-shire*, *South-Wales*, a pretty good town, seated by a river of the same name, over which there is a large bridge, up to which small vessels come for their lading of coals, which are got here in great plenty; it is governed by a port-reeve, annually sworn by the deputy-constable of the castle of *Neath*; it has a good market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 148 computed, and 168 measured miles.

NEAT-HERD (S.) a countryman or other person that makes it his business to dress, feed, and look after cows, heifers, steers, &c.

NEAT'S LEATHER (S.) leather made of an ox's, cow's, &c. hide.

NEATNESS (S.) cleanliness, tightness, or housewifery in cloaths, linen, a person's house and goods, &c. also the purity, perfection, and unmixedness of any commodity; also the compleatness or good workmanship that is bestowed upon any thing.

NEAT-WEIGHT or **NETT-WEIGHT** (S.) the weight of such goods as are wrapped or put up in cloths, casks, &c. that are bought by weight after a proper deduction or allowance has been made for the wrapper, cask, &c.

NEB (S.) a bird's bill or beak; also the slit or point of a pen with which a person writes, &c.

NE'BULOUS (A.) cloudy, misty, foggy, thick, dark, hazy, &c.

NE'BULOUS STARS (S.) are certain fixed stars of a dull, pale, and obscure light, thus called, because they look cloudily, or rather because they are said to generate clouds, and setting with the sun, render the air troubled and dusky; and according to *Astronomical Observations*, are said to afflict a native with blind-

blindness or dimness, being joined with the luminaries.

NECESSARIES (S.) all manner of conveniences of food, raiment, house-furniture, tools, &c. that are proper for the doing any thing.

NECESSARINESS (S.) convenience, needfulness, unavoidableness, &c.

NECESSARY (A.) convenient, useful, proper, fit; also needful, that cannot be let alone, or done without, unavoidable.

NECESSITATE (V.) to force, compel, constrain, or oblige to do, perform, or forbear any thing.

NECESSITOUS (A.) poor, needy, indigent, that wants the charitable assistance of others.

NECESSITOUSNESS (S.) the condition or state of those that want the charitable assistance of others, poverty, want, indigence, &c.

NECESSITY (S.) this word has various significations; sometimes it means an irresistible cause or power, by which any thing absolutely is; sometimes it means only a want of proper comforts and conveniences, &c. also a goddess worshipped by the heathens for the most absolute and sovereign divinity, to which even *Jupiter* himself was subservient.

NECK (S.) that part of a human or animal body between the trunk of the body and the head; all the creatures have necks, but such as have no lungs or voice, as fishes, snakes, &c.

NECK-VERSE (S.) a favour formerly indulged to the clergy only, but now to the laity also, to mitigate the rigour of the letter of the law, as in *Manlaughter*, &c. reading a verse out of an old *Latin* manuscript psalter (though the book now used by the ordinary is the same, printed in an old *English* character) saves the criminal's life; nay, now even the women (by a late act of parliament) have, in a manner, the benefit of their clergy, though not so much as put to read, for in such cases where the men are allowed it, the women are of course lizzed, or burnt in the fist, without running the risque of a halter by not reading.

NECROLOGY (S.) the roll or register which was anciently kept in churches, monasteries, &c. in which were inserted the names of the benefactors, the time of their death, and also the days of their commemoration, &c.

NECROMANCER (S.) a conjurer, wizard, cunning man, or pretender to raise spirits, ghosts, &c.

NECROMANCY (S.) the real or pretended art of calling up the manes of the dead for consultation; the *Pagans* imagined that none but those who were snatched away before their time, or such as killed themselves, were subject to the mysteries of this art, because they supposed the souls of such persons were lodged, as it were, upon the confines of this world, having not reached to the farther part of the shades below, where they sup-

posed no spirits were settled, excepting those that died after manhood, parted naturally with their bodies, and had the solemnity of a regular funeral; the practitioners sometimes made use of the veins of a dead man; sometimes they poured warm blood upon the corpse, to procure an answer; they were supposed likewise to have communication with spirits or devils, who told them what answer to make to their enquirers, &c. this art is also applied to enchantments of all sorts and kinds, whereby they pretended to cause or cure diseases, &c. without natural means, and many other strange delusions, both of the practitioners, and their admirers or followers.

NECROMANTICK (A.) something that belongs or appertains to necromancy.

NECTAR (S.) the drink of the gods, according to the fictions of the poets, which had the property not only of being exceeding pleasant and agreeable to the drinker, but also rendered a mortal immortal, &c. in common Speech, it signifies any pleasant or agreeable liquor whatever; with the *Physicians*, it is a medicinal drink, but of a most delicious smell, taste, and colour.

NECTARIN (S.) a pome or fruit of the peach kind, but without down on the skin.

NEED or **NEEDINESS** (S.) want, poverty, distress, that lacks the assistance of another.

NEEDFUL (A.) necessary, convenient, useful, proper.

NEEDHAM (S.) in *Suffolk*, a poor town, consisting of one wide and long street, filled with very mean houses; it has a small market weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 61 computed, and 71 measured miles.

NEEDLE (S.) a small instrument used in sewing; and according to the application, it is differently denominated; as, a *stitching-needle*, a *sticking-needle*, a *packing-needle*, &c. with the *Mariners*, it is that small piece of iron-wire that is touched with the load-stone, and then put upon the fly of the compass, where, if at liberty, it always points northward.

NEEDLESS (A.) unnecessary, altogether useless, any thing for which there is no occasion, call, or demand.

NEFA'NDUS (A.) horrible, terrible, blasphemous, outrageously wicked, not to be spoken of or mentioned.

NEFA'RIOUS (A.) exceedingly abominable, or notoriously wicked.

NEGATION (S.) a denying, gainsaying, or opposing.

NEGATIVE (S.) a proposition that denies something that another affirms; in *Algebra*, those quantities that have the diminishing or subtracting sign set before them, are called *negative* quantities.

NEG'NOTH (S.) this term is read before some of the psalms, where it means, stringed instru-

Instruments of musick to be played on with the fingers, or by women.

NEGLECT (V.) to slight, to omit the regular doing of a thing or business, in time or order; also to wilfully let alone the doing of any thing; also to desist from performing the duty or office of love and friendship to a person, according to the obligations and promises any one is under.

NEGLECT (S.) an omission or forbearance of doing what ought to have been done, carelessness, disregard, thoughtlessness.

NEGLECT (S.) wilful omission, remissness, acting without regard or proper care.

NEGLECT (A.) remiss, careless, forgetful, heedless.

NEGOTIATE (V.) to transact, manage, or do business, either for one's self or another; to traffick, deal, or trade.

NEGOTIATION (S.) the management of any publick affair or business, whether trade or otherwise; also the act, treaty, or thing itself.

NEGOTIATOR (S.) a transactor or manager of any sort of business, but especially publick affairs or trade.

NEGROES (S.) a people of *Africa*, whose country, called *Nigritia*, lies along the river *Niger*, on both sides of it, between *Zaara* and *Gumee*; the first of which bounds it on the north, and the latter to the south, having the *Atlantick* ocean on the west; it contains 14 kingdoms; the inhabitants next the sea-coast are somewhat civilized, by their commerce with the *Portuguese*, and many of them have embraced Christianity, but those who dwell up higher in the country are savage and brutal; they are continually engaged in wars against each other; all the persons they take, whether men, women, or children, they sell to other *Africans*, or to the *Arabians* or *Portuguese* for slaves; they sow neither wheat nor barley, but millet only, their chief food being a root called guarnes, and a sort of chestnuts called gures; they have also praise of an extraordinary bigness, and of divers colours, and great bears of a bright red colour; the overflowings of the river *Niger* occasion many lakes, which are surrounded with woods filled with elephants; there are no vines, and consequently no wine, but what they get from a certain sort of palm-trees, by chopping or cutting incisions into the trunk with a hatchet, from which there distils a juice, which at first is very sweet, and in three or four days becomes pretty strong, but will not keep above a fortnight before it turns sour; the people are black, with short woolly hair upon their head, and are vulgarly called *Black-Moors*; those who are captives are sold one to another, and are transported into the *English*, *Dutch*, *French*, and *Spanish* colonies, to sig in the mines, and do all manner of slavish drudgery.

NEIF or NAF (S.) an old *Lev* Term for a woman or female slave.

NEIGH (V.) to whinny or make a noise like a horse in scent of a mare.

NEIGHBOUR (S.) a person that lives in the same street or court, an intimate friend or acquaintance, one that stands or is near another; and so *Scripture*, it is a general term for all mankind.

NEIGHBOURHOOD (S.) sometimes signifies the whole body of people that live in one court or street; and sometimes the extent, ground, or houses contained in a street, court, lane, or other place near at hand.

NEIGHBOURLINESS (S.) friendliness, kindness, good-natured actions and behaviour.

NEIGHBOURLY (A.) friendly, kind, good-natured, &c.

NEIGHING (S.) the making a noise, or crying out like a horse.

NEITHER (Part.) none of the two, not this or that.

NEKIR or NEKER (S.) according to the *Mahometan* doctrine, is the name of one of the angels inquisitors, who come to examine the dead in their sepulchres, they believing that both body and soul remain in the grave until the day of judgment, and that immediately after the burial, the angel *Munaker*, with a heavy mace, accompanied with another called *Nekir*, present themselves to the dead, and ask them, who is their God? who is their prophet? what is their belief and devotion? If they be true *Mahometans*, and profess the same, then they are permitted to rest in quiet, and see what is done in heaven through a little window; but those who are not, look upon the angel to be God, because of his extraordinary bulk, and therefore adore him; whereupon he gives them a blow with the mace, and shuts them up within their sepulchres, so that they see nothing that passes.

NEMEAN GAMES (S.) certain solemn sports, exercises, or games, instituted in honour of *Hercules*, which consisted of horse-races, foot-races, fighting with whirling-bats, quoiting, wrestling, darts, &c. the reward to the conqueror or most expert, was at first a crown made of olive-branches, but afterwards of smaltage.

NE'MESIS (S.) a heathenish goddess, reported by some to be the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Necessity*; by others, of the *Ocean* and the *Nights*, who had the charge of punishing those crimes, which human justice left unpunished; she was also called *Adrasia* and *Rhamusia*.

NE'MINE CONTRADICENTE (Part.) a phrase introduced in the court of parliament, and other places, to signify the unanimity of all the persons present, not one dissenting from, or disagreeing to the proposition laid down.

NEOMEN'IA (S.) the new-moon, or the beginning of the lunar month, which day the *Jews* constantly observed as a great festival; the

the determination or publication of this was vested wholly in the sanhedrim, who sent two men to watch and discover the appearing of the new-moon, which being done, they reported it to them, who thereupon caused publication to be made, the new-moon was that day begun; but since the destruction of the temple, they have every year an almanack or ephemeris printed, to inform them of the new and full moons, the four seasons of the year, their several festivals, &c.

NEOPHYTE (S.) in the *Primitive Church*, signified one who had lately quitted *Judaism* and *Paganism*, and embraced the gospel; from whence it was also applied to any person on his entering upon the priestly office, or to a new professor of any art or science whatever; it properly signifies new-set plants, or those that were not come to perfection of growth, &c.

NEOTERICK (A.) any thing new or modern.

St. NEOT's (S.) in *Huntingdonshire*, commonly called *St. Neot's*, a free, well-built town, whose market is weekly, well stored with corn and provisions, on Thursdays; it is situated on the river *Ouse*, over which there is a fine stone bridge, which makes it very commodious to the whole county; coals being brought here by water, are from hence conveyed to all the adjoining parts of the county; the church is a large, strong, handsome building, but the steeple is esteemed a masterpiece of art and skill; distant from *London* 47 computed, and 52 measured miles.

NEPENTHES (S.) there is scarce any thing more talked of, and less known, than *Homer's Nepenthes*; some say it is the plant *Helenium*, which they say *Helen* made use of to divert the melancholy of those who entertained her; *Pliny* attributes this quality to it when infused in wine; some imagine that it is only a poetical fiction, and means no more than that *Helen*, by the prudence of her behaviour, pleasantness of her conversation, and beauty of her person, diverted and pleased all who saw and heard her; others imagine that it was bugloss, fission, or some other real plant, whose natural virtues were exceedingly magnified by the fruitful imagination of the poet; it is reported that *Arce*, called by the *Arabians*, *Fausel*, inspires the mind with an extravagant gaiety, even to madness, for which reason the free and popular use of it is forbid in the *Mogul's* country: The plant utroa, famous in *America*, produces a grain or seed like that of melons, which being infused in wine, makes people foolishly merry, and laugh violently a great while together; other plants have the power of stupefaction to such a degree, as to render persons insensible of feeling blows, cuts, wounds, bruises, &c. for a time; so that any of these extraordinary herbs, plants, or seeds, may be called *nepenthes*; and in a *physical Sense*, laudanum.

opium, &c. that give ease, assuage pain, relieve grief, &c. are so called.

NEPHALIA (S.) feasts or sacrifices of sobriety used among the *Greeks*, in which they offered mead instead of wine; the *Athenians* offered these sacrifices to the sun and moon, to the nymphs, to *Aurora*, and to *Venus*, and burnt all sorts of woods, but those of the vine, fig-tree, and mulberry-tree, because they were esteemed symbols of drunkenness.

NE'PHELÆ (S.) small white spots upon the eyes; also little clouds or films that swim in the middle of urine; also little white spots that are upon the surface of the nail of a man's hand.

NE'PHEW (S.) the son of a brother or sister.

NEPHRITICK (A.) troubled with, or belonging to a pain in the reins.

NEPHRITICKS (S.) medicines good for or against the gravel, stone, or any pain or disorder in the kidneys, reins, bladder, &c.

NE'POTISM (S.) the power, authority, or sway that the nephews, bastards, or other relations of the popa have in the government of *Rome*, and all places dependent thereon.

NEPTUNA'LIA (S.) festiva's celebrated by the *Romans* in the month of *July*, in honour of *Neptune*.

NEPTUNE (S.) among the old *Heathens*, was the pretended god of the sea, said to be the son of *Saturn* and *Ops*, brother to *Jupiter* and *Pluto*, and husband to *Amphitrite*; it is fabled of him, that being driven out of heaven for conspiring against *Jupiter*, he built the walls of *Troy*, and that in a contest he had with *Minerva*, about giving a name to the city of *Athena*, striking the ground with his trident in his anger, a horse came forth, for which reason that creature was offered to him in sacrifice; the *Romans* instituted the *Cercerian* games in honour of him, which consisted chiefly in horse-races; others say, that *Neptune* was a pirate, who in his lifetime was so formidable at sea, that after his death the *Greeks* thought him to be the god of that element, and that he could raise storms, &c. at his pleasure; the *Painters* represent him clad in a blue or sea-green mantle trimmed with silver, with long, hoary hair, riding in a blue chariot, drawn by monstrous fishes, or else riding on the back of a dolphin, holding a silver trident in his hand.

NEREIDS (S.) fifty imaginary deities that were supposed to inhabit the sea, said to be the sons of *Neptune* by the nymph *Deris*, whose names and genealogies are described by *Hesiod* the *Greek* poet.

NERGAL (S.) a *Samaritan* idol, represented in the form of a cock, commonly carved in wood; this is said to represent the sun, and therefore they continually kept a fire burning before it.

NERVE (S.) a fibrous, round, long, white, porous

porous substance, which conveys the animal spirits, to make the parts of the body moveable and sensible; these are called by different names, according to their situation or place where they grow, and office they perform; some surgeons, though very untruly, imagine a nerve, tendon, and ligament to be one and the same thing.

NERVOSE or **NERVOUS** (A.) one that has large nerves, and consequently very strong; and sometimes applied to a fine, strong, and convincing piece or way of reasoning, either by words or writing.

NEST (S.) is commonly a bed or place that birds build or make to lay their eggs, and hatch and bring up their young ones in; but universally it signifies any lurking or hiding-hole, any place of retirement, ease, and safety.

NEST-EGG (S.) a reserve or store of money, &c. laid up against some extraordinary time or accident.

NESTLING (S.) a young unfledged bird, one that cannot well subsist out of the nest, or provide for itself; also an uneasiness or troublesome expression of the dissatisfaction of the mind, by removing from place to place, talking to a person's self, &c.

NEST OF DRAWERS (S.) vulgarly called a *Chest of Drawers*, is an assemblage of drawers in a frame or chest, consisting of various numbers and sizes, according to the occasion and use they are applied to.

NESTORIAN (S.) a particular sect of Christians, the followers of *Nestorius*, some time bishop of *Constantinople*, who by the general strain of church historians, is represented as a heretic, for maintaining that though the *Virgin Mary* was the mother of *Jesus Christ* as a man, yet she was not the mother of God, for that no human creature could participate that to another which she had not herself; that God was united to Christ under one person, but remained as distinct in nature and essence, as though he had never been united at all; that such union made no alteration in the human nature, but that he was subject to the same passions of love and hatred, pleasure and pain, &c. as other men have, only they were better regulated, and more properly applied than in ordinary men; the generality of Christians in the *Levant* go under this name; they administer the sacrament with leavened bread, and in both kinds, permit their priests to marry, and use neither confirmation nor auricular confession, &c.

NET (S.) an open instrument wove or knit for various purposes, but in a particular manner for catching of fish and birds.

NETHER (A.) a term of comparison, where, when one thing is compared to another, this is the nearest to the person or place then in consideration.

NETHERLANDS (S.) the *Lower Germany*,

or that part next the sea, so called, upon account of its situation; the *Latins* call it *Belgium*; it was formerly a part of *Gallia Belgica*; it lies between *France*, *Lovain*, *Germany*, and the ocean; it is divided into 17 provinces, four of which are dukedoms, viz. *Brabant*, *Limbourg*, *Luxembourg*, and *Guelderland*; seven are earldoms, viz. *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Hainault*, *Holland*, *Zeland*, *Namur*, and *Zutphen*; one marquise, *Antwerp*; and five baronies, viz. *Wist-Brabant*, *Mechlin*, *Utrecht*, *Oost-Isstel*, and *Groningen*; which were formerly governed by distinct lords or princes, but were all united under *Philip the Good*, duke of *Burgundy*, who left them to his son *Charles the Hardy*, who being killed at *Nancy* in 1477, the 17 provinces fell to his only daughter, *Mary of Burgundy*, who by marriage with the emperor *Maximilian I.* carried them into the house of *Austria*; the kings of *France* pretended a right to *Artois*, *Flanders*, &c. In the reign of *Philip II.* of *Spain*, *William of Nassau*, prince of *Orange*, and several other discontented noblemen, gave beginning to those disturbances which terminated in the loss of *Holland*, and those other countries now called the *United Provinces*, occasioned by the dread of the inquisition, the insupportable rigour of the duke of *Alva's* government, and the *Spaniards* encroaching violently upon the liberties and privileges of the country.

NETHERMOST (A.) the lowest or nearest of several things in comparison.

NETTINGS (S.) in a *Ship*, are those small ropes which are seized together with rope-yarn, in the form of a net, with meshes, and are generally used in the waist only; in merchant-ships it is chiefly used, having a sail laid over it, to shadow the men, and for a close fight.

NETTING-SAILS (S.) those sails that are laid over the nettings.

NETTLE (V.) to make a person uneasy, vexed, or displeased, to set him in a ferment.

NETTLE (S.) an herb or plant that has the property of stinging, or raising little pustules in the skin, by only slightly touching it.

NEVER (Part.) at no time, either past or to come.

NEVER MORE (Part.) at no time again, hereafter, or to come.

NEUROGRAPHY (S.) the art or knowledge of describing the nerves, setting forth their construction, situation, use, disorders, and cure.

NEUROLOGY (S.) an exact and accurate description or treatise of the nerves in the human body, such as those wrote by *Dr. Willis* and *Raymond Vieussien*.

NEUROTICKS (S.) medicines proper for, or against the diseases of the nerves.

NEUTER (S.) a person that neither favours or espouses one side or party more than the other,

other, where there is contention, dispute, or controversy.

To be *neutral*, to take the side of neither party, to be impartial, and to judge fairly and equitably on both sides, where two parties are at variance.

NEUTERS (S.) in *Grammar*, are certain words, especially in the *Latin* tongue, that are neither of the masculine or feminine gender, but have something peculiar to them, having the nominative, accusative, and vocative cases alike in both numbers, and ending in a in the plural numbers of all declensions.

NEUTRAL (A.) that takes no advantage of the quarrels of two others, but remains unconcerned and unbiassed, without giving assistance to either; with *Chymists*, those salts that partake both of an acid and alkalous nature, are called *neutral* salts.

NEUTRALITY or **NEUTRALNESS** (S.) the condition of a common friend to two contending parties, who sides with neither, but is ready to judge between both, and compose their differences.

NEW (A.) a thing just made, never used or worn, something that has not happened before, &c.

NEWARK (S.) in *Nottinghamshire*, is a very handsome, well-built town, situate on the *Trent*, over which it hath a good bridge; it returns two members to parliament; its noble market-place, and fine spire, make it noted, and its considerable trade makes it rich; it was first incorporated by *Edward VI.* but king *Charles II.* renewed that charter, and added many privileges to that; now it is governed by a mayor and 12 aldermen, &c. it hath a great weekly market on Wednesday; distant from *London* 95 computed, and 118 measured miles.

NEWBERRY or **NEWBURY** (S.) in *Berkshire*, was formerly very famous for the woollen-manufacture in broad cloths, but that branch of trade is removed more westward, and instead thereof, the making of stuffs, called druggets, principally employ the inhabitants; it is seated in a very fruitful plain, and watered by the *Kenet*; the streets, which are many, are spacious, and particularly the market-place, where is a very handsome *Guild-Hall*; it is a corporation, governed by a mayor, high-steward, recorder, aldermen, and capital burgesses; its market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 47 computed, and 57 measured miles.

NEW-BORN (A.) just brought into the world, to light, or life; just thought, spoke, or acted, &c.

NEWBOROUGH (S.) in the *Isle of Anglesea*, over-against *Caernarvon* in *North-Wales*, a small town, governed by a mayor, &c. its market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 190 computed, and 227 measured miles.

NEW-CASTLE (S.) upon *Tyne*, in *Northumberland*, over which is a stately stone bridge of seven large arches, that parts the counties of *Durham* and *Northumberland*, and upon which is a street of houses like *London-Bridge*; of late years both the trade (especially in coals) and the people of this town, are vastly increased; it is a borough, which is a town and county of itself, and is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, &c. sends two members to parliament, and has two large markets weekly on Tuesday and Saturday; it has a fine *Exchange* for the merchants, &c. a noble key for landing and shipping goods, and a sumptuous house for the mayor; it has seven churches, and many meeting-houses; it is a place of great strength, being surrounded with a very strong stone wall, in which are seven fine gates; distant from *London* 212 computed, and 276 measured miles.

NEW-CASTLE (S.) in *Caermarthenshire*, *South Wales*, an insufferable good town upon the *Tivy*, whose market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 160 computed, and 209 measured miles.

NEW-CASTLE or **NEW-CASTLE UNDER-LINE** (S.) in *Staffordshire*, a borough-town, whose streets are large, broad, and paved, but most part of the buildings are low and thatched; it is governed by a mayor, two justices, two bailiffs, 24 common-councilmen, &c. with the privilege of holding pleas for actions under 40*l.* sends two members to parliament, and has a good market weekly on Monday for common traffick, and once a Fortnight a great beast market on the same day; the cloathing trade flourishes here, and the town is surrounded with coal-pits; distant from *London* 116 computed, and 148 measured miles.

NEW'EL or **NU'EL** (S.) with the *Architects*, is the upright post that a pair of winding-stairs turn about, or that part of a stair-case that supports the steps; and sometimes it is only a cylinder of wood or stone that bears on the ground, and is formed by the end of the steps of a winding pair of stairs; and sometime it signifies those pieces of wood that are placed perpendicularly, receiving the tenons of the steps of the wooden stairs into the mortices, and in which are also fitted the shafts and rests of the stair-case, and the flights of each story.

NEW'ENT (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, a considerable town, whose market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 89 computed, and 104 measured miles.

NEW-FANGLED (A.) variable, changeable, one desirous of new-fashions, and often changing opinion.

NEW'LY (Part.) lately, a little while since, &c.

NEW-MARKET (S.) is both in *Cambridgeshire* and *Suffolk*, a handsome built town, consisting of one long street, the south-side of

which is in *Cambridgeshire*, and the north-side in *Suffolk*; it is principally noted for the horse-races that are run here annually; it has a good market weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 54 computed, and 62 measured miles.

NEWNESS (S.) sometimes signifies freshness or goodness, as in fish; sometimes that a thing is but lately done; and sometimes that it is an uncommon or not universal thing, subject, or concern.

NEWNHAM (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, an ancient town, consisting of one street of old houses; it is governed by a mayor; distant from *London* 90 computed, and 107 measured miles.

NEWPORT (S.) in the *Isle of Wight*, *Hampshire*, is a large, populous, borough-town, seated on the river *Covent*, which is navigable for barges and small vessels up to the key; it was incorporated by king *James I.* and is governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, and common-council; sends two members to parliament, and has two good markets weekly on Wednesday and Saturday, stored with plenty of all sorts of provisions; distant from *London* 72 computed, and 85 measured miles.

NEWPORT (S.) in *Pembrokeshire*, *South-Wales*, a large, ill-built, poor town, meanly inhabited, seated on the river *Novern*, has a good harbour, and is pretty much frequented by passengers to and from *Ireland*, which is its principal support; it is governed by a port-reeve and a bailiff; it has a good market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 166 computed, and 200 measured miles.

NEWPORT (S.) in *Monmouthshire*, is a pretty good town on the river *Uk*, over which is a good stone bridge; it has a good haven of its own name, which occasions many vessels to come here, whereby a considerable business is carried on; it has a good market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 116 computed, and 121 measured miles.

NEWPORT (S.) in *Shropshire*, a very good town, that has a well-stored market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 112 computed, and 134 measured miles.

NEWPORT (S.) in *Cornewall*; though there are no ancient records to prove this place was ever incorporated, or so much as stiled a borough, it being only a village adjoining to *Launceston*, and has no distinct market, yet being part of the king's demesnes, it challenged a right to return members to parliament the 6th of *Edward VI.* and sending their burgesses, they were admitted, and have exercised this privilege ever since; they yearly choose two persons, called vianders, at the lord's court, who are the officers that order their elections, and return their representatives, who are chose by all the inhabitants who pay foot and lot, or have burgage-

tenure; distant from *London* 175 computed, and 209 measured miles.

NEWPORT-PA'GNEL or **NEWPORT-PA'NNEL** (S.) in *Buckinghamshire*, is a large, well-built, populous town, seated on the river *Ouse*, over which it has two large stone bridges; its market is weekly on Saturday; the manufacture of bone-lace is vigorously carried on here, and in the neighbouring villages; distant from *London* 44 computed, and 54 measured miles.

NEWS (S.) an information or intelligence about those affairs that a person did not know before.

NEWTON or **NEW-TOWN** (S.) in *Montgomeryshire*, *North-Wales*, seated on the *Severn*, over which it has a good bridge; it has a tolerable market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 141 computed, and 187 measured miles.

NEWTON-ABBOT (S.) a good town in *Derbyshire*, whose market is weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 152 computed, and 187 measured miles.

NEW-YEAR'S-GIFT (S.) presents made upon the first day of the year, among the *Latins* called *Strenæ*; the original of this custom is attributed to the reign of *Romulus* and *Tatius*, king of the *Sabines*, who governed jointly in *Rome*, in the 7th year of the town; here it is said, that *Tatius* having been presented, on the first of *January*, with some boughs out of the forest of the goddess *Strenia*, in token of good luck, began this custom, and called the present *Strenæ*; the *Romans* made this an holiday, and consecrated it to the honour of *Janus*, offering sacrifices to him, and the people went in throngs to *Mount Tarpeia*, where *Janus* had an altar, clothed with new cloaths, and chose to begin their respective employments or works on this day; they wished one another good luck, and were very careful not to speak any thing ill-natur'd or quarrelsome; the common presents among the meaner sort were dates, figs, and honey, which were usually covered with leaf-gold, and those who were under the protection of great men used to add a piece of money; in the reign of *Augustus*, the populace, gentry, and senators used to send him new-year's-gifts, and if he was not in town, they carried them to the capitol; from the *Romans* this custom went to the *Greeks*, and from the *Heathens* to the *Christians*, who very early came into the practice of making presents to the magistrates; some of the fathers wrote very strenuously against the practice, upon account of the immoralities committed under that cover and protection; but since the governments of the several nations in *Europe* are become Christian, the custom is still retained as a token of friendship, love, and respect.

NEXT (Part.) that which is nearest, or follows in place or order.

NEY-

NEYLAND (S.) in *Suffolk*, a large town in a bottom, with a handsome bridge over the *Stour*; the woollen-manufacture flourished here very much formerly, but now the principal trade is bays, fays, &c. its market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 47 computed, and 54 measured miles.

NIB (S.) sometimes means the point of a pen where the slit is to let the ink out; sometimes the beak of a bird, and sometimes a man or woman's mouth.

NIBBLE (V.) to bite a little at a time, to strive to get at things by degrees, &c.

NICE (A.) curious, delicate, fine, charming; also difficult or hard to please, dainty, tender, squeamish.

NICE'NE (A.) something belonging or appertaining to *Nice*, a city formerly the metropolis of *Byzania* in *Asia Minor*, especially relating to the creed there composed, by the first general council, held there by *Constantine the Great* in his palace, anno 325, against the *Arians*, in which there were 318 bishops from divers parts, who both settled the doctrine of the Trinity, and the time for observing *Easter*.

NICE'NESS (S.) curiousness, exactness, daintiness, squeamishness, &c.

NICETY (S.) a curiosity, rarity, or exquisite piece of workmanship; also a criticism, or scrupulousness of mind.

NICHE (S.) in *Architecture*, is a hollow or cavity made in the wall of a temple, palace, or other building, to set statues in, both for civil remembrance, and religious adoration, and also for curious ornaments; and these niches are sometimes round, sometimes square, &c. it is supposed that *Moloch*, and the other Pagan deities in use among the idolatrous *Jews*, &c. were carried about in niches upon mens shoulders, or upon covered carriages; it was customary in wars, &c. to carry the favourite gods under tents, &c. in imitation whereof, the Papists, to this day, carry the host under a splendid canopy thro' the streets, and frequently at the head of their troops and armies, to draw the eyes and devotions of their deluded proselytes.

NICHILS (S.) in *Law*, are issues or debts which the sheriffs say are worth nothing, upon account of the insolvency, death, or absence of the debtor; it is also a word pretty much used among the vulgar, to signify things that yield, pay, or give nothing.

NICHOLAITANS (S.) a sect who are supposed to have risen in the church during the time of the apostles, and are said to lay the foundation of the *Gnosticks*; they are also said to spring from *Nicholas* one of the seven first deacons, though others excuse him, and say, that upon his giving his wife, who was exceeding handsome, leave to marry any other person she should like, in order to convince his companions he intended to live or keep a vow or profession of continence which

he had made, that certain persons, from this rash zeal, pretended to maintain the legality of living with women in common, and that meats offered to idols were as lawful to eat as any others, that libertinism was a means to bliss, &c. this sect is mentioned in the *Revelations*.

NICK (V.) to come or do any thing just at the proper point of time it was desired; to hit a mark shot at, &c. also to cut notches or dents in a stick.

NICK-IT (V.) to hit the mark, &c. in *Gaming*, especially at hazard, it is to throw the same chance, &c. that the main is, before the thrower is chanced at all.

NICK-NA'ME (S.) an odd, fantastick, sportive name given to a person by way of drolery or derision.

NICK-OF-TIME (S.) the very exact moment that any thing should be done, or is in doing.

NICKUM (S.) a sharper, bite, or cheat of any sort, whether gamester, tradesman, &c.

NICKUM-POOP or **NICK-NINNY** (S.) a stupid, silly, ignorant, foolish fellow; also a fond, uxorious, and lascivious man.

NICOTIANA (S.) what is commonly called tobacco, and much smoked in pipes, and chewed in the mouth, especially by common-soldiers, watermen, seamen, &c. the *Physicians* have given this plant an exceeding great character for its medicinal virtues, in almost all manner of forms; it is chiefly brought from the *West-Indies*, and is one of the principal commodities of that part of the world.

NICTA'RIA (S.) feasts, sacrifices, or banquets, the ancient generals used to offer after their obtaining a victory.

NICTA'TION (S.) a twinkling or winking with the eyes.

NIDGET (S.) a corruption of idiot, a fool, a weak or silly person.

NIECE (S.) the daughter of a brother or sister, a she-cousin.

NIG (S.) the clippings or parings of money.

NIGGARD (S.) a mean, sordid, covetous person, one of no honour or generosity.

NIGGARDLINESS (S.) covetousness, gripingness, over and above, or unwarrantable saviness.

NIGGARDLY or **NIGGARDISH** (A.) after the manner, or like to a niggard, inclining to covetousness, &c.

NIGGING (S.) cutting, clipping, or paring the coin.

NIGGLER (S.) a clipper of the coin; also a worn-out whore-master, or old fumbler, that loves to be familiar and dallying with women.

NIGGLING (S.) endeavouring to converse familiarly with women, though unable to do it effectually.

NIGH (PART.) near, close to, or hard by a person or thing, in time, place, or relation.

NIGHNESS (S.) the condition or situation of being close or near to a person or place, time or thing.

NIGHT (S.) sometimes means all that time the sun is below the horizon, which in some parts of the world is for many months together; whereas under the equator the *night*, in this sense, is always equal to the day; but in other parts of the world, the *nights* are sometimes shorter, and sometimes longer, according to the situation of the place; sometimes *night* means a darkness of the understanding, and sometimes eternal punishment, affliction, distress, death, wickedness, &c. the *Painters* represent *night* clothed in a blue mantle, flowered with golden stars, &c.

NIGHTINGALE (S.) a fine singing-bird, especially in the summer-evenings; also a nick-name for a woman-finger, or any flattering, smooth-tongued person.

NIGHT-MAGISTRATE (S.) a constable or headborough that attends in the watch-house, or goes the rounds with the watchmen in the night-time, to prevent or suppress riots, thefts, murders, or any other disorders against the public peace.

NIGHT-MARE (S.) the same disease which the physicians call *Ephialtes* or *Incubus*; which see.

NIGHT-MEN (S.) those who open and cleanse privies, commonly called tom-turdmens.

NIGHT-RAIL (S.) an ornamental garment made of muslin, or other fine linen, in the shape of a short-cloak without a cape, for a woman to wear in the house.

NIGHT RAVEN (S.) a bird commonly called a screech-owl; also a nick-name for women who influence their husbands in the night-time, to do acts contrary to their inclinations, and oftentimes against their most solemn engagements.

NIGHT-SHADE (S.) a plant of a very quick growth, and spreading nature.

NIGHT-WALKER (S.) any person that goes about late at night, but particularly light or whoresome women, who go about the streets in the dark on purpose to pick up or delude men to comply with their vicious desires; a thief, a rogue, or villain that robs houses or persons in the night-time.

N'NIL (S.) a term of negation used by the philosophers, lawyers, &c. to express either absolutely nothing, or a negation of what was asserted or required.

NILE (S.) a great river in *Africa*, which is branched in many parts, arms or streams, which water many countries or kingdoms; this river is called the *Preserver of the Upper Egypt*, upon account of its overflowing, and the *Father of the Lower Egypt*, upon account of the manure spread over it by the mud that it washes on or upon it; to make it the more remarkable, it overflows commonly in the heat of summer, when other rivers are the lowest, and thereby supplies the natural defi-

ciency of rain in those parts; as soon as the swelling is sufficiently decreased, they leave the land. The *Pagans* imagined their god *Serapis* caused this wonderful overflowing, and therefore when it happened to stop or come but little, or out of course, they used to sacrifice one of their handsomest young women they could find, to him as follows: After having dressed her in very rich apparel, they threw her into the river as a victim, to implore this pretended deity to be propitious. The *Arabian* historians say, this barbarous worship was suppressed by *Omar* the caliph, who threw a letter into the river, the contents whereof were to intreat the true God to order the *Nile* to overflow, if it pleased him.

NILOMETER (S.) a pillar erected in the middle of the river *Nile*, upon which are marked the degrees of the ascent of the water, of which there are several in various parts of the river; it has been observed, that when the *Nile* overflows only 12 cubits of perpendicular height, a famine necessarily follows in *Egypt*, and also if it exceeds 18 cubits; anciently, they kept the measure of its swelling in the temple of *Serapis*, like a sacred relic, till the emperor *Constantine* caused it to be transported into the church of *Alexandria*, upon which the *Pagans* reported, that there would be a famine the year following, and that *Serapis* would punish the affront by withdrawing the waters; but that not coming to pass, they were many of them convinced of their errors, and embraced Christianity.

NIM (V.) to steal or snatch away a cloak, hat, wig, watch, or any thing else suddenly by surprise, or privately.

NIMBIS (S.) the *Antiquaries* term for a circle made round the heads of some emperors upon medals, resembling the glories or circles of light painted or made round the heads of saints, the *Virgin Mary*, Christ, &c.

NIMBLE (A.) swift, quick, ready, agile, &c.

NIMBLENESS (N.) quickness, readiness, agility, swiftness, &c.

NIM-G'IMMER (S.) a cant name for a surgeon, or one that cures the clasp or pox.

NINE (S.) the digit or single number so called, expressed by the character 9 or ix.

NINETEEN (S.) the compound number so called, expressed in characters by 19 or xix.

NINNY or **NINNY-HAMMER** (S.) a filly, foolish, half-witted fellow, a contented cuckold; also a canting, whining beggar.

NIOBE (S.) the daughter of *Tantalus*, and wife to *Amphion* king of *Thebes*, who being puffed up with pride, for her beauty and numerous issue, she arrogantly preferred them to the children of *Latona*; at which she being incensed, caused them to be all killed, whereupon *Niobe*, through excessiveness of grief, became, or was turned into a stone.

NIP (V.) to pinch, or lay hold of with the end

end of the fingers; also to crop or break off flowers, &c. with the fingers ends.

NIP (S.) a pinch, or smart squeeze; also a cheat.

NIP or NIB (S.) the extremity or end of a pen, where the ink comes out of, and with which a person writes.

NIPPERKIN (S.) a small or half-pint pot; also too much wine or strong ale, &c.

NIPPERS (S.) in a *Ship*, are small ropes, sometimes with a little truck at the end, and sometimes a wale-knot, used to hold off the cable from the main-captain, or the gear-captain, when the cable is either so slimy or so large, that they cannot strain it, to hold it off with their hands only; also a common name to a small iron instrument, somewhat shaped like a pair of tongs or pinchers, used upon many occasions to take hold of a thing, and then to pull or strain it, &c.

NIPPING (A.) sharp, pinching; also very severe or cold.

NIPPLE (S.) the teat of a woman's breast, or that part that goes into the child's mouth, and through which it sucks the milk out of the breast.

NISAN (S.) the name of the *Jewish* month answering to our *March*, and which sometimes takes from *February* or *April*, according to the course of the moon; upon the *Israelites* coming out of *Egypt*, it was appointed to be the first month of the year; in the *Church Account*, it was the seventh month of the civil year, and by *Moses* was called *Abib*, but by *Ezra*, at the coming out of the *Babylonish* captivity, *Nisan*, famous for the sacrifice to be offered on the first day, and the feast by us called *Easter*.

NISEY or NIZEY (S.) a fool, coxcomb, or silly, ignorant fellow.

NISROCH or NESROCH (S.) a god of the *Assyrians*, but who or what is not certainly known.

NISUS (S.) in *Physicks*, is that natural inclination, tendency, or endeavour, that is found in one body towards another.

NIT (S.) the egg or young of a louse, bug, &c.

NIT (V.) to scatter, or lay the eggs of lice, bugs, &c. also to sparkle, or brisk up in little particles, whereby the spirituousness or liveliness of wine, cyder, ale, &c. is or may be perceived.

NITRE (S.) now commonly called salt-petre, a salt of a bitterish taste, of which there are three sorts; the first is lixivium taken from the earth, the second grows upon the stone walls, and the third upon rocks; it is impregnated with abundance of spirits out of the air, which renders it volatile; some of it is also found in cellars, and other moist places, occasioned by the condensation of the air in those places; sometimes it is extracted from the urine of animals falling upon the ground or stones, as in *Stables*; the native *nitre* of *Alexandria* and *Naples* is inclining to a rose-

colour, but that of *Puzzalo* is yellowish; the transpurer it is, the purer, and that which contains the least common salt is the best, which is easily tried, by throwing a little upon burning coals, to see whether it consumes wholly, or leaves any visible part behind it; of *nitre* is made sal-prunellæ, aqua-fortis, gunpowder, &c.

Spirit of Nitre, is the strongest aqua-fortis used for dissolving and separating metals.

NITROUS (A.) any thing that is impregnated with, or full of *nitre*.

NO (Part.) a denial, signifying sometimes that a thing or matter is not as has been related, or supposed; and sometimes a positive assertion that I will not do or consent to a matter or thing proposed.

NOBILITATED (A.) made noble, or advanced to the grandeur of a nobleman.

NOBILITY (S.) the rank or station of the great men of any kingdom or nation, honoured with the titles of lords, earls, dukes, &c. among the *Romans*, those were called nobles, that had statues of their ancestors, which, to make them more lively represent the originals, were painted on the face; they used to stand in the courts in a wooden cabinet; as the *Romans* grew more polished, from wood the statues were made in brass, marble, &c. none had the privilege of setting out these statues of their family, but such as were descended from ancestors that had been *magistratus curules*, i. e. such as had appeared upon solemnities, in a chariot with an ivory-chair, which at first were only the ædiles curules, the prætors, censors, and consuls; upon holy-days, the prefixes were set open, and the statues ornamented and exposed to view, and when any of the family died, they were carried before the corpse at the funeral; the figures were dressed according to the quality of the persons represented, and this was done to excite bravery and virtue in their descendants. The *Athenians* divided their people into nobility, farmers and tradesmen; both the *Greeks* and *Romans* indulged the nobles with great privileges, and to distinguish them, the *Greeks* wore the figure of a grasshopper in their hair, and the *Romans* a half-moon upon their shoes; from these the custom of privilege and distinction is descended; it lies in the power of the prince to make him noble by place, name, or authority, who was descended but of poor parents; when applied to the disposition of the mind, means such an one that acts upon honourable, just, and equitable principles, that scorns a mean or a base action, &c. and upon all occasions, shews a mind not to be swayed by corruption, bribery, or any undue influence whatever; this by some is called moral nobility.

NOBLE (A.) great, generous, worthy, or deserving of praise, &c. also the rank or degree of quality that gives names of ho-

N O D

- noor** or distinction to persons, as a lord, duke, &c.
- NO'BLE** (S.) a piece of old *English* coin, supposed worth 6s. 8d. of the now current money; also a peer or nobleman.
- NO'BLEMAN** (S.) a person that bears the title or character of duke, marquis, earl, viscount, or baron.
- NO'BLENESS** (S.) grandeur, or greatness of titles, actions, descent, or behaviour; also a majesticalness of expression, &c.
- NO'BLE PARTS** (S.) in *Anatomy*, are the vital or principal internal parts of the body, such as the heart, brain, and liver.
- NO'CENT** (A.) guilty of some crime or misdemeanor, hurtful, mischievous, &c.
- NOCTAMBULATION** (S.) a disorder that occasions persons to walk or go about in their sleep, during which time they will open doors, windows, &c. go upon the ridges of houses and dangerous precipices, commonly without any hurt or inconvenience, unless interrupted by some unpassable place, or the over-officiousness of some person, and this is frequently done without putting on any other cloaths than such as they lie in bed with.
- NOCTILUC'A** (S.) any body or thing that shines in the night or dark, as all natural phosphorus's, &c. will; also the artificial ones, being certain chymical preparations that exhibit light naturally of themselves, without being exposed to the light or air; there are great variety of these preparations, which are accordingly variously denominated, as the solid, the liquid, the aerial, &c.
- NOCTURNAL** or **NOCTURL'ABE** (S.) a mathematical instrument to find the motion of the north-star about the pole.
- NOCTURNAL-ARCH** (S.) in *Astronomy*, is that space in the heavens which the sun, moon, or stars run through, from their setting to their rising.
- NOCTURNS** or **NOCTURNALS** (S.) the *Roman Catholics* bestow this name upon that part of the church-office or prayers, which they call also matins, which are commonly divided into three parts, portions, or *nocturns*, because they used to be sung or performed only in the night, which is still observed in some cathedrals, where they sing their matins at midnight, in imitation of the primitive Christians, who for fear of persecution, used to meet only in the night, which gave their adversaries an opportunity to load and accuse them with heinous crimes.
- NOD** (V.) to signify, take notice, or intimate something by the motion of the head; also to take a nap, or fall asleep.
- NOD** (S.) a sign, motion, or token made with the head.
- NO'DDY** (S.) a silly, foolish, idle, trifling, ignorant fellow; there is also a play, or game on the cards, called *Knave Noddy*, in which the knave of clubs is the commanding card.

N O M

- NODE** (S.) a knot, noose, or difficulty, from which it is hard to extricate one's self; in *Dialling*, the style or cock, a hole in the circling of the room, or pane of glass in a window, to make a dial on the floor, wall, ceiling, &c. with the *Surgeons*, it is a protuberance, occasioned by a humour in the tendinous parts, proceeding from a fall, blow, or otherwise, which resists if stirred, if pressed upon its side is not diverted, nor can be turned aside.
- NODES** (S.) in *Astronomy*, are the points of intersection, or the orbit of the sun, where the tract or course of the sun, commonly called the ecliptick, and the orbits of the other planets that have latitude, cross or cut one another, so that a point where a planet passes over the ecliptick out of southern into northern latitude, is called its north *node*; and where it descends from north to south, its south *node*, which change their places in the Zodiac like the planets, but contrary to the succession of the signs; yet those of the three superior planets move insensibly, those of the three inferior ones quicker, but those of the moon, are what are chiefly taken notice of, commonly called the *Dragon's Head* and *Tail*.
- NODOSE** or **NO'DOUS** (A.) full of knots, intricacies, difficulties, swellings, or humorous lumps.
- NO'DUS** or **NO'DULUS** (S.) a bag of suitable ingredients proper to some particular disease, put into beer or wine, the tincture whereof the patient is to drink as a remedy or diet-drink.
- NO'GCIN** (S.) a small pail or piggin; also any small measure for ale, &c.
- NOISE** (S.) any great shout, found, squabble, cry, wrangling, strife, or quarrel.
- NOISINESS** (S.) of a disposition inclinable to quarrel, jangle, speak loud, or be very troublesome.
- NOISOME** (A.) stinking, loathsome, nasty, offensive.
- NOISOMNESS** (S.) loathsomeness, offensiveness, stinkingness, nastiness, &c.
- NOKES** (S.) a ninny or fool, a wife-acre, or silly fellow.
- NO'LI ME TANGERE** (S.) in *Medicine*, is a sort of canker in the face, especially above the chin; there arises a tumour or ulcer about the mouth and nose, like an ulcerated canker, which grows slowly at the beginning, like a little pimple; it remains a whole year, and so is less troublesome and dangerous than a canker, which gnaws and eats more in one day, than this distemper does in a month, which is the essential difference between them; there is also a plant called by this name, from a singular property of darting out its seed when ripe, upon the first approach of the hand to touch its pods.
- NO'MADES** (S.) a common name given to several nations or people formerly, who used

to make it their business to feed, breed, and improve cattle, as the *Tartars* and *Arabians* now do.

NOMANCY (S.) a pretended divination or fortune-telling, by the disposition of letters that form a person's name.

NOMARCHY (S.) the ancient division or partition of *Egypt* into particular districts, and the officer that had the care and government of one of these divisions was called a *nomarch*.

NOMAS or **NOMA** (S.) the physician's name for a putrid ulcer, that feeds upon the glandulous parts of the mouth, attended sometimes with a corrosion or corruption of the bones.

NOMBLES (S.) the entrails of a stag or deer.

NOMBRIL POINT (S.) in *Heraldry*, is the next below the fess point, or the center of the escutcheon; supposing it to be divided into two equal parts below the fess, the first division is the *nombril*, and the lower the base.

NOME (S.) in *Algebra*, is any quantity whatever with a sign affixed, either known, or supposed, or by which it is, or may be connected to another; and when connected, the whole is called a binomial, a trinomial, &c.

NOMENCLATOR (S.) among the *old Romans*, was a slave that stood ready to prompt the candidates for offices, places, &c. with the names of the citizens or electors, that they might salute and solicit them by name, which was esteemed a great mark of respect or esteem.

NOMENCLATURE (S.) is a collection of the most useful and necessary words of a language, digested under proper heads, and is the title of a school-book, which the beginners in the *Latin* tongue commonly learn.

NOMINAL (A.) something that is not real, only imaginary or named; also something belonging or relating to a name.

NOMINALS (S.) a sect of disputants, that affirmed universals were only names, and not things; and that to become learned, it is not sufficient to have just and clear ideas of things, but it is likewise required to know the proper names of the genus and species of things, and to express them clearly and precisely.

NOMINATE (V.) to name, propose, offer or appoint a person to discharge an office, or perform a business.

NOMINATION (S.) a naming, proposing, offering, or appointing; in *Law*, it is the power of presenting or appointing a clerk to a patron of a benefice, for him to present him to the ordinary.

NOMINATIVE CASE (S.) in *Grammar*, and in those languages that vary the terminations of their nouns, is that case that names or proposes the subject that the verb signifies the action of, and so necessarily is antecedent in sense and construction; this is properly no

case itself, but rather the spring or fountain from whence the others flow.

NOMOGRAPHER (S.) a writer or collector of the law, whether civil or common.

NOMPARE'IL or **NONPARE'IL** (S.) is any thing that either cannot be matched at all, or at least it is very hard or difficult so to do, upon which account, the *Printers* call a very small-sized letter, which for notes and other nice purposes they use, by this name; and the *Confectioners* have a pleasant confection or sugar-plumb under this name; the *Gardeners* have also a fruit under this name.

NON-ABILITY (S.) in *Law*, is an exception taken against the plaintiff or defendant, upon some cause, why he cannot commence a suit in law, as premunire, outlawry, ex-communication, an alien, &c.

NONAGE (S.) all the time of a person's life, that is under the time the law has appointed for his becoming of age; as in some cases, it is all under 14 years of age, and in other cases, all under 21 years.

NONAGESIMAL DEGREE (S.) an *Astronomical Term* for the ninetieth or highest point or degree in the ecliptic.

NONAGON (S.) a geometrical figure, consisting of nine sides and angles.

NON-APPEARANCE (S.) in *Law*, a default in not appearing in a court of judicature when duly summoned, &c. by which a person may come under severe penalties for contempt, &c.

NONCE (Part.) purposely, designedly, willfully, &c.

NON-CLAIM (S.) in *Law*, is the omitting or neglecting to make a person's claim, or challenge his right within a time properly limited, which will either bar his right, or hinder his entry by descent.

NON COMPOS MENTIS (S.) one that is not sound in mind or memory, of which the law makes four sorts; first, the idiot, who from his nativity is perpetually infirm, or not capable of reasoning or distinguishing rightly; secondly, he that by sickness, grief, or other accident, wholly loseth his memory and understanding; thirdly, a lunatick, or one that has sometimes, and sometimes has not his understanding; and, lastly, he that by his own vicious act, for a time depriveth himself of his memory and understanding, as a drunkard, &c. which last gives no privilege to him or his heirs.

NON-CONFORMIST (S.) one that does not consent to, or comply with, his company; but particularly one that does not comply with the present established church of *England* in her discipline and ceremonies; but this term is seldom or never applied in the *Roman Catholics*, but to *Protestant Dissenters* only, who agree in the general articles of faith.

NON-CONFORMITY (S.) the act of not complying with the established church, &c.

NONCUPATIVE (A.) something that is only

only nominal, or that has no other existence than in words or names; so a will that a person declares by word of mouth upon his death-bed, without causing it to be reduced to writing, is by the lawyers called a *noncupative* will; some have applied this word to articles of faith, declaring that Jesus Christ as man, was God only *noncupatively*, or, not really, but in name only.

NONE (S.) one of the seven canonical hours in the church of *Rome*, which is about three in the afternoon; in the *Primitive Church*, this was the time for breaking their fasts upon fast-days, though some stretched it to night.

NONE (Part.) no one thing or person, not any.

NON-ENTITY (S.) an existence only in imagination, a talking about what has no real being.

NONES (S.) in the *Roman Calendar*, are the fifth day of the months *January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December*; and the seventh of *March, May, July, and October*; these last four months having six days before the *nones*, and the others only four.

NON-SUCH (S.) that which has no equal, &c. or it is the *English* for *nonpareil*; and is applied variously, sometimes to a ship of war, sometimes by the *Florists* to a curious flower, &c.

NON-NATURAL (S.) in *Physick*, are those things both near or remote, that are supposed to be the cause of diseases, as bad air, meat, drink, too much labour, or too little sleep, &c.

NON-PLUS (S.) a full stop, or difficulty that a person cannot get over, answer, or overcome.

NON-PLUS (V.) to stagger or let a person, by proposing too great a difficulty to be answered or overcome.

NON-RESIDENCE (S.) is the illegal absence of a beneficed clergyman from his spiritual care or charge.

NON-RESIDENT (S.) one who does not dwell, live, or reside at the place where his business calls him; but especially applied to a beneficed clergyman, who has the profits of a living in the country, and lives in *London, &c.*

NON-SUIT (S.) a renouncing, dropping, or letting a suit fall by the plaintiff.

NON-SUIT (V.) to compel, cause, or force a person to let a suit fall, drop, or discontinue.

NOOK (S.) a corner, niche, or hiding-place; in measuring land, it is the fourth part of a yard-land.

NOON (S.) the middle time of the day, or when the sun comes to the south or meridian of any place, which we distinguish by the hour of twelve.

NOONING (S.) any exercise or refreshment

done or taken at noon, or the middle time of the day.

NOOSE (S.) is sometimes taken for a gin, snare, or trap laid for a person; and sometimes only a sliding-knot made in a rope or cord.

NOOSE (V.) to entangle, embarrass, trouble, vex, or bring a person into difficulties; in the *Cant Language*, it means both to marry and to hang.

NOP (S.) the bird commonly called a bullfinch.

NOPE (S.) a blow or stroke upon the head or pate.

NORFOLK (S.) is a maritime county, and an island of an elliptical form, bounded on the north and east by the *German ocean*, on the south by the rivers *Waveney* and the *Lesser Ouse*, which parts it from *Suffolk*, on the west by the *Greater Ouse*, which parts it from part of *Cambridgeshire*, and by the *Neve*, which parts it from part of *Lincolnshire*; it is a large and populous county, extending from *Yarmouth* to *Witch*, viz. east and west, 50 miles, and from north to south, viz. from *Thetford* to *Wells*, about 30; and is 140 in circumference; it contains 31 hundreds, 32 market-towns, 711 villages, 660 parishes, and about 47,200 houses, in which are computed 283,000 inhabitants; it sends 12 members to parliament: The air is of various temperature, according as the soil differs in the several parts of the county; in those parts that are marshy, boggy, and watry, it is aguish and unwholesome; but where it is sandy or clayey, it is pleasant and healthy, filled with fruitful pastures and arable fields, fine seats and gardens; the sea-coast and rivers are well-stocked with excellent fish of several sorts; it hath many good harbours for ships, which occasion much trade; the chief are *Lynn, Yarmouth, Wells* and *Blakeney*; the inland parts abound with pleasant springs, and navigable rivers, especially the *Ouse*.

NORMAL (A.) something belonging to a square or perpendicular.

NORMAL LINE (S.) is one that stands at right angles upon another, or is perpendicular to some other point or line.

NORMANS (S.) men of the north, a common name anciently, for all that inhabited *Norway, Denmark* and *Sweden*.

NORREY or **NORROY** (S.) a complimentary name given to one of the principal heralds of *England*, whose office is executed on the north-side of the river *Trent*, and means the northern king.

NORTH (S.) one of the four quarters of the world, which is known or distinguished in open plains, or on the sea, by the pole-star.

NORTH ALLERTON (S.) in the *North-Riding of Yorkshire*, seated near the *Swale*; it is a large borough-town, that returns two members to parliament, and hath a great market

market weekly on Wedgesday for horses, corn, cattle, &c. distant from *London* 176 computed, and 229 measured miles.

NORTHAMPTON (S.) was formerly the chief town in *Northamptonshire*, to which it gave name; but king *Henry VIII.* erecting *Peterborough* into a bishop's see, and making it a city, gives that the preference; it is pleasantly seated on the *Nyne*, over which are two handsome bridges; it is walled in, and on an eminence on the western side is the remains of a large castle, now gone to ruin; in the year 1675 it was almost totally destroyed by fire; but was soon after rebuilt, much handsomer than before, being one of the best-built towns in this part of *England*, consisting chiefly of four large and spacious streets, which all meet at *All-Saints* church, which is near the middle of the town; it has 4 churches, 2 hospitals, and a charity-school; the great church, the town-hall, or sessions-house, the goal, and all the public buildings far exceed any other country-town; it is a corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, 2 bailiffs, 4 aldermen, 48 common-council-men, a town-clerk, &c. it sends 2 members to parliament; it has three markets weekly on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday; distant from *London* 54 computed, and 67 measured miles.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (S.) an inland county, situate almost in the middle of *England*, of a very healthful air, and fat and rich soil, both for tillage and pasturage, yielding store of grain, and feeding large numbers of sheep, horses, and cattle; it has been observed, there is less waste ground in this, than in any other county in *England*; the county is populous; it is well-watered with rivers and fresh streams; and though but a small county, yet is divided into 20 hundreds, which contain 11 market-towns, and 326 parishes; is about 120 miles in circumference, has about 24,800 houses, many of which are noblemens and gentlemen's seats, and 149,000 inhabitants; it sends 9 members to parliament.

NORTHERLY or **NORTHERN (A.)** that lies, or is in or towards the north part, or quarter of the world.

NORTHERN SIGNS (S.) in *Astronomy*, are the first six signs, so called, because they decline from the equinoctial northward.

NORTHING (S.) in *Navigation*, is the difference of latitude a ship makes in sailing towards the north pole.

NORTHLECHE (S.) a small town in *Gloucestershire*, governed by a bailiff and two constables; the market is weekly on Wednesday; the river *Leche* runs through it; distant from *London* 68 computed, and 80 measured miles.

NORTH LIGHT (S.) a meteor, which appears in *Greenland*, commonly about the time of the new moon, and gives light to the

whole country, though the meteor itself appears only in the north; it moves from one place to another, leaving a sort of mist or cloud behind it, and continues till the sun-beams hide it.

NORTHUMBERLAND (S.) a county of a sharp and piercing air, much troubled with pinching frosts, boisterous winds, and deep snows; to remedy the inconveniences whereof, nature has furnished them with an inexhaustible quantity of sea-coals; the soil in general is but ungrateful, being very rough, hilly, and hard to be manured, but best towards the sea, having plenty of sea-weed, which makes a good manure; it is a maritime northern county, bordering upon *Scotland*, of a triangular form, bounded on the south with the widest part of the *Tyne*, on the east side by the *German* ocean, and on the west with part of *Cumberland* and the *Tweed*, which parts it from *Scotland*; it is a pretty large county, being about 155 miles in circumference, divided into 6 wardships, containing 46 parishes, 11 market-towns, 22,740 houses, and about 136,000 inhabitants; it sends 8 members to parliament.

NORTHWARD (A.) that leads or goes to the north.

NORTHWICH (S.) in *Cheeshire*, famous for making of salt, which is of a stronger nature, though not so white a colour, as the salt of the other *Wiches*; it is a very ancient town, and has a market weekly on Friday; its being near the middle of the county, occasions the justices and other gentlemen to meet here frequently, for the dispatch of publick business; distant from *London* 132 computed, and 160 measured miles.

NORWICH (S.) a bishop's see, and a city and county of itself, the metropolis of the county of *Norfolk*, seated near the conflux of the *Winfles* and *Tare*; it is a very ancient city, situate towards the south-east part of the county, upon the side of an hill, encompassed by a deep ditch, and a flint-stone wall, 3 miles in circumference, begun in 1294, and finished in 1309, but is now going fast to decay; it was at first beautified and defended by 40 towers; it has 12 gates for entrance, and five bridges over the *Tare*, which runs through the city; it is computed at 8000 houses, and 50,000 inhabitants, out of whom is formed a regiment of soldiers, to be always ready for its defence; the river being navigable, there is a constant traffick between this city and *Yarmouth*, &c. betwixt the cathedral, which is a very fine building, the other churches and chapels are about 32; the duke of *Norfolk's* and the bishop's palaces; the castle, built on an high hill in the midst of the city, is surrounded by a very deep ditch, over which is a strong bridge, the arch whereof is of an extraordinary bigness; this castle is now gone to decay, and used for the county goal; near it stands the three-house,

house, which is very handsome; the town-hall stands in the market-place; the *Guild-Hall* was formerly a monastery of *Benedictine* monks; the *Bridewell* is built of flint-stone, squared, so curiously wrought, that no mortar appears; the market-cross is a fine piazza, built very lofty of free-stone; the houses, in general, are new-built and handsome, which by the pleasant intermixture of trees and gardens, renders it exceeding agreeable; the corporation is governed by a mayor, recorder, steward, 2 sheriffs, 24 aldermen, 60 common-council, town-clerk, and under officers; the mayor is yearly elected by the freemen on *May Day*, out of the aldermen, and sworn in with great pomp and solemnity the 23d of *June* following; the sheriffs are also annually chose the 1st Tuesday in *August*, one by the court of aldermen, the other by the freemen, and sworn on *Michaelmas-Day* following; the inhabitants both of this place and the neighbouring parts, are almost all employed in spinning, weaving, &c. stockings, bays, serges, shalloons, and other worsted stuffs; here are three markets kept weekly, on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, which last is exceeding large; this place sends two members to parliament; distant from *London* 90 computed, and 109 measured miles.

NOSE (S.) the protuberant part of a person's face, which is the common organ for the sensation of smelling, in which there are two parts, or openings, divided by a thin bone or gristle called the nostrils, that are the vehicles of conveying the various odours to the common sensory in the brain.

NOSE (V.) to impose upon, affront, or provoke a person openly, or to his face.

NOSE-GAY (S.) a parcel of flowers, sweet-herbs, &c. tied together to smell to; also any thing that gives a fragrant smell.

NOSEL or **NOZZEL** (S.) the hollow part of a candle-stick, made to hold the candle, &c.

NOSTRILS (S.) the hollow cavities that are on each side of the nose.

NOSTRUM (S.) a secret in any art or science whatever, but more particularly spoke of recipes in physick, for the cure of particular distempers.

NOT (Part.) much the same with *No*; which see.

NOTABLE (A.) something worthy of remark or observation, very remarkable; also the wise and judicious management of an affair by a person of skill, prudence, and care.

NOTABLENESS (S.) remarkableness, extraordinaryness; also ability, good conduct, or management.

NOTARY (S.) a person that formerly took notes, heads, or hints of bargains, contracts, &c. and delivered copies to the several parties; but they now signify little, but in cases of grade where they are made use of, to be pub-

lick witnesses to contracts, protesting of bills of exchange, &c. in the foreign courts of law, there are officers under this name still, though they are now differently employed to what they originally were.

NOTATION (S.) the marking or distinguishing any thing by writing, &c. and in *Arithmetic* and *Algebra*, it is the writing down any number or quantity with proper figures or letters, &c.

NOTCH (S.) a dent or piece broke or cut out of the edge of a knife, razor, &c. or out of a tally or other board; an indentation in the edges of flowers, leaves, &c.

NOTE (S.) sometimes signifies a short bill under a person's hand for a sum of money; and sometimes a comment or exposition upon something supposed to be difficult in science, history, &c. commonly wrote in the margin or bottom of a page, that the text may be seen and consulted at the same time; also a person of fame or reputation for something extraordinary or valuable.

NOTE (V.) to observe, take notice, set down, or memorandum; in *Trade*, it is to take a publick notary to be a witness, that a foreign bill of exchange is not duly accepted or paid.

Note of a Fine, in *Law*, is a brief of a fine made by the chirographer of the court before it is engrossed.

NOTES (S.) in *Musick*, are certain marks or characters, by which both the composer and performer express the several tones that are designed in the composition; and these are commonly wrote upon five lines with additional ones added, as occasion may require, or else with the cliff changed; sometimes they mean memorandums taken of any thing done, or to be done.

NOTHING (S.) a non-entity, or negation of all being.

NOTICE (S.) advice, information, knowledge, observation, &c.

NOTIFICATION (S.) an advising, informing, or making known.

NOTIFY (V.) to declare, make known, tell, inform, &c.

NOTION (S.) an imagination or supposition that something is, or is not, according as it has been represented; and this is sometimes called clear or distinct, and sometimes obscure and inadequate, according as it is circumstanced.

Common Notions, certain axioms or received truths, which some affirm are innate.

NOTIONAL (A.) imaginative, something belonging or pertaining to a notion or thought.

NOTORIOUS (A.) plain, open, evident, manifest; also wicked, profane, &c.

NOTORIOUSNESS or **NOTORIETY** (S.) undeniableness, plainness, demonstrativeness; also wickedness, &c.

NOTTINGHAM (S.) the chief town of *Nottinghamshire*, pleasantly situated upon the steep ascent

ascent of a sandy rock, and plentifully supplied with all the necessaries of life; the forest of *Sherwood*, which lies on the north side of it, supplying the inhabitants with firing, and the river *Trent* with plenty of fish; on the west side stands a castle upon an exceeding high rock; this town was anciently of great note, and has gone through various different scenes, as the times happened, being by the revengeful disposition of *Robert* earl of *Ferrers* and *Darby*, burnt down, the inhabitants killed, and their goods divided among his soldiers; it is at present the county town, where the goal is, and where the assizes are held; contains 3 parishes, and has many streets of good houses; it is a corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, 6 aldermen, 2 coroners, 2 sheriffs, 2 chamberlains, a common-council, &c. the *Trent* is made navigable up to the town, over which is a very large stone bridge, consisting of 19 wide arches; but the town does not carry on any extraordinary trade; it sends 2 members to parliament, and has three markets weekly on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday; distant from *London* 97 computed, and 122 measured miles.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (S.) is an inland county, bounded on the north and north-west by *Yorkshire*, on the east by *Lincolnshire*, on the south by *Leicestershire*, and on the west by the river *Eriish*, which parts it from *Darbyshire*; its form is oval, and from *Finingley* in the north part, to *Stamford* in the south, is about 38 miles; and from *Teverfall* in the west, to *Bosbop* in the east, is but about 19 miles; the circumference is computed at 210 miles; the air is very pleasant and wholesome, and the soil either sandy or clayey, and very fruitful both in corn and grass; and besides it is well furnished with water, wood, and canal coal; here is a sort of stone that grows in this county softer than alabaster, but being burnt, makes a plaster exceeding hard, which is often used to floor their rooms with, and when spread and dry is as hard as any common stone, and looks as if the whole floor, though ever so large, was one entire stone, without any cracks, shakes, or joints; it is divided into 8 hundreds, in which are 9 market-towns, 168 parishes, 17,554 houses, and about 105,000 inhabitants; it sends 8 members to parliament.

NOTWITHSTANDING (Part.) nevertheless, although, yet, &c.

NOVATIONS (S.) in the *Civil Law*, is the change or alteration of an obligation, so that it is destroyed or annihilated, or the entering into a new obligation to take off a former one; also the transferring an obligation from one person to another.

NOVEL (A.) new, lately invented, made, or found out.

NOVEL (S.) a pleasant, ingenious story, in which the relater dresses up an invention of his own as a real fact, with all the embellish-

ments of art, to render it agreeable and instructive; in *Law*, it is a term used for the constitutions of several emperors.

NOVEL ASSIGNMENT (S.) in *Law*, in an action of trespass, is an assignment of time, place, &c. in a declaration, more particularly than it was in the writ.

NOVEL DISSEISIN (S.) the name of a writ that the law allows to one who is ejected out of his land or tenement in time of peace.

NOVELIST (S.) an admirer of new things or changes, a news-monger or intelligencer.

NOVELTY or **NOVELNESS** (S.) something new or different from the common road, an innovation or change.

NOVEMBER (S.) the ninth month of the year, according to the law account, and the eleventh according to the vulgar or common account; the *Painters* represent this month by a man clothed in a robe of changeable green and black, his head adorned with a garland of olive-branches with fruit, holding in his right-hand the sign *Sagittary*, and in his left turnips and parsnips.

NOVE MSILES (S.) among the *old Romans*, were a species of gods just made, or heroes lately dead, and admitted among the number of the gods; some affirm they were the gods of the kingdoms or provinces newly conquered, to which they offered sacrifices to get their favour.

NOUGHT (S.) sometimes means the character O in *Arithmetick*; and sometimes refers to the quantity of any thing whereof no part is remaining, the same with nothing.

NOVICE (S.) sometimes means a silly, ignorant fellow, a young artist or beginner, in any business or affair; in the *Primitive Church*, those religious were called novices that were in a state of probation, of which there were several sorts; some came without their habit, as laicks and secular clergy, and some with it, who had been monks in other places, either in foreign monasteries, or in cells belonging to the capital abbey; at present, the novices among the jesuits, let them be men of what condition and quality soever, at their coming into the colleges, are obliged, as they call it, to forsake the world, to deny themselves, to throw up their estates, leave their parents and friends, and perfectly disengage themselves from a secular life, to mortify the flesh with severe discipline, to be implicit in their obedience, and never to censure their superiors; and the better to understand the manner and extent of their obedience, they have pictures in their studies, to instruct them by way of emblem; in the middle whereof there is a boy drawn in a stooping posture, with a piece of timber upon his shoulders, with this motto, *Fortiter*, upon it; he has likewise a harp in his hand, to intimate the cheerfulness of his submission; upon his right-hand, there is a puppy-dog in a

rising posture, to signify the expedition of his obedience; his breast is open, to intimate, that his superiors have both his heart and his body at their service; his mouth is shut, and his ears stopped, &c.

NOVITIATE (S.) the time that a person is under apprenticeship, &c. in the church of Rome, it is the time of trial for a young religious person; and sometimes means the place or house where they are instructed.

NOUN (S.) In *Grammar*, is either the name of the thing, or the name of the quality, kind, or sort of the thing; the first are called substantives, the latter adjectives.

NOURISH (V.) to feed, support, keep, maintain, provide for, take care of, &c.

NOURISHING (S.) the act of feeding, supporting, providing for, or taking care of.

NOURISHMENT (S.) food, warmth, &c. any thing that feeds, comforts, revives, &c.

NOW (Part.) instantly, immediately, existing at this present time.

NOX (S.) the *Latin* name for the night; and also of a goddess worshipped by the ancients, as bearing the supreme command in these lower regions, being called the mother of love, deceit, old age, death, sleep, dreams, complaint, fear and darkness; the cock was offered to her in sacrifice, and she was painted in black hair, with a garland of poppies round her head; her chariot was drawn with black horses, surrounded with stars, holding in her arms two boys taking their rest, one black, the other white, the latter signifying sleep, the former death.

NOXIOUS (A.) hurtful, offensive, mischievous, dangerous, &c.

NOXIOUSNESS (S.) hurtfulness, offensiveness, mischievousness, &c.

NUCLEUS (S.) in *Astronomy*, is the body of a comet, by some called the head; this term is sometimes applied to the central parts of the earth; in *Architecture*, it is the middle part of the flooring of the ancients, consisting of cement, which they put between a lay or bed of pebbles, cemented with the mortar, made of lime and sand.

NUDDLE (V.) to walk or go along hastily, in a seeming careless posture.

NUDE (A.) bare, naked, unclothed, &c.

NUDE CONTRACT (S.) in *Law*, is where a person makes a promise to another of something, without any apparent reason or consideration.

NUDE MATTER (S.) is a naked allegation of something done, to be proved only by witness, and not by record, or other specialty in writing under seal.

NUDLS (S.) with the *Surgeons*, are tents or pledgers dipt into ointment, for sores or diseases in the womb or privities.

NUDITIES (S.) are sometimes taken for the privities of men and women; and sometimes signifies any thing or part naked or unclothed, especially with the *Painters*.

NU'GATORY (A.) vain, foolish, silly, trifling.

NULL (A.) out of date, void, of no force, value, or obligation.

NULL (S.) the peg-hole made by a boy's castle-top.

NULL or NU'LLIFY (V.) to peg or make holes in a board, &c. with the steel end or point of what children call a castle-top; also to make an instrument or obligation void, or of no force; to cancel a bond, lease, &c.

NULLIF'DIAN (S.) an unbeliever, or one of no faith or persuasion in religion.

NU'LLITY (S.) the condition or state of being null, void, or cancelled.

NUMBER (S.) those words or figures which express how many there are of any thing.

NUMBER (V.) to express how many there are of any thing, really or imaginarily, and this either in words, characters, or figures.

NUMBERS (S.) sometimes means the art of computation or arithmetick, and sometimes barely and simply the expression of a particular quantity: Artists have given these latter ones various names, according to the properties discovered in them; some they call similar plain numbers, from their agreement with the geometrical figures of the same name; others they call prime, simple, or incomposite, because they can be measured or divided by no other number but themselves and unity, without leaving a remainder; and by the way it is to be noted, that these must always be odd numbers, because all even ones may at least be halved or divided by two; some are called compound or composite numbers, because they may be made up composed by the continual multiplication of other numbers, as well as the continual addition of units, which will produce any number whatever; and since the frequent use of algebra, those quantities in an equation that stand alone in figures only, without any letter adjoined, are called an absolute number; and so there are spherical numbers, &c.—Also the fourth book of *Moses* so called; some of the *Jews* call it *Vajedaber*, which is, and he spoke; others call it *Bemiddebar*, that is, in the desert, because it gives an account of the *Israelites* travelling in the wilderness; the *Greeks*, *Latins*, &c. *Numbers*, upon account of numbering the people, and the *Levites*, in the three first chapters.

NUMERABLE (A.) any thing that may be numbered or counted.

NUM'ERAL (A.) something pertaining or belonging to numbers.

NUM'ERAL or NUM'E'RICAL ALGEBRA (S.) is that which was anciently called the art of *Cock's Numbers*, or that algebra that was wrought by figures without letters.

NUM'ERAL LETTERS or NU'MERALS (S.) such as are made use of to express numbers, as C for 100, V for 5, D for 500, &c.

NUMERATION (S.) a numbering; and in *Arithmetick*, is called the first rule, being that which

which teaches both how to order and dispose numbers regularly, and also to express their value both in words and writing.

NUMERATOR (S.) one who reckons, numbers, or accounts, an arithmetician, an auditor, &c. in that part of arithmetic that treats of broken numbers, commonly called the doctrine of fractions, the *numerator* is that which expresses how many parts of some whole sum or thing are expressed or designed by the number wrote down uppermost or above another, and generally with a line drawn between them, thus, $\frac{3}{4}$, where the expression is three fourth parts of some whole thing.

NUMERICAL (A.) something belonging to number; also any particular or individual person or thing.

NUMEROUS (A.) a great many, very fruitful or abounding, manifold, often.

NUMEROUSNESS (S.) abundance, plenty, largeness of number.

NUMMED (A.) made stiff or motionless with cold, or rendered dead or without feeling by pinching, &c.

NUMNESS (S.) stiffness, deadness, &c. thro' cold, pinching, squeezing, &c.

NUMPS or **NUM-SCULL** (S.) a silly, foolish, ignorant person.

NUN (S.) a woman that retires from the world into a religious house, and there, by solemn vows, obliges herself to live unmarried, under pretence of devoting herself to God's immediate service.

NUNCHION (S.) a meal between the set time of dinner and supper; or a piece out of the cup-board that boys get as soon as they come from school.

NUNCIATURE (S.) the office of a nuncio.

NUNCIO (S.) a messenger, ambassador, or minister; but is seldom applied to any but those sent from the pope.

NUNCUPATION (S.) a declaring, publishing, or solemnly affirming any thing in due form, as the last will or testament of a person, before proper witnesses, &c.

NUN-EATON (S.) in *Warwickshire*, an indifferent town, whose market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 82 computed, and 100 measured miles.

NUNNERY (S.) a convent or cloister for women or nuns only.

NUPTIAL (A.) something belonging to a marriage or wedding.

NURSE (S.) a woman that makes it her business to attend sick people, or breed up and take care of young children.

NURSE (V.) to look after, or take care of aged, sick, lame, or other infirm persons, and young children; also to feed, nourish, or improve flowers, plants, &c.

NURSERY (S.) among *Women*, is sometimes applied to the room or chamber separated on purpose for the bringing up of young children, &c. and sometimes it means the child itself;

with the *Gardeners*, it means a place where they cultivate and grow young trees, in order to transplant them into other peoples gardens, &c. and sometimes it means a school, college, or university, where youth are educated, &c.

NURTURE (S.) instruction, education, advice, direction, counsel, &c.

NU'SANCE (S.) any thing that is offensive, hurtful, or prejudicial; the *Lawyers* call writs granted upon these occasions *trespasses* and actions upon the case.

NUT (S.) any thing that is contained within a shale or shell that is brittle, or may be easily cracked, as a filbert, chestnut, walnut, small-nut, &c. this is also applied to many other things, as the solid part of a calf's or lamb's liver, the heads that go on to screws to fasten locks, &c.

NUTMEG (S.) an aromatick nut or spice brought from the *East-Indies*, very much used upon many occasions; they are enclosed in three different covers, the first thin, reddish, &c. called mace, and by some, though improperly, the flower of *nutmeg*; this surrounds the shell, which is a hard, thin, blackish cover, under or within which is a greenish film, within which is what we call the *nutmeg*, and is the kernel or fruit; the whole commerce of *nutmegs* is in the hands of the *Dutch East-India* company; it is reported that the birds devouring the *nutmeg* when ripe, give it back whole by stool, and that thus falling to the ground, beset with viscous matter, it takes root, and so grows till it produces the tree.

NUTRIMENT (S.) food or nourishment of any sort or kind, whether arising from food or warmth, &c.

NUTRITION (S.) a natural increase, whereby that which continually decays of any corporeal substance, is repaired by proper supplies and convenient nourishment.

NUTRITIOUS or **NUTRITIVE** (A.) of an agreeable nature, fitted to feed, nourish, or sustain, or support things in their proper or natural state, by replenishing those parts that by labour, &c. are weakened or worn out.

NUZZLE (V.) to hide or bury the head in a warm, soft, comfortable place, as a young child does in his nurse's bosom.

NYCTELIA (S.) feasts in honour of *Bacchus*, so called, because they were celebrated in the night; these feasts were kept every three years in the beginning of the spring, by the light of flambeaux, at which time riotous drinking, accompanied with all manner of debauchery, insolence, and impunity, was practised to such a degree, that the *Romans* were forced to forbid them, upon account of the horrid disorders that were committed at them.

NYMPHA (S.) the thin small skin that insects are enclosed in, both while they are in the

the egg, and after they have undergone some visible transformation; also little pieces of flesh in a woman's privities; also a hollow-
ness or void space in the nether lip.

NYMPHÆUM (S.) publick baths in the city of *Rome*, twelve in number, which were places of pleasure, adorned with delightful fountains, cool grottos, and curious statues of nymphs; some remains of one of these baths are still to be seen between *Naples* and *Mount Vesuvius* in *Italy*; it is a square building, all of marble, has only one gate of entrance, which leads down by some steps to a large grotto, paved with marble of divers colours; the walls are all covered with shell-work in a curious manner, representing the twelve months of the year, and the four cardinal virtues; the water of a curious fountain, at the entry of the grotto, fills a canal that surrounds the place, which is adorned with the statues and pictures of divers nymphs, and abundance of other pleasant figures.

NYMPHS (S.) heathen goddesses, that the poets have feigned to be the daughters of *Oceanus* and *Tethis*, and made them to preside over the rivers, springs, lakes, and seas; they were distinguished into *Nereides* and *Naiades*; the first took care of the sea-waters, and the latter of rivers, fountains, &c. they gave also the name of nymphs to the country deities; their *Dryades* and *Hamadryades* were nymphs of forests; their *Napeæ*, nymphs of the meadows and groves; and their *Oreades*, nymphs of the mountains; the *Greeks* and *Phœnicians* called the souls of persons deceased by this name, believing that the souls of the dead wandered about the places where they had taken their greatest delight whilst they were joined to their bodies, which was the first reason of introducing the sacrificing in groves, and under great trees, as being supposed to be the haunts of departed souls; and so the *Greeks* imagined their forefathers, the ancient inhabitants of the country, who formerly lived in woods, &c. were become *Dryades*, those that inhabited mountains *Oreades*, and the dwellers by the seashore *Nereides*, and those that lived by or near fountains, rivers, &c. *Naiades*.

IS the fourteenth letter of our alphabet, and the fourth vowel; it was formerly used as a numeral letter, for the number eleven, and when marked with a dash, thus, *Ō*, it stood for eleven thousand; among the *Irish*, this letter at the beginning, or before the name of a family, is a character of dignity, as the *O Neals*, *O Carrals*, &c. are considerable fa-

milies among them; it is a custom for the lords of that kingdom to prefix an *O* before their names, to distinguish them from the commonalty; this letter is likewise used as an interjection of admiration, calling, desiring, derision, and indignation; among the *Ancients*, it was the hieroglyphick or symbol of eternity; among *Us*, as well as among the *Greeks* and *Latins*, this letter is frequently wrote and not pronounced, as in people, &c.

OAF (S.) a foolish, silly, ignorant wench, or fellow; a covetous, miserly wretch.

OA'FISH (A.) silly, foolish, ignorant, &c.

OA'FISHNESS (S.) foolishness, &c.

OAK (S.) a large timber tree, of which those of the *English* growth are most durable and strong, for ship-building and other heavy services; the foreign oaks, when sawn into planks of proper thickness, make what we call wainscoting, principally used by the cabinet-makers and joiners for the inside of churches, noblemen's houses, &c. from the natural strength and duration of this wood, the tree is become the emblem of strength, virtue, constancy, long life, &c.

OA'KAM or **OA'KUM** (S.) on *Skip-board*, is old ropes, &c. untwisted, and so pulled out into flax or hemp again; also tow, flax, or hemp, being so employed about a ship, is called white oakum, which is used to drive into the seams, and all other parts where water is supposed or suspected to come in or through.

OAK BALLS, APPLES, or CONES (S.) a sort of galls or excrescencies, that naturally grow out of the oak.

OA'KEN (A.) any thing made of oak, or something belonging or appertaining to an oak.

QA'KHAM or **OKE'HAM** (S.) situate in the pleasant valley of *Catmose*, and though it is not large, yet it is the county-town of *Rutlandshire*, where the assizes and sessions are held; the buildings whereof are pretty good, especially the church, free-school, and hospital; the castle is gone to decay, and is now used for holding the assizes to, &c. its weekly market on Saturday is pretty well served with provisions; distant from *London* 68 computed, and 94 measured miles.

OAKHAMPTON or **OKE'HAMPTON** (S.) in *Devonshire*, a large borough-town, that sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, burgesses, recorder, &c. hath a very good market for provisions weekly on Saturdays; distant from *London* 160 computed, and 193 measured miles.

OAR (S.) an instrument wherewith watermen and others row boats, galleys, &c. also an instrument for brewers to mash their malt with.

OARS (S.) a boat rowed with two men, for which passengers, upon the river of *Thames*, pay double the price of those boats that are rowed

rowed but by one man, which though they are the same boats that were rowed by two pair of hands, are called scullers, when rowed by only one.

OATH (S.) is a solemn appeal to Almighty God, desiring his mercy and protection no otherwise than the matter or thing affirmed is true or false; and when this is done in open court, or before a magistrate, appointed for that purpose, where a person is called to give evidence, &c. it is called a legal oath; it is also called a corporal oath, because the person layeth his hand upon some part of the Scripture, and also kisseth the book, the law esteeming it the best way of coming at the truth, and appoints this phrase, *So help me God*, to be the conclusion, thereby intimating, that the swearer shall pawn his expectation of God's blessing in this life, and of eternal salvation in the life to come, upon the truth of what he swears; sometimes it means a vow or firm resolution to perform something, as living chastly and single, like the nuns and friars; all profane and false swearing is very strictly forbid both in the Old and New Testament; as is also swearing by any false Gods, &c. but when the necessity or occasion requires, we may innocently and lawfully swear and take an oath by the true God, for the maintenance or discovery of the truth.

OAT-MEAL (S.) flower or meal made of oats threshed, cleaned, and ground.

OATS (S.) a small sort of corn or grain to feed horses with, and sometimes used to make bread.

OA'ZINESS or OO'ZINESS (S.) muddiness, sliminess, &c.

OA'ZY or OO'ZY (A.) soft, moddy, slimy, mixed with earth and water, of the consistence of batter for puddings.

OBDU'RACY or OBDU'RATENESS (S.) stubbornness, wilfulness, obstinacy, inflexibleness.

O'B'DURATE (A.) obstinate, hardened, wilful, stubborn, &c.

OBE'DIENCE or OBE'DIENTNESS (S.) the submitting to, or complying with the orders, laws, or commands of another; and this is of two sorts or kinds, *viz. active*, where something is done, and *passive*, where something that seems grievous or troublesome is borne, without resisting or repining at the authority that imposes or commands the thing or law submitted to.

OBE'DIENT or OBE'DIENTIAL (A.) dutiful, submissive, complying, yielding, or obeying.

OBE'RSANCE (S.) bowing, or paying respect to a person, a congee, or reverence.

O'BELISKS (S.) in *Architecture*, are quadrangular pyramids, very tall and slender, raised as an ornament in some publick place, to shew the extravagant largeness of some particular stone, or to serve as a monument of

some memorable transaction, frequently enriched with inscriptions and hieroglyphicks, relating to the action or thing designed to be commemorated; some affirm that an obelisk and a pyramid differ, that the first has a very small base, and the latter a very large one; others say an obelisk must be all of one stone, whereas a pyramid may be of many; the proportions of these sorts of monuments are, that the height should be from nine to ten times the thickness, and that the thickness at top must never be less than half, nor more than three fourths of the thickness or diameter at bottom; these sort of monuments were very early in antiquity; the *Arabians* call them *Pharaoh's needles*, and the *Egyptian* priests the fingers of the sun; they differed very much as to their costliness, magnitude, and magnificence; some being erected by kings, others by noblemen, and others by the priests; but all of them were made of very hard stone, or a sort of speckled marble, till after the conquest of *Egypt*, and banishment of their priests by *Cambyses*, &c. When the *Romans* conquered this part of the world, they caused several of these obelisks to be transported to *Rome*, one of which is still remaining; in *Printing*, the mark (+) which is used as a reference to something in the margin, goes by this name.

OBEY' (V.) to submit to, or perform the orders or commands of another, especially those in publick authority.

OBEY'ING (S.) the complying with, or submitting to the orders or commands of another.

OBEY'ING SIGNS (S.) the six southern signs of the Zodiack.

OBJE'CT (V.) to find fault with, to oppose, to urge reasons or arguments against the doing of a thing.

O'BJECT (S.) something that occupies the sense of seeing, and from thence called the material *object*; or it is sometimes taken for the subject or matter upon which an art or science is built or suspends itself; and sometimes it means a thing or matter that is formed in the mind, either by the sensation of something actually visible, or purely by the strength of imagination.

O'BJECT GLASS (S.) that glass in a telescope or microscope fixed or put on in that end next to the object.

OBJE'CTION (S.) a finding fault with, or dissenting from a proposition laid down by another.

OBJECTIVE (A.) something belonging or relating to an object.

OBJECTOR (S.) the person that opposes any argument, or positive assertion, one that refuses to give his assent to what another person affirms, says, declares, or demands.

O'BIT (S.) in our *old Customs*, was a funeral solemnity, or office for the dead, commonly performed when the corpse lay in the church unburied;

unburied; sometimes it signifies an anniversary office or mass, held yearly in the church of *Rome*, on some particular day, in commemoration of some deceased person.

OBTUARY or MORTUARY (S.) a register that contained the names of the several persons deceased, and the days of their interment; it is sometimes used for a book containing the foundation or institution of the several obits.

OBJURGATION (S.) a binding by oath, a chiding or reproving.

OBLATI (S.) were certain secular persons, who out of a misguided zeal resigned themselves and their estates to some monastery, and were thereupon admitted as lay-brothers; some were so extravagant as to give their whole families for the use and service of the monastery, and as far as in them lay, oblige their descendants to the same kind of servitude; and these were admitted by putting the bell-ropes of the church round their necks, and as a mark of servitude, a few pence on their heads; these were allowed religious habits, but different from those of the monks.

OBLATIONS (S.) properly signify any of those things offered or given to God as a sacrifice, &c. and afterwards it came to signify any thing that was dedicated to the church or priests, such were the gifts or offerings made to the priests for saying mass, legacies of dying persons appointed for any religious use whatever; till the 4th century, the church or priesthood had no other maintenance or allowance than the free gifts or *oblations* of the people.

OBLIGATION (S.) pleasure, delight, recreation, &c. of any kind.

OBLIGATE (V.) to oblige, compel, bind, tie, or force, either by power, good offices, &c.

OBLIGATION (S.) duty, encouragement, bond, or other writing, that requires something to be done; there are various causes, from whence there are various names of these obligations.

Civil Obligations, those that take their rise from civil authority only, as the submitting to an act of parliament, &c.

Moral Obligations, &c. those that are concerned only about possible things, or cases, as, *I will come and see you to-morrow*, which naturally implies no extraordinary event happening to hinder.

Natural Obligations, those that arise from the law of nature.

Perpetual Obligations, those that oblige a person continually, as to honour God, &c.

OBLIGATORINESS (S.) of a binding, compelling, or forcing quality or nature.

OBLIGATORY (A.) something that carries a sort of force, or compulsion along with it.

OBLIGE (V.) to compel, constrain, force, engage; also to favour a person by doing a kindness with or without being required.

OBLIGEE (S.) a person to whom a bond or other obligatory writing is made or given.

OBLIGING (A.) binding, tying, compelling; also engaging, friendly, or good-natured.

OBLIGOR (S.) the person that enters into bond or covenants to do something.

OBLIQUE (A.) crooked, aside, awry, out of a straight line, &c. in *Trigonometry*, all angles greater or lesser than right ones, are called *oblique* angles; so of any two lines that fall upon one another, if that which is supposed to be the acting line in its falling, does not at its contact form a right angle, it is called an *oblique* line; so a plane in *Dialling*, that inclines to the horizon, is called an *oblique* plane; also those people, or that place or nation whose horizon cuts the equator obliquely, and the pole is raised above the horizon equal to the latitude of the place, are said to have or inhabit an *oblique* sphere; and they never have their days and nights equal, but at the time of the equinox; and in *Grammar*, all those cases where the termination of the noun varies, are called *oblique* cases; so in *Navigation*, when a ship sails between the four cardinal points, it is called *oblique* sailing; in *Astronomy*, an arch of the equator intercepted between the first point of *Aries*, and that point of the equator which rises together with a star, &c. is called *oblique* ascension, which is numbered from east to west.

OBLIQUITY (S.) that circumstance or action of a thing that renders it oblique.

OBLITERATE (A.) to rub out, to forget, blot, cancel, or make void.

OBLITERATION (S.) a rubbing, blotting, or washing out, a cancelling or making void, a forgetting, &c.

OBLIVION (S.) forgetfulness; also an act of pardon or forgiveness of a prince, whereby the several offences of his subjects are, as it were, forgot, rubbed out, or washed away, &c.

O'BLONG (S.) a vulgar term for what the *Geometricians* call a rectangle, parallelogram, or long square like a counter, or shuffle-board, &c. any thing that is longer than it is broad.

O'BLOQUY (S.) slander, ill-report, evil-speaking, back-biting, &c.

OBNOXIOUS (A.) liable or in danger to be punished; also offensive or disagreeable.

OBNOXIOUSNESS (S.) the state or condition of a person or thing that is liable to, or deserving of punishment.

OBNUBILATION (S.) a making or rendering dark with clouds.

O'BOLUS (S.) an ancient silver coin, in value the sixth part of a drachma, or piece worth 7 pence half-penny with us; also in *Physick*, it is half a scruple in weight; it is now generally taken for the *Latin* name of our half-penny, though anciently it signified the half

of any piece of coin, let the value be what it will, and was therefore universally called *perpetuum*.

OBREPTITIOUS (A.) clandestine, unfair, private; so those patents that are, or have been obtained irregularly, or without letting the truth be known, are thus called, and are in their own nature void.

OBCENE (A.) filthy, debauched, nasty, or immodest talk or actions.

OBSCENENESS or **OBSCENITY** (S.) words or actions that indicate impurity, uncleanness, lewdness, bawdy, or smuttness.

Camera OBSCURA (S.) a room where the light is prevented from coming in at more than one place about the bigness of a shilling, in which a glass being fixed, conveys the ray from external objects, to a wall, or sheet hung up on purpose to receive them, where whatever passes without, is seen perfectly within.

OBSCURATION (S.) a darkening, or rendering a place or thing not capable of being seen; also a disguising a story or argument, so that the truth cannot be perceived.

OBSCURE (A.) dark, gloomy; also unintelligible, difficult; also a person in a private station or capacity, that lives retired or unknown.

OBSCURE (V.) to render a thing dark or difficult; also to hide, blemish, or secrete the excellencies of another.

OBSCURITY or **OBSCURENESS** (S.) in *Scripture*, it means, sorrow, grief, sadness, and sometimes the grave, &c. also wilful ignorance, and hardness of heart; and in *common Speech*, privateness of living; also darkness, difficulty, &c.

OBSECRATION (S.) an earnest begging, desiring, or entreating; and in *Rhetoric*, it is that figure, whereby the orator implores the assistance of some other being distinct from himself, whether it be God or man, &c.

OBSEQUES (S.) funeral rites or honours paid to the dead willingly and cheerfully by the living, thereby to shew their respect to the deceased.

OBSEQUIOUS (A.) compliant, submissive, dutiful, obliging, &c.

OBSEQUIOUSNESS (S.) a willingness, or readiness to please, an earnest desire to oblige or satisfy.

OBSERVABLE (A.) worthy or deserving to be taken notice of, minded, or kept in memory.

OBSERVABLENESS (S.) the merit, desert, or valueableness of any thing, that makes it worthy of being regarded, done, or performed.

OBSERVANCE (S.) the fulfilling, performing, and keeping the laws, ordinances, and commands of our superiors, whether civil or religious.

OBSERVANCES (S.) rules, orders, laws, or customs for any sect or society to ob-

serve, particularly those of monasteries.

OBSERVANT (A.) dutiful, obedient, diligent, respectful, punctual in keeping one's word or promise.

OBSERVANTINES (S.) a branch of the *Franciscan order*, or part of the *Grey-Friars*, who are thus called upon account of obliging themselves, by strict vows, to a rigid observation of the rules of their profession.

OBSERVANTNESS (S.) dutifulness, respectfulness, diligent care to perform or keep one's word or promise.

OBSERVATION (S.) sometimes signifies the minding, regarding, doing, or performing something according to rule, order, or law; and sometimes a note, remark, or consequence that does or may follow from something laid down or done; and sometimes it means only taking the heights, distances, &c. of the sun, moon, stars, &c. with proper instruments, &c. for various purposes, especially for finding the latitude and longitude of particular places, &c.

OBSERVATOR (S.) one who is either appointed, or takes upon himself the office of regarding or looking after, or into other people's manners or behaviours; also a monitor in a school, &c.

OBSERVATORY (S.) a house or proper place built and accommodated with all manner of instruments, &c. for astronomical observations, in order to make proper improvements, and regulations for the calculating eclipses, &c. finding the regular system of the planets, particularly that of the moon, whose irregularities require more than ordinary pains to compose into a complete system, than any of the others; for which reason there have been divers places built, and furnished both with persons and instruments; the most noted of which in *Europe*, are those of *Tycho Brahe*, in the island of *Wen*, between the coasts of *Scania* and *Zeland*, in the *Baltick*, where the labours of 20 years produced what is called his catalogue, &c. that at *Paris*, erected by *Louis XIV.* to observe the stars and planets, and also the congelations, configurations, indurations, conversions, &c. of the air and other meteors; for which purpose the building is four-square, answering to the four cardinal points of the world, raised 80 feet from the ground, and its foundation 33 much below it; it is three stories high, with a terrace on the top of it, from whence the whole horizon appears flat, and even the stair case is a very curious contrivance, being after the manner of a screw, and so ordered, that from the bottom there is a full sight of the stars that pass the Zenith; this place is likewise well furnished with proper instruments and learned men, who have published several useful matters relating to astronomy and geography, &c. The royal *Observatory* at *Greenwich* near *London*, founded by king *Charles II.* and attended for

a great many years by Mr. *Flamsteed*, whose indefatigable industry, and accurate skill, have produced large volumes for the use and benefit of all the admirers of astronomy; there is now scarce any university or college where the mathematics are taught or studied, but what are furnished with *observatories* for the same purpose, though far short of those mentioned above. The late emperor of *China*, at the intercession of some millionaires, also erected a sumptuous *observatory* at *Peking*, which is furnished with some very large instruments, but not so curiously made or contrived as the *European* ones.

OBSERVE (V.) to mind, heed, keep, live by, or submit to the rules, orders, and commands of another; also to think or meditate upon, carefully watch, look after, or take notice of any person or thing, sometimes to imitate, and sometimes to punish, &c. also to make astronomical observations, in order to find the latitude or longitude of places, and so to find their bearing and distance for the uses of navigation and geography, &c.

OBSERVER (S.) one that looks on, or over a person or thing, to take notice how, or what is done; and in *Astronomy*, it particularly means the person that watches the coming of the sun, moon, or stars to the meridian, the eclipses of the satellites or luminaries, &c.

OBSSESSION (S.) a surrounding, encompassing, besieging, &c. and when considered *physically*, is what is called madness; but *religiously*, it means being possessed or influenced by some evil spirit or devil; though the nice distinguishers say, that possession consists in the devil's entering and residing in the afflicted person; but *abjession*, they say, is when without entering into the body of the person, he besieges him without, and torments or disturbs him, like a troublesome guest, who follows and teases the person from whom he resolves to get some advantage; the marks of this disorder are said to be the being lifted up into the air, and thrown down with violence against the ground without being hurt, to speak strange languages, that the person had never learned, &c.

OBSIDIONAL CROWN (S.) a crown or wreath the *Romans* honoured such of their generals with, as had delivered the *Roman* army, when at any time they were besieged or surrounded by their enemies; this crown was made of grass or herbs found upon the spot or soil where the action was performed, and made and put on by the soldiers; likewise to those who held out or raised the siege of a town, fortress, &c.

OBSOLETE (A.) grown old and out of use, laid by, or discontinued.

OBSOLETENESS (S.) the state or condition of a word, fashion, law, or custom that is grown old, or out of use.

OBSTACLE (S.) any thing that hinders or

prevents a person from doing something that he is desirous to do or accomplish.

O'BSTINACY or O'BSTINATENESS (S.) stubbornness, wilfulness, resoluteness, determinedness, inflexibleness although in the wrong.

O'BSTINATE (A.) self-willed, resolute, determined, resolved, that will not hearken to the advice or counsel of others.

OBSTREPEROUS (A.) noisy, loud, bawling, quarrelsome.

OBSTREPEROUSNESS (S.) the quality, inclination, disposition, or action of making a loud noise, din, or quarrelsome brawling.

OBSTRUCT (V.) to hinder, stop, shut up, prevent, or disappoint.

OBSTRUCTION (S.) a hindrance, stoppage, prevention, or disappointment; in *Physick*, it is the shutting or stopping up the pores or passages of the body, either by contraction, or by the entrance of some foreign body into them.

OBSTRUCTIVE (A.) of a hindering or preventive nature.

OBSTRUENCY (S.) the quality or disposition of things or medicines that condense the pores of the body, or allay the rapid or too swift motion of the blood.

OBSTUPEFACTION (S.) a stupifying, astonishing, abashing, amazing, &c.

OBTAIN (V.) to get or acquire what a person was solicitous after, or desirous of.

OBTENEERATION (S.) a clouding or making dark.

OBTINATION (S.) an earnest request, a solicitous or pressing desire, &c.

OBTRACTATION (S.) a slandering or evil-speaking of a person, especially while he is absent, or behind his back.

OBTRUDE (V.) to force or impose upon a person something contrary to his inclination.

OBTRUSION (S.) a rude or forcible thrusting into a person's company, or compulsion to something displeasing to him.

OBTUSE (A.) blunt-pointed, heavy, dull-witted, &c. in *Trigonometry*, those angles that contain more than ninety degrees, or are greater than a right angle, are called *obtusule* angles.

OBTUSENESS (S.) bluntness, dull-edged, pointed, or witted.

OBVENTIONS (S.) in the old *Law Books*, sometimes signified offerings, gifts, or presents made to the priests or church; and sometimes the rents, incomes, or revenues of a spiritual living.

O'BVIATE (V.) to take away, prevent, make clear, &c. and this word is commonly applied to difficulties or objections made to any argument or thing, which are said to be obviated by being illustrated, cleared, or answered, and the truth made to appear perfectly intelligible.

O'BVIOUS (A.) plain, easy to be seen or understood.

O'BVIOUS-

OBVIOUSNESS (S.) easiness or plainness to be seen, perceived, or understood.

OBUMBRA'TION (S.) an overshadowing, hiding, or concealing.

OCCA'SION (S.) a goddess honoured by the old heathens, as one who presided over the fittest or properest time to do or perform any thing, and was commonly represented in the form of a naked woman, bald behind, with a long lock on her forehead, with one of her feet in the air, the other on a wheel, holding a razor in one hand, and a sail in the other; her feet were also winged, and the wheel in continual motion, to shew that opportunity is always inconstant and momentary, so that if not made use of when it offers, it soon slips away, leaving repentance behind it as a perpetual companion; this word has various meanings with us at this time; for sometimes it signifies a fit, convenient, or proper time to do or perform any thing in; and sometimes it signifies necessity or want of another's assistance; and sometimes it means a reason why a person does, or does not perform any thing.

OCCA'SIONAL (A.) accidental, according as time or opportunity requires, casual; also casual, reason, &c.

OCCA'SIONS (S.) necessary business, concerns or affairs.

O'CIDENT (S.) the west part of the world, or that part of the horizon where the equator, or a star therein, descends into the lower hemisphere; but it is frequently, though improperly, taken for all that arch of the horizon, which defines the occidental amplitude of the stars; formerly the west was reckoned from the *Fortunate Islands*, but now generally from the *Azores*.

OCCIDENTAL (A.) something belonging to the west, western, towards or inclining to it; so a star is said to be *occidental*, when it sets after the sun.

OCCIDE'NTALNESS (S.) the situation of any thing in or towards the west.

OCCU'LT (A.) dark, hid, unknown, secret.

OCCULTA'TION (S.) a hiding, concealing, or rendering private; in *Astrology*, it is all the time any star or planet is hid from our sight in an eclipse.

OCCU'LT LINE (S.) In constructing any scheme, &c. geometrically, is a line that is only assisting or helpful to the completing the scheme, and is therefore drawn very small, or with some matter that will rub out again, when the purpose for which it was intended is served.

OCCU'LTNESS (S.) the quality or nature of those things that are obscured or hid from our comprehension or understanding.

OCCULT QUALITIES (S.) are such properties that divers bodies are endowed with, the cause whereof is unknown, as that of the loadstone, &c.

OCCULT SCIENCES (S.) are such as have

no demonstration accompanying them, but depend upon facts, which are oftener mistaken than found out; such are magic, astrology, &c.

O'CUPANT or O'CQUIER (S.) the possessor, enjoyer, or user of any thing; in *Law*, if a tenant holds lands, &c. for the term of another's life, and such tenant die first, leaving that other to survive, he that first enters to hold that term out, is called an *occupant*; so if a tenant for his own life, grant over his estate to another, if the grantee dies, there shall be an *occupant*.

OCCUPA'TION (S.) a trade, business, or employment; in *Law*, it is the putting a man out of his freehold in time of war; it is also used to express the holding, tenure, or possession of lands or tenements.

O'CUPY (V.) to use or possess; also to deal or trade in any commodity; also to know, or carnally lie with a woman.

O'CUPYING (S.) using, possessing, enjoying, &c.

OCCU'R (V.) to happen or meet by chance, to throw or put one's self in the way of a person or thing on purpose.

OCCU'RRENCES (S.) the several matters, things or business that happen or come to pass by chance, or accidentally; also the several particulars that make up a newspaper.

OCCU'RRING or OCCU'RRENT (A.) offering, meeting, happening, coming to pass, &c.

O'CEAN (S.) sometimes signifies the universal assemblage of waters that surround or encompass the whole earth; and sometimes only a part, or great sea, as the *Atlantick ocean*, or that between *Europe* and *Africa* on the west, and *America* on the east, &c. so they say the *German ocean*, &c. among the *Antients*, it was the god of the sea, and said to be the son of *Heaven* and *Vesta*, the husband of *Tethys*, and the father of *Rivers* and *Fountains*; he was also called the father of all things, upon that principle that water was the seed of the universe.

OCHLO'CRACY (S.) a government, whetever in the common people bear the sway.

O'CKAMY (S.) a sort of mixed metal, formerly much used for spoons and other utensils, in which brass was a principal ingredient, but now left off, in the room of which the bath-metal, both white and yellow, and several other compositions are now used for buttons, buckles, spoons, &c.

O'CKINGHAM (S.) in *Berks*, is a large well-frequented town, containing several streets, with a handsome market-house in the midst of the town; its market is weekly on Tuesday, when besides provisions, large quantities of silk-stockings are brought, the manufacture of this place, and the neighbouring villages; distant from *London* 28 computed, and 33 measured miles.

OCTAE'DRON or OCTAHE'DRON (S.) a

solid geometrical figure, contained under eight equal and equilateral triangles.

OCTAGON (S.) a figure or plane contained under eight equal sides and angles.

OCTANGULAR (A.) something that hath eight angles.

OCTANT (S.) a mathematical instrument that contains 45 degrees, or the one eighth part of a circle; with the *Astronomers*, it is when one planet is in aspect or position to another 45 degrees.

OCTAPLA (S.) a book, particularly the Bible, that is wrote or printed in eight languages or versions.

OCTAVE (S.) is a musical Term, and signifies an interval of eight inclusive sounds, or different degrees of tone; some make no difference between the unison and octave; but the truth is, there is a great deal, for the vibrations of the acuter tone are twice repeated, for once of the graver; so that the proportion of sound forming the two extremes of an octave, are in numbers or lines, as 2 to 1, so that two chords or strings of the same matter, thickness, and tension, one whereof is double the length of the other, produces the octave; this is also called the diapason; the division of the octave forms all the possible chords that can be made.

OCTAVES (S.) in the *first Ages of Christianity*, were certain repetitions or the service of the grand festivals, the eighth day after the festival itself, which were observed in the English church up to the Saxon times, called by them the *Uitas*.

OCTAVO (S.) among the *Printers and Book-sellers*, is a book so printed, that eight leaves or sixteen pages make but one sheet of paper, as is this you now read.

OCTENNIAL (A.) any thing done or repeated every eighth year.

OCTO'DES (S.) in *Medicine*, are ulcers, whose sides are callous, or of the nature of warts, and not malignant.

OCTOBER (S.) by our vulgar computation, is the tenth month of the year, but by the legal account the eighth, and was therefore so called by the *Romans*; it is also the name of strong beer or ale, that is usually brewed about that time, and therefore so called; the *Painters* represent this month in a garment of the colour of decaying leaves and flowers, being crowned with a garland of oak-leaves with acorns, holding in his right hand a scorpion, and in his left a basket filled with ch-fouts, medlars, service, &c.

OCTOSTYLE (S.) is any building that has eight pillars or columns in front.

O'ULAR (A.) something belonging to the eyes or sight; also any thing clear, plain, or visible; so *ocular demonstration* is any thing that is evident or clear to the sight, so that no dispute can be made of the truth or certainty thereof.

O'ULIST (S.) one skilled in that part of

anatomy that teaches the construction and situation of the eyes and their parts, together with the diseases and infirmities th reunto belonging, and their cures.

ODD (A.) the quality of a number being uneven, as 7, 9, 11, 31, &c. also any thing that is strange, whimsical, or unaccountable.

O'DDNESS (S.) unevenness of number; also the fantastical humourousness of a person's temper or disposition; also the uncommonness of a draught, picture, or other fancy-work; also the singularity of the manner or form of any thing whatever.

ODE (S.) among the *Ancients*, signified a song or poetical composition fit for singing, which was usually performed with the instrument called the lyre accompanying the voice, in honour of their gods, heroes, and great men, and sometimes upon other subjects, from whence such poems were in general called lyric poems; in the *Modern Poetry*, it is what is called a lyric poem, consisting of long and short verses, distinguished into stanzas, wherein the same measure is constantly preserved, to commemorate or praise some noble actions, or great men, as those of *Prior, Waller, &c.* The distinguishing character of this sort of poetry is *suavetate*, the poet endeavouring to catch his auditors or readers by the variety of the verse, and the delicacy of the words, the beauty of the numbers, and a choice of such things as are most beautiful in themselves for the subject of his description.

ODEUM (S.) a place among the *Ancients*, where the musicians practised, tried, or rehearsed their music, before they played in the publick theatres; also where musical prizes were strowed for by the several performers; sometimes it signifies the choir of a church, where they sing the service.

O'DHAM (S.) a small corporate town in *Hampshire*, whose market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 34 computed, and 41 measured miles.

O'DIN (S.) a god among the ancient *Danes*, who together with another called *Thor*, was supposed to preside over battles and warlike affairs; some learned men imagine, that these and several others of the northern deities were magicians, who by their art persuaded the people into the belief of their being the gods they worshipped, only for the advantage of commerce among them they assumed human forms.

O'DIOUS (A.) hateful, despised; also heinous, shameful, ridiculous, &c.

O'DIOUSNESS (S.) shamefulnes, abominableness, heinousness, hatefulnes.

O'DIUM (S.) jealousy, hatred, grudge, blame, censure, reproach.

ODONTAGRA (S.) the surgeons name for an instrument wherewith they draw teeth.

ODONTALGY (S.) the disease called the tooth-ach.

O'DO-N-

ODONTICKS (S.) medicines applied to, or proper for the tooth-ach.

ODOUR (S.) the scent or smell that any thing emits.

ODORIFEROUS or **ODORIFEROUS** (A.) sweet-smelling, or pleasant-scented.

ODORIFEROUSNESS (S.) sweetness of scent, pleasantness of smell, &c.

ODOURS (S.) perfumes, or any sweet or pleasant smells.

ODY'SSEE (S.) *Homer's* relation of the adventures of *Ulysses* in his return from the siege of *Troy*, and is the famous epic poem that is justly esteemed the greatest master-piece that ever appeared in the world.

OECONOMICAL or **OECONOMICK** (A.) something belonging to the art of good-husbandry, or the regular management of a private family.

OECONOMICKS (S.) the science, rules, or art of managing a family after a commodious and regular manner, grounded upon experience, and a regular chain of consequences following from certain premises laid down.

OECONOMIST (S.) one who manages, directs, or prudently behaves in any affair of moment.

OECONOMY (S.) good management, or regularity in private families; also prudent behaviour in any affair whatever; in *Physick*, the animal *oecomy* is properly the science of anatomy enlarged, taking in not only the structure and parts of a human body, but also their use, together with the nature and causes of life, health, and disorders that produce or cause diseases, &c. in *Architecture*, it is properly the scientific part, which being duly applied, not only directs the proper method of taking due measures and proportions, but also by considering the materials ascertains the charge of any structure before it is begun; in *Scripture*, the legal or *Jewish oecomy* is that system of law or observations, that nation or people were obliged to perform and observe both in their religious and moral state; the Christian *oecomy* is the dispensation of grace and mercy delivered to mankind by Christ and his disciples; in *Oratory*, it is the regular ordering or disposing the speech or subject according to the rules of art.

OECUMENICAL (A.) something relating to the universe or the whole world, upon which account the church-men call the four first general councils by this name.

OEDEMA or **UNDIMIA** (S.) sometimes is a general term for any swelling or tumour whatever, but more particularly for a white, soft, insensible tumour, proceeding from pituitous matter heaped up together, in which there is no pulse, but it yields easily to the pressure of the fingers; sometimes it is the lymphæ extravasated, and so transformed into a jelly.

OF (Part.) something descended from, or belonging to another,

OFF (Part.) sometimes means at a great distance, and sometimes only bare separation, &c.

OFFAL (S.) waste, or refuse fragments of meat, &c. also the entrails of any creature.

OFFENCE (S.) any crime or misdemeanor, trespass or fault committed, wrong, abuse, or scandal given.

OFFEND (V.) to injure, affront, break thro', or act contrary to the laws, commands, or orders of our superiors or others.

OFFENSIVE (A.) dispraising, abusive, injurious, hurtful, that stands ready to attack or fall upon an enemy, &c.

OFFENSIVENESS (S.) the affronting or disagreeable or injurious quality of any thing.

OFFER (V.) to strive, endeavour, proffer, present, give, dedicate, propound, or undertake any thing.

OFFERING (S.) an oblation, sacrifice, gift, or present; the *Jews* had several kinds of offerings, which they presented at the temple, some were free-will offerings, and others were of obligation; the first-fruits, the tithes, and the sin-offerings were of obligation; the peace-offerings, vows, offerings of wine, oil, bread, and other things, which were made to the temple, or to the ministers of the Lord, were called offerings of devotion; the *Hebrews* called all sorts of offerings *Carban*.

OFFERTORY (S.) the place in the church where the people's offerings or gifts were kept; in the church of *Rome*, it is a part of the service or anthem sung to or played upon an organ, &c. while the people are making their offering.

OFFICE (S.) sometimes signifies the employment or proper business that a person is appointed to do or perform; and sometimes it means the place where business is transacted or performed; sometimes it signifies the good or ill service that one person does to another; and sometimes the service or devotion of a national church.

OFFICER (S.) in general, signifies any person that has a peculiar post or business appointed him; and in *War*, signifies those that have the command, rule, or management, and more strictly only those that have commissions, viz. all from the general to the ensign or cornet, and are thus distinguished, viz. general officers, which are those that have power not only over one regiment, troop, or company, but in general over a body composed of several regiments, viz. the general, lieutenant-general, brigadier general, colonel, quarter-master, and adjutant generals; field-officers, are those who have the command of a whole regiment, and not only over one single troop or company, which are the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major; warrant and staff-officers, are those who have not the king's commission, but are appointed by the colonel's and captains, as the quarter-masters, serjeants, corporals; along with these are also reckoned the chaplains and surgeons; at

Care,

Courte, a *staff-officer* is one that bears a white staff in the king's presence, and when they go abroad, have a white staff carried before them by a footman hare-headed, as the lord steward, lord chamberlain, or lord treasurer; so the political officers are the mayors, sheriffs, &c. of corporations, &c. and the officers of justice are the judges, &c.

OFFICES (S.) in *Architecture*, are the several buildings or apartments that belong to a palace, &c. that are not immediately considered as the main or principal building, such as stables, coach-houses, lodging-rooms for servants, &c.

OFFICIAL (S.) in the *Spiritual Court*, is the servant or apparitor of a judge of the civil law; also the deputy of a bishop or an ecclesiastical judge; and sometimes it means only the deputy of an arch-deacon.

OFFICIALTY (S.) that court or jurisdiction where an official or deputy is head.

OFFICIATE (V.) to perform, act, or do something for one's self or another.

OFFICIALS (S.) in *Physick*, are such medicines as are appointed to be made and kept for use in the apothecaries shops by the college of physicians, that so extemporaneous prescriptions may be immediately made up and applied to such patients as want them.

OFFICIOUS (A.) ready, willing, or forward to do any thing for another; and sometimes means a busy-body, or one desirous to know, or forward to be concerned with what does not belong to them.

OFFICIOUSNESS (S.) readiness, willingness, or obligingness to do any thing for another.

OFFING (S.) in the *Sea Language*, is as much as to say, out, in, or towards the open sea, &c.

OFFSCOWRING (S.) the scum, dregs, refuse part of a thing; and particularly applied to the lowest or meanest sort of the people.

OFF-SETS (S.) in *Gardening*, are young shoots which grow from bulbous or tuberous roots.

OFFSPRING (S.) that which is begot and brought forth by another, as fruit, children, or young ones.

OFFWARD (A.) is when a ship is ashore, and heels to the water, or when her stern lies towards the sea.

OFT, OFTEN, or OFTENTIMES (Part.) frequently, or many times over, repeatedly.

OFTENNESS (S.) the frequency, or many times that a thing has been said or done.

OGEE' or O'GIVE (S.) among the *Joyner*, is the same with *Cymatium* among the *Architects*, being a moulding or ornament, consisting of two parts or members, the one convex, the other concave, or what they call a round and a hollow, representing the form of a great S; when these are constructed geometrically for large work, some make each compo-

nent part the quadrant of a circle, and others form them from two equilateral triangles; this term is also used for an arch or branch of a *Gothick* vault, which instead of being circular, passes diagonally from one angle to another, and forms a cross between the other arches, which makes the sides of a square, of which the arches are diagonals; in the centre or middle where the *ogives* cut or cross each other, is usually cut the form of a rose, or *cul de lamp*; the members or mouldings of the *ogives* are called nerves, branches, or reins, and the arches which separate the *ogives*, double arches.

O'GLE (V.) to look wishfully or hard at a person, but commonly means to look sily and amorously.

O'GLES (S.) in the *Cant Language*, are the eyes.

O'GLING (S.) looking at a handsome woman, a gazing upon the charms of a beautified countenance, shape and mien.

OH (Part.) a term of exclamation or crying out, either for wonder, pain, or detestation.

OIL (S.) is the expressed juice of olives, linseeds, almonds, &c. it being liquid, fatty, unctuous, and inflammable; it is obtained after various manners, and serves for as many purposes; in all the Popish countries, it is much in esteem for eating with salads, &c. and for burning in lamps; there are very large quantities extracted from, or boiled out of the larger sort of fish, such as whales, &c. which is used by the soap-makers, carriers, leather-dressers, &c. and for the common lamps in the streets; the painters generally use *linseed oil* for all out-door work; and for curious work, such as figures, landscapes, marbling, &c. within doors, they use *nut-oil* rectified.

OIL-BAG (S.) a vessel in birds replete with an unctuous substance, secreted by one, sometimes two glands, for that purpose disposed among the feathers, which being pressed by the bill or head, emits its oily matter, for the dressine and pruning their feathers.

OILET or I'LET-HOLE (S.) a small round hole, worked all round, to prevent tearing or stretching, made in the edges of women's stays, sails, &c. to put a small cord or lace in to draw them together, &c.

OINTMENT or UNGUENT (S.) an unctuous medicine outwardly applied to wounds, bruises, ulcers, &c. of a thickish consistence, but easily dissolvable, either by the inflammation of the part affected, or the fire; there are a great number of different-named ointments, according to the ingredients in the compositions used, and the designs they are applied for.

O'KER (S.) a yellow, dry, fat, soft, fossil earth, or semi-metal, found sometimes in copper, lead, and silver mines, and sometimes in a bed or mine alone by itself; it is valued by some for a proper flux for metals when

when they are too harsh or brittle ; but its principal use is in painting as a colour ; there is a sort called red *oler*, but this is made from the yellow by calcining it in the fire till it becomes red ; *oler* is always impregnated with iron, and is what generally gives the chalybeate springs their medicinal virtues, as may frequently be found by letting them stand, at the bottom of which may be found the *oler*.

OLD (A.) advanced in years, stale, much worn, &c. which renders some things better, others worse.

O'LDER (A.) elder, more aged, worn, &c.

O'LDISH (A.) inclining to be aged, or growing old.

O'LDNESS (S.) the condition or state of a thing that is aged, stale, or much worn.

OLEA'GINOUS (A.) of a fat, oily,unctuous substance or nature.

O'LERON LAWS (S.) a set of sea-laws made at the island *Oleron* in France, when *Richard I.* was there.

OLFA'CTORY (A.) something belonging to the sense of smelling, for which reason those nerves that are the immediate instruments of smelling are called the *olfactory* nerves.

OLIBANUM (S.) a sweet-scented gum or resin, that naturally distils out of several trees at the foot of *Mount Libanus*, in white and yellow drops, sometimes called the male incense.

OLIGA'RCHICAL (A.) something pertaining or belonging to a government called an oligarchy.

O'LGARCHY (S.) a form of government where the supreme power is lodged in the hands of a few particular persons.

O'LIO (S.) in *Cookery*, is a compound dish made up of variety of matters, as soups, and other savoury dishes.

O'LIVE (S.) the fruit of a tree called by the same name, of which there are two sorts or kinds, viz. the wild or natural, and those that require care and culture ; the latter being that most esteemed, is of a moderate height, its trunk knotty, its bark smooth, and of an ash-colour, its wood is solid and yellowish ; its leaves are oblong, and almost like those of the willow, of a green colour, dark on the upper side, and white on the under side ; in the month of *June* it puts out white flowers that grow in bunches, each flower is of one piece, widening upwards, and dividing into four parts ; after the flower succeeds the fruit which is also oblong and plump ; it is first green, then pale, and lastly black, when it is quite ripe ; in the pulp of it is enclosed a hard stone full of an oblong seed ; the wild sort is lesser and more imperfect in every respect ; from this is pressed three sorts of oil, the first and purest is what is called *olive* or *sallad* oil. the second is inferior both in taste and smell, and the third sort worse still, and fit only for lamps or other coarse offices ; the

fruit is pickled, and much esteemed by the gentry ; the scripture makes many similes from this tree, it being very common in *Canaan*, and particularly upon a mountain that for that reason bore its name.

Mount of Olives, was situated to the east of the city of *Jerusalem*, about a Sabbath-day's journey, or three quarters of a mile, and parted from it only by the brook *Kidron*, and by the valley of *Jebcaphat*, which stretches out from the north to the south ; it was upon this mount that *Solomon* built temples to the gods of the *Ammonites*, and of the *Moabites*, upon which account it was also called the *Mount of Corruption* ; it had three summits, being composed of three several mountains ranged one after another from north to south ; the middle one our Saviour ascended into heaven from, in the presence of his disciples, upon which account the Christians had, and some still have it in great veneration, and say that the print of his feet was left perfectly upon it, that though the devotees constantly carried away the earth, the marks were as constantly repaired ; and that when the empress *Helena* having caused a magnificent church to be built, in the midst of which was this place, when they would have paved it with marble like the rest, they never could do it ; every thing that was put there by way of ornament removed of its own accord, so that they were forced to leave it as it was ; and that to this day the print of his left foot is to be seen about three fingers breadth into the rock, and that the stone where the impression of his right foot was, was taken away at the time of the *crusado*, and put into a temple, which at present is one of the principal mosques belonging to the *Turks* ; so fond of miracles are some people, that the greatest absurdities and lies are by them affirmed in the most serious manner, &c.

OLY'MPIA (S.) a city of *Elis* in *Peloponnesus*, where there was a famous temple dedicated to *Jupiter Olympius*, so called from the name of this city ; the structure of this temple was wonderful, and had vast treasures belonging to it, as well by reason of the oracles that were given there, as for the *Olympick* games that were celebrated near it ; but what made it most remarkable, was the statue of *Jupiter* by *Phidias*, reckoned one of the wonders of the world, it being made sitting upon a throne of gold and ivory, with a crown on his head made of olive branches ; in his right hand a *Victory* made of ivory, with a crown of massy gold upon its head-dress ; in his left hand a scepter made of a mixture of all sorts of metal, with an eagle at the top of it ; his shoe and stockings gold, and the drapery of the same adorned with the figures of animals and flower de-lances ; the throne embellished with ivory, ebony, gold, precious stones, and a multitude of embossed figures ; at the four feet

feet or pedestals of the throne, four Victories, and two others at the feet of the statue; at the two feet on the fore-side of the throne, on the one side the figures of *Sphinxes* carrying off some *Theban* youths, and on the other figures of *Nubia's* children, whom *Agas* and *Diana* shut to death with their arrows; between the feet of the throne *Theseus*, and the rest of the heroes who accompanied *Hercules* to the *Amazonian* war, and several wrestlers; all the place about the throne was adorned with pictures, representing the labours of *Hercules*, &c. on the upper part on one side the throne the *Graces*, and on the other the *Muses*, on the foot-stool golden lions, and *Theseus's* combat with the *Amazons*; in this temple was also an altar erected to the unknown gods, like that at *Athens*.

OLYMPIAD (S.) a space or period of time of four years, which was the common method of computing time among the *Greeks*, and principally from the 27th *Olympiad*, in which *Cleobolus* was victor; so that it was 108 years after the first institution by *Iphitus*, before they kept an exact register of those who bore away the prize at the publick or *Olympian* games; *Timæus* is said to be the first *Historian* that used this method, who was afterwards followed by *Eratosthenes* and *Polybius*, before whose times the *Greek* historians only related the facts without precisely determining the times; these games were celebrated in the province of *Elis* near the city *Pisa* upon the banks of the river *Alpheus*, near the temple of *Jupiter*, every four years, at which were present a vast concourse of people from all parts; they began in the 3120th year of the world, or 884 before Christ, according to the vulgar era; but it is very common to begin at the 28th *Olympiad*, so that then it will be the 328th year of the world, or 776 before Christ; to every *Olympiad* year properly belong two *Julian* years, that is to say, the first six months from *July* to *January* (they being kept about the time of the summer solstice) to the foregoing, and the six last months from *January* to *July*, to the following year, though many speak of them as if they constantly began in *January*; their games consisted of running, leaping, and other many exercises, instituted in honour of *Hercules*, to train up their youth in warlike exercises; those who were conquerors were honoured extremely both by the state and the populace, and called *Olympionacks*.

OLYMPICK FIRE (S.) the pure fire or heat of the sun's rays collected by a burning-glass.

OLYMPII (S.) a name given by the *Athenians* to their twelve chief gods, to whom they had dedicated a very magnificent altar, viz. *Jupiter*, *Mars*, *Mercury*, *Nephtes*, *Vulcan*, *Apollo*, *Juno*, *Vesta*, *Minerva*, *Ceres*, *Diana* and *Venus*. It is reported, that *Alexander the Great*, after his conquest of

Perfia, desired to have his statue received among the number of these deities, and set upon the same altar, which the servile flattery of the *Greeks* complied with.

OLYMPIONACKS (S.) the victors or conquerors at the *Olympick* games, who were crowned with a garland of olive branches, and attended home in coaches, and the wall of the city broke down, and they drove in through the breach; besides this they made them extravagant presents, and were treated with so much expence and respect, that the *Athenians* finding it burthensome, *Solon* had a law made to lessen the charges, which determined the reward to be 500 drachmæ, or about 13 l. sterling; but this law was but short-lived, for a small time afterwards they were entertained in the *prytæum* or publick hall. Farther, those who had gained three crowns at these games, were excused from paying any kind of taxes, or serving any troublesome office; at *Sparta* they had a particular place appointed them in the army, and were ranged as a guard to the king's person; they had the privilege of sanctuary, and a coat with flowers in it to distinguish them; it was frequent to chuse their generals out of them, nay, they were so extravagant as to deify them while living, as was *Euthimius* a boxer, who always came off conqueror; and lastly, it was usual to cut the names of the victors, and this history of their successes, in marble pillars.

OMAGRA or **OMOGRA** (S.) the gout, or rather the rheumatism in the shoulder.

OMAN (S.) a god of the *Perfians*, whom the magi were obliged to worship every day, and for a whole hour to sing hymns of praise to him, with their turbans on their heads, and vespas in their hands; some call him *Aman*.

OMBIA'SSES (S.) the name of the priests and doctors of the false religion, which obtains in the isle of *Madagascar*, who are somewhat of the nature of those whom they call *Marabouts* at *Cape Verd*, that is to say, physicians and soothsayers, or magicians; there is one sort of them that teach to write *Arabic*, and make *hizidzi*, that is, talismans, and other charms, which they sell to the great ones, to preserve them from ill accidents, and to rid them of their enemies, or for any other purpose they desire: They have publick schools where they teach their superstitions and magical arts: There is another sort of them who addict themselves to geomancy, and draw their figures upon a little smooth board covered with fine sand; these are consulted by the sick, to know the time and means of their recovery; by others for the success of their affairs, for these people undertake nothing without consulting these geomancers: In making or erecting their figures, they observe the hour of the day, the planet that rules it, and ascending sign, with other

super-

Divinations; these geomancers are distinguished into several orders, which resemble our ecclesiastical dignities, as *male* or clerk, *ombasse* a scribe or physician, *tibou* a sub-deacon, *muladzi* deacon, *saguihi* priest, *catibou* bishop, *lamamacha* archbishop, *sababa* pope or caliph; the people stand in great awe of them, and have employed them sometimes against the *French*, but without success.

OMBRE (S.) the name of a famous court-game at cards, for two, three, or five persons, but generally for three.

OMEGA (S.) the last letter in the *Greek* alphabet; and metaphorically, is put or used for the end or completion of any thing; and in *Scripture*, for an appellation of God, who calls himself *Alpha* and *Omega*, the beginning and end, &c.

OMEN (S.) a sign, prediction, or token of good or bad luck, or success in any affair or business.

OMENTUM (S.) with the *Surgens*, is the caul or double membrane spread upon the intestines, interwoven with fat, and vessel-like a fisher's net, enriched also with two or three glands annexed to the stomach, the gut colon, and the pancreas, and useful to cherish the intestines with its warmth; it has some milky, and some lymphatic vessels; as also a great many ducts and little bags of fat.

OMER or **GO'MAR** (S.) a *Jewish* measure of capacity, estimated at about 3 or 4 quarts; this was sometimes called *assarion*, and was the 10th part of an epha.

OMINOUS (A.) of a threatening, unlucky nature, something that foretels or predicts matters before-hand.

OMISSION (S.) a neglecting, or letting a thing pass by unobserved or undone.

OMIT (V.) to pass by or over, to neglect, or take no notice of a thing wilfully.

OMITTING (S.) the wilful neglecting or passing by of any thing.

OMNIPOTENT (A.) all-powerful, strong, or mighty, an appellation given to God only.

OMNIPOTENCE or **OMNIPOTENTNESS** (S.) God, or the power of doing all things irresistibly.

OMNIPRESENCE (S.) a being present every where, and at all times.

OMNISCIENCE (S.) the faculty or power of knowing all things.

OMNISCIENT (A.) all-wise, or knowing every thing.

OMOPHAGIA (S.) festivals of *Bacchus*, in which the guests acted the mad-man by eating the goats alive, and tearing the flesh off the limbs asunder with their teeth and hands, and devouring the entrails, &c.

OMRA'S or **OMHRA'S** (S.) the title of the great lords of the *Mogul's* court; these are commonly strangers, and for the most part *Persians*, that have great offices at court, but

none of them possess any lands in propriety, because the *Mogul* is sole proprietor of the land in his dominions; neither can the sons of these *omra's* possess their fathers' estates, which descend to the *Mogul*, who is heir-general to all his subjects, and who allows them only some inconsiderable pension, except it be that their fathers have taken care in their life-time, which they may easily do, if they be handsome and fair, so as they may pass for true *Moguls*, who are of white complexions, whereas the *Indians* are tawny; some of these *omra's* are commanders of a thousand horse, others of two, and so to twelve thousand; their pay is more or less, according to the number of their horses, which are always more than their riders, because in those hot countries a trooper is forced to have two horses for change; there are always 25 or 30 of these *omra's* at court, out of which are chose governors of the provinces, and the other great officers of the kingdom; besides these there are an inferior sort of *omra's*, called *manseddars*, cavaliers, or horsemen of *Marsh*, which have a more considerable pay than is given to the common troopers; they have no commander over them but the grand *Mogul* himself, and from this rank pass to that of *omra's*; this name is also given to the great lords of the kingdom of *Gujinda* in the peninsula of *India*, on this side the gulph of *Bengel*, who for the most part are *Persians* also, or the sons of *Persians*; when they go along the street, they have one or two elephants going before them, on each of which are mounted three men, who carry banners; after these elephants march 50 or 60 cavaliers well mounted on *Persian* or *Tartarian* horses, with bows and arrows, swords by their sides, and shields hanging on their backs, which troop is followed by other men on horseback, sounding on trumpets and fifes; after these comes the *omra* on horseback, having 30 or 40 footmen to attend him; next to these comes his palanquin or sedan, carried by four men; and last of all appears a camel or two mounted with men that beat kettle-drums; when he pleases he quits his horse, and goes into his sedan, where he may lie all along and rest himself.

ON (Part.) upon, or at, either time or place.

ONANIA or **ONANISM** (S.) the sin of self-pollution.

ONCE (Part.) a single time or act.

ONE (S.) unity, or the number that expresses a single thing, in figures marked 1.

ONERATE (V.) to charge, load, or burden with a debt, must, fine, or other incumbrance.

ONGER or **CHIPPING-ONGAR** (S.) in *Essex*, a small town, whose market was formerly on Tuesday, but now it is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 19 computed, and 21 measured miles.

O'NION (S.) a wholesome, warm, eatable root.

O'NLY (Part.) something particular, singular, or but one.

O'NSET (S.) an attack, or beginning of a battle or dispute.

ONTO'LOGY (S.) the consideration of beings or ideas, in the abstract.

O'NWARD (Part.) forward, progressive.

ONY'CHOMANCY (S.) a sort of trifling divination, which some old superstitious creatures made or observed by covering the nails of an unpolluted boy with oil and foot mixed together, and then turning them to the sun, they pretended the rays thereof made the representation of divers figures, which were the hieroglyphicks of what they enquired after.

O'NYX (S.) in *Scripture*, sometimes means the scabrous nail or shell, which some think was understood of laudrum or bdellium, but generally for the shell of a fish, somewhat like to a fish called purpura, which is caught in watry places, where grows the spica nardi, which is the food of this fish, and which is the occasion of the shell's smelline so aromatically; the best are found in the *Red-Sea*, and are white and large, the *Babylonian* black and smaller; sometimes it means the precious stone that goes by this name; it was the 11th in the high-priest's pectoral, and in *Hebrew* is called *shalem*, and rendered *onyx*, *sardonix* and *emerald*, which latter is supposed to be the right one, the *onyx* being not rich enough, and only a kind of agat of a whitish black colour.

OO'ZY (A.) slimy, muddy, wettyish, moist, like the flows of seas and rivers when the tide is down.

OPA'CITY, OPA'COUNNESS or OPA'KENESS (S.) obscurity, darkness, that will not permit the light to pass through it.

OPA'COUS or OPA'QUE (A.) dark, shady, obscure, that is not transparent.

O'PAL (S.) a precious but soft stone, that according to its situation to receive and reflect the light, appears of various colours.

OPA'LIA (S.) feasts celebrated by the *Romans* in honour of the goddess *Ops*, wife of *Saturn*, on the 14th of the calends of *January*, which was the third day of the *Saturnalia*; *Saturn* and *Ops* being esteemed deities that took care of the fruits of the earth; their feasts were kept at harvest, at which they feasted their slaves, allowed them all manner of liberty, in consideration of the pains they had taken to till the ground.

O'PEN (V.) to unlock, unfold, unbar, &c. windows, doors, &c. also to explain, clear, or make difficult things easy.

O'PEN (A.) unlocked, unfolded, &c. also plain, clear, easy to, or free for any body; also free, good-natur'd, ready to instruct and inform, not stiff or reserved.

O'PEN-ARSE (S.) a medlar or pleasant sort

of fruit; also a lewd woman; also a careless giddy-headed servant, that leaves the doors, &c. open that should be shut.

O'PENING (S.) a wide or open place to give air to a building; also the unfolding or separating of any thing locked, shut, or folded up; also the explaining any difficult passage, so as to render the meaning intelligible; also the beginning of any thing, as the breaking of ground to form a *sege*, is called *opening* the trenches; so a lawyer's beginning to plead for his client, is called *opening* the cause; and a man's telling his mind or secrets to another, is called *opening* his mind, &c.

O'PENNESS (S.) freedom, good-naturedness; also without any locks, bars, or other hindrances; also clearness, plainness, &c. also free-heartedness, a disposition that speaks its opinion without reserve, &c. also any place that is wide or extended, not confined by buildings, trees, &c.

O'PERA (S.) a play or dramstick performance set to musick, and sung with the accompaniment of instruments, rich machines, and extraordinary habits; the *Venetians* were the first inventors of this manner of acting, it being the chief glory of their carnival; about the year 1669, the abbot *Perrin* obtained a grant from *Lewis XIV.* to set up an *opera* at *Paris*, who in 1672 acted *Pomona*; now they are in great esteem in *England*, and generally set to musick by *Mr. Handel*.

O'PERATE (V.) to move, work, effect, or bring any thing to pass; in *Physick*, it means the stirring and carrying off the malignant humours of the body.

OPERATION (S.) a working, doing, or performing something; also an account of a regular process in chymistry, or any other work; in *Physick*, it is the manner of a medicine's performing its office.

O'PERATIVE (A.) that is apt, fit, or inclined to work, stir, or move.

OPERATOR (S.) one that performs, or does any particular office or work, and is in an especial manner applied to those who make drawing, cleansing, and making artificial teeth their whole trade and employ.

OPERO'USE (A.) laborious, troublesome, tedious, difficult, &c. something that has a great deal of work in it.

OPERO'USENESS (S.) laboriousness, troublesome, tediousness, &c.

OPHIA'SIS (S.) a distemper that occasions the hair to grow thin, and fall off in different places, and so renders the patient bald and covered, &c. as it were by turns, so that the person looks speckled like a serpent.

OPHITES (S.) a sect of hereticks, who appeared in the 2d century, and that sprung from the *Nicelarians* and *Gnosticks*; they are charged with honouring a serpent, and that when their priests celebrated their mysteries, they caused a serpent to come out of a hole, which rolled itself over those things that were to be offered

offered in sacrifice, which they said was sanctifying them by Jesus Christ, who dwelt in the serpent, and then delivered them to the people, who worshipped them; some say they pretended this was the very serpent that seduced Eve, and that it was thoroughly instructed in all knowledge; that it was Christ, and that he was very different from Jesus born of the Virgin, into whom, said they, the Christ descended, and that it was this Jesus, and not Christ, that suffered; and accordingly they made those of their sect renounce Jesus.—Also a sort of hard variegated marble, of a deep green colour, and speckled with spots of a lighter green; there is some also of an ash-colour, which is softer than the green; some call it serpentine stone.

OPHIUSCUS, SERPENTARIUS or **ESCALAPIUS** (S.) in *Astronomy*, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, containing by *Ptolemy's* catalogue 29, by *Tychon's* 25, by *Flamsteed's* 69 stars, represented by a man holding a serpent in his hand, of which the star in the man's head is the principal, being one of the second magnitude.

OPHTHALMICKS (S.) such medicines as are proper for, or good in distempers of the eyes.

OPHTHALMOGRAPHY (S.) that part of *Anatomy* that is particularly concerned in considering the structure, frame, or composition of the eyes and their parts, together with the diseases and remedies that hinder and promote sight or vision.

OPHTHALMOSCOPY (S.) that part of *Physiognomy* that pretends to tell the humour or disposition of a person by his eyes.

OPHTHALMY or **OPHTHALMIA** (S.) is an inflammation of the tunics of the eyes, caused by the gathering and extravasation of certain juices.

OPIATE (S.) a sleepy potion or medicine compounded of opium, or some other somniferous matter.

OPINE (V.) to think, imagine, or be of an opinion; also to give one's opinion, judgment, or thoughts about any thing.

OPINIATER or **OPINIONIST** (S.) one that will hear or mind no body's thought, opinion, or judgment in matters but his own, an obstinate, selfish, stubborn, resolved, self-willed person.

OPINION (S.) that thought or judgment of any thing that a person has or believes, and which arises to him rather by tradition than demonstration; thus the several particularities in religion are more the effects of positive inculcations than rational proofs; among the *old Heathens*, was a goddess that was worshipped under the notion of her presiding over mens sentiments, which for the most part are purely conjectural; she was represented in the form of a young woman, with a bold look, but a reeling or staggering gait.

OPINIONATIVE or **OPINIONATED** (A.) conceited, stubborn, wilful, positive, self-willed.

OPINIONATIVENESS (S.) conceitedness, stubbornness, positiveness, &c.

OPIG'LOGY (S.) a description or treatise of opium, and its several known uses.

OPIUM (S.) the condensed juice of poppies; some confound opium with meconium; opium is that which distils out of the poppy heads after incision, whilst they are growing, but meconium is the juice expressed out of them; the purest opium is made of white drops, it is found frequently in *Greece*, in the kingdom of *Cambria*, and the territories of *Grand Cairo* in *Egypt*; there are three sorts of it, the black, the white, and the yellow; the inhabitants of those countries keep the best for themselves, and send us only the meconium; when it is prepared for use it is called laudanum, and used to sooth and allay pain, excite sleep, stop vomiting and to senese, &c. the *Turks* use it as an exhilarater, it having for a time the same effects with wine or other strong liquors, tho' not so durable, for which reason the *Turks* take it in large quantities when they go to battle, or undertake any affair that requires vigour and force.

OPOBALSAMUM (S.) in *Pharmacy*, is a whitish juice, gum, or resin, distilling from the branches of a tree called balsamum, or the balm-tree; it is whitish, pretty thick, transparent, smells something like turpentine, but pleasanter; it is the same with what some call *balsamum verum*, or balm of the *Levant*, and, like all other balsams, is suppurative, deterfise, and incarnating, applied externally to green wounds, ulcers, or tumours; it has been long famous in the physical world, inasmuch that all other vulnerary oils and ointments have taken their names from it; some affirm the true sort grows only in *Judea*.

O'PPIDAN (S.) an appellation given to those lads or youths that belong to the college, called *King's College* at *Westminster*.

O'PPILATIVE (A.) of an obstructing, hindering, or stopping nature.

OPPILATION (S.) an obstruction or stoppage of the ducts of the body, by evil or peccant humours.

OPPO'NE or **OPPO'SE** (V.) to set one's self against a person or thing, to strive or endeavour to hinder or prevent a thing's being done or brought to pass, to thwart or vex.

OPPO'NENCY (S.) the act of withstanding, opposing, or endeavouring to bring about something contrary to the desire or argument of another.

OPPO'NENT (S.) one that maintains a contrary argument to another in schools, colleges, or elsewhere, or that strives or endeavours to set aside, or prevent another in his undertaking or desires.

OPPORTU'NE (A.) very convenient, seasonable, fit, proper, or agreeable.

OPPORTUNENESS (S.) suitability, convenience, agreeableness, &c.

OPPOR-

OPPORTUNITY (S.) a proper, suitable, fit, or agreeable time for the doing any thing.

OPPOSE (V.) to withstand, set against, contend, or struggle with.

O'POSITE (A.) contrary to another's interest or opinion; also directly over-against another in respect of place or situation.

O'POSITENESS (S.) the state, quality, disposition, or situation of any person or thing, in relation to the agreement or interest of, to, or with another.

O'POSITES (S.) those things that are relatively opposed to one another, as a king and his subjects; or privatively, as light and darkness, knowledge and ignorance, or any other contraries whatever, whether natural or moral.

OPPOSITION (S.) the endeavour or struggle of contrary parties one against another; in *Astrology*, it is when two planets being 180 degrees distant from one another, behold one another diametrically opposite, and therefore is esteemed an aspect of the greatest enmity; in *Geometry*, it is the relation of two things between which a line may be drawn perpendicular to both; in *Logic*, it is the quality of disagreement between propositions that have the same subject, and the same attribute; in *Rhetoric*, it is a figure whereby two things are assembled together, that at first sight appear incompatible, as a wise folly, &c.

OPPRESS (V.) to injure, use, or press hard upon a person or thing, by violence or authority.

OPPRESSION (S.) the using people hard, by compelling them to pay larger taxes, &c. than they can afford.

OPPRESSIVE (A.) hurtful, injurious, apt or inclined to oppress, or force by authority.

OPPRESSIVENESS (S.) the name or state of any thing that is hurtful, injurious, illegal, unjust, &c.

OPPRESSOR (S.) one that abuses authority, power, skill, &c. to the hurt, damage, or injury of another.

OPPRO'BRIOUS (A.) vile, base, mean, scandalous, offensive, shameful, reproachful, injurious, &c.

OPPRO'BRIOUSNESS (S.) shamefulnefs, reproachfulness, &c.

OPPRO'BRIUM (S.) the scandal or shame that naturally attends the commission of any vile, lewd, villainous action; infamy, disgrace, or reproach.

OPPUGN (V.) to fight, strive, or contend against any person or thing.

OPS (S.) one of the names of the goddess *Cybele*.

OPSY'MATHY (S.) a learning, or endeavouring to learn in old age.

OPTATIVE (A.) desirous, wishing for, or after; a name which the common *Grammar* applies to the mood or condition of the verb

that expresses the desire of doing or forbearing something, which is always known by a participle or adverb of wishing constantly adjoined to it.

O'PTICK or **O'PTICAL** (A.) something belonging or pertaining to the sight.

O'PTICK GLASSES (S.) certain physical instruments ground or made by mathematical rules, and so contrived, that they very much assist the natural eye in observing those creatures, bodies, or magnitudes, whose natural minuteness, or vast distance, renders them imperceptible to the naked eye; and also assist in more perfectly and distinctly seeing those that are perceptible; of these there are many sorts, as microscopes, telescopes, &c.

O'PTICKS (S.) in *Mathematics*, is an art or science that demonstrates the manner and properties of all radiations, whether direct, broken, or reflected; and when this is applied to the delineation of any figure, building, or body, it is called perspective.

O'PTIMACY (S.) a government of the state by the nobility thereof.

O'PTION (S.) choice, power, or faculty of chusing for one's self; in *Law*, it is when a new suffragan bishop being consecrated, the archbishop of the province, by a customary prerogative, collates the collation of the first vacant benefice in that see as his choice.

O'PULENCE (S.) wealth, riches, power, might, &c.

O'PULENT (A.) rich, wealthy, powerful, mighty, &c.

O'PULENTNESS (S.) richness, wealthiness, powerfulness, &c.

OR (S.) in *Heraldry*, is the colour yellow, or the metal gold; without this or argent there can be no armory; in the coats of noblemen, it is called *Toraz*, in those of sovereign princes *Sol*; and when represented by engraving, it is by filling the field with a multitude of small dots.

O'RACLE (S.) in the *Old Testament*, sometimes signified the covering of the ark of the covenant, or of the sacred chest in which the laws of the covenant were shut up; at the two ends of this cover were two cherubims of massy beaten gold, which stretching out their wings forwards towards each other, formed a kind of throne, upon which they conceived the Lord to sit, and that it was from thence he manifested his will and pleasure, when he gave answers to *Moses*; it is also taken for the sanctuary or place wherein the ark was deposited; and sometimes it means the oracles of the false gods. The most famous of all the *Pagane oracles* was that of *Baalzebub*, king of *Ekron*, which the *Jews* themselves were often to consult; there were also teraphims, the ephod made by *Gidon*, and the false gods adored in *Samaria*; whether these oracles were really delivered by the assistance of the devil, or that the priests and false prophets imposed upon the people, and made them

them believe they were inspired, we know not; among the *Jews* there were several sorts of *oracles*; as, first, those that were delivered *in a voice*, as when God spoke to *Moses*; secondly, prophetic dreams, as those of *Joseph*; thirdly, visions, as when a prophet in an ecstasy, being properly neither asleep nor awake, had supernatural revelations; fourthly, the urim and thummim, which were accompanied with the ephod or the pectoral worn by the high-priest, and which God endowed with the gift of foretelling future things upon extraordinary occasions; fifthly, by consulting the prophets or messengers sent by God immediately. At the first beginning of Christianity, prophecy was very common; much has been said about the ancient heathen *oracles*, but little can be concluded from them, they being almost always delivered in such dubious expressions or terms, that let what would happen to the enquirer, it might be accommodated or explained to mean, so as the event came to pass. The famous *Kircher*, to undeceive the credulous, and to account for some strange things that are related of the famous *Dalpbick oracle*, contrived and fixed a tube so in his bed-chamber, that when any body came to call him at the garden gate, next to his lodgings, though they spoke no louder than ordinary, he heard them as plain as if they had been in the room, and returned them an answer with the same ease of conveyance; this tube he afterwards removed into his *museum*, and fixed it so artificially into a figure, that the statue, as if it had been animated, opened its mouth, moved its eyes, and seemed to speak, from whence he supposed the *Pagan* priests, by making use of such tubes, used to make the superstitious people believe the idol returned them answers to their questions.

O'RAL (A.) something that belongs to a verbal expression, or words immediately coming out of, or from the mouth of the speaker.

O' RANGE (S.) a fine pleasant fruit, with a strong or deep yellow rind or coat, of which there are two sorts, the one called *China oranges*, which are of a very sweet and luscious taste; the other called *Sevil oranges*, of a pleasant acidity, and chiefly used for sauce, or to make a compound liquor called punch.

O'RANGERY (S.) a place or garden where orange-trees are kept, improved, and nursed.

ORANO'CO (S.) a strong sort of tobacco used for making snuff.

ORATION (S.) a speech or sermon pronounced or spoke in publick, upon some extraordinary occasion, wherein the speaker or composer uses all the flowers of language, that by the eloquence and beauty thereof he may work upon the passions of the auditors.

O'RATOR (S.) a publick speaker or preacher, that in a learned and eloquent manner delivers himself to his auditors.

O'RATORY (S.) sometimes means the art or

science of eloquence or fine speaking; and sometimes a chapel or publick hall where sermons, orations upon moral subjects, &c. are spoke or pronounced by an orator; and among the *Romanists*, it also signifies a society or congregation of religious, who live in community together, but without the tie or obligation of vows, &c. sometimes it means a small closet or chamber with an altar in it, for the use of a person's private devotions, &c.

ORB (S.) a hollow sphere or body, contained under two superficies, the one convex or external, the other concave or internal.

ORBI'CULAR (A.) round like a ball or globe.

ORBI'CULARNESS (S.) roundness.

O'RBIT (S.) the line described by any thing that moves round; so in *Astronomy*, it is the path, rout, or course in which a planet moves, or a comet describes, the figures whereof are various; that of the earth and all the primary planets are ellipses, in one of whose foci, the sun is placed, and in which they move according to this law, viz. that a radius drawn from the center of the sun to the center of the planet, always describes areas proportionable to the times; the old astronomers imagined the *orbits* of the planets were circular, so that to account for their irregularities upon that hypothesis, they were forced to introduce eccentricities and epicycles; the moderns find that they not only move in elliptick *orbits*, but that they also move with different velocities at different times; in *Anatomy*, *orbits* are the two sockets or hollows in which the eyes are placed.

O'RBONA (S.) a goddess or deity supposed to have the care of orphans; the *Romans* worshipped her to avoid the affliction of widowhood, or the loss of their children; she had an altar in the city of *Rome*, near to that of the *Lares*.

O'RBARD (S.) a garden or enclosure where fruit-trees are nourished and improved; and these are commonly cherries or apples.

ORDAIN (V.) to command, appoint, or enjoin; also to admit a person into holy orders.

ORDEAL (S.) a sort of trial that women accused of incontinency formerly underwent to prove their innocence, which was nine scutlers laid red-hot upon the ground at unequal distances, which if the accused passed over without being burnt, after she was hood-winked, it was esteemed an argument of her innocence; this was used as a purgation from *Edward the Confessor's* time to *Henry III's*; sometimes it was tried by water, and sometimes by fire; those who underwent this trial used to fast three days before, and then go to church, where there was an office proper to the occasion; pope *Stephen II.* caused it to be abolished, as unjust and wicked.

O'RDEN (V.) to command, direct, or appoint; also to chastise.

O'RDEN-

ORDERLINESS (S.) regularity, a keeping within bounds, sobriety, or submitting to commands or directions given.

ORDERLY (A.) regular, civil, decent.

ORDERS (S.) sometimes means the commands or directions that a superior gives to an inferior; sometimes only a list, inventory, or catalogue of books or other goods that a person wants; and sometimes it means being admitted a priest, or one whose occupation is to be about religious affairs; and sometimes the several distinctions of friars; as the *White-Friars* are canons regular of the order of St. Augustin; *Gray-Friars* are Cistercian monks, who at first wore a black habit, and changed it for a grey one; the *Black-Friars* are called *Benedictines*; sometimes it is applied to the several distinctions of military knights, as the order of St. George; and sometimes it means the several manners of building, according to the received and established rules of architecture, according to which a palace, church, &c. is built, and these go by particular name, viz. the *Tuscan*, or that which should be used for warehouses, and other mean strong buildings; the *Doric* somewhat lighter, and so is used indifferently in many sorts of buildings; the *Ionick*, which is still somewhat airier, and at the same time sufficiently grave; this by some is affirmed was invented on purpose for temples and religious places, and therefore has part of the victims carved on the entablature, as oxen heads, &c. though this is now used also in civil buildings; the *Corinthian* is the most tender and delicate, and designed for palaces and other places of shew and magnificence, being enriched with all the nicety that the art of carving can embellish it with; the *Composite* is made up of the *Corinthian* and *Ionick* orders, and used according to the judgment of the artist in various buildings; the moderns have added to these what the wantonness of their own invention could find out, and called them by the names of the *Gothick*, *French*, *Caryatid*, *Persian*, &c. orders; in an *Army*, orders signify the commands or directions given by the superior officers; also the whole discipline of arrangement and government.

ORDINAL (A.) belonging or appertaining to order or regularity.

ORDINAL (S.) a book of directions for bishops in giving or conferring holy orders; also a book in which are inserted the orders, rules, laws, or statutes of a religious house, college, &c.

ORDINAL NUMBERS (S.) such as express the series or order of things standing or being put, as the third, seventh, fortieth, &c.

ORDINANCE (S.) a law, command, statute, &c. of a sovereign prince or chief commander, governor, or director; it is a term often used in the parliament-rolls, and there means very frequently a statute or act, but not always; ordinances being sometimes only

temporary things or orders, and capable of being altered by the commons only, whereas an act or statute cannot be changed, abolished, or altered, but by the authority of the king, lords, and commons.

ORDINANCE or **ORDONNANCE** (S.) a law, rule, appointment, command, &c.

ORDINARIES (S.) in *Heraldry*, are the denomination given to certain changes properly belonging to that art, of which the number is ten, viz. the chief, pale, bend, bar, fesse, cross, saltier, chevron, bordure, and orle; these have the appellation *honourable* added to them by way of distinction; some authors say, that when any person had behaved gallantly in the field of battle, and was wounded in any part of his body, the king, prince, or general, upon his being presented before him, ordered him a suitable coat-armour, to be as it were a perpetual remembrance of his bravery; so if he was wounded in his head, they gave him a chief, if on the legs a chevron, if his sword or armour was discoloured with the blood of the enemy, a cross, or bordure, &c. for they pretend that each ordinary had some peculiar mystick signification, as the chief represents the helmet, wreath, or crown covering the head; the pale represents the lance or spear; the bend and bar his belt; the fesse his scarf; the cross and saltier his sword; the chevron his boots and spurs; and the bordure and orle his coat of mail.

ORDINARINESS (S.) meanness, commonness, usualness, vulgarness, frequency, &c.

ORDINARY (A.) mean, indifferent, common, usual, frequent.

ORDINARY (S.) sometimes means several settled and fixed officers that attend the king's household; so the regular chaplains are called chaplains in *ordinary*; so an envoy or ambassador that resides steadily for several years successively at the court of any foreign prince, is called an ambassador or envoy in *ordinary*; in the *Civil Law*, any judge or person that is vested with authority to take cognisance of causes, in his own right, as he is a magistrate, and not by deputation, is called an *ordinary*; in *Common and Canon Law*, the bishop of the diocese, or he that has the *ordinary* ecclesiastical jurisdiction within that territory, and the collation to benefices therein, is called the *ordinary*; and sometimes it means a common eating-house or table furnished with provisions, where every person pays a common sum for his meal; and formerly it meant the bishop's deputy that gave criminals their neck-verse, and reported whether they read it, and also assisted those who were condemned, by performing divine service, and preparing them for death; to this day, tho' the custom of the neck-verse is left off, yet the priest or minister that attends those criminals that are condemned at the *Old-Bailey* in *London*, is called the *ordinary* of *Newgate*,
who

who is now appointed by the lord mayor and court of aldermen.

O'RDINATES (S.) are all such lines as in the conick sections are drawn perpendicularly cross the axis, from any one point in the circumference of the section on one side, to a point in the opposite side of the circumference; so that any line so drawn that terminates in the axis, is called a *semi-ordinate*.

ORDINATION (S.) the appointing a person to the performance of some particular post or office; but it is generally restrained to the creating or making priests, bishops, or other ecclesiastical officers, that were not in that station before; the contention ever since the reformation has been very great, about who the power of *ordination* resides in; the church of *England* maintaining it is vested in the bishops only, others in the priests and consistory, others that the call of the people is sufficient, and others that it is the prerogative of the civil magistrate; in the church of *England* it is performed by the bishops only, for which purpose there are certain days appointed, viz. the second Sunday in *Lent*, *Trinity-Sunday*, and the Sunday following, the first Wednesday after the 14th of *September*, and the 13th of *December*.

ORDNANCE (S.) are such great guns made of brass or iron, that sometimes are called cannon, and sometimes heavy artillery, of which there are several sizes and degrees, distinguished by as many different names, such as whole cannon, bastard cannon, or cannon of seven, demi-cannon 24 pounders, whole culverin 12 pounders, demi-culverin six pounders, fakers, minions three pounders, drakes and pedreros.

Office of Ordinance, is where the standing grand magazine of arms and habiliments of war, as well by sea as land, is kept, from whence the armis, castles, forts, &c. are supplied, as occasion requires; for which purpose, that all things may be kept in order, and always ready, there is first a master-general, who issues out all orders and dispatches that relate thereto, either for the bringing in, buying, or providing of stores, or issuing them out to the several places where they are wanted; under him is a lieutenant-general of the *ordnance*, who receives orders from the master-general, and the rest of the prime officers at the board, sees them duly executed, orders the guns to be fired on publick days of rejoicing, and sees the train of artillery fired out when ordered to the field; next to him the surveyor-general, who has the inspection of the *ordnance*, stores, and provisions of war, in the custody of the store-keepers; he inspects and allows all bills of debt, keeps a check on labourers, &c. under these is a clerk, who records all orders and instructions given for the instruction and government of the office, with all patents, grants, names of officers, &c. draws the

affirmates of provisions, supplies all letters, instructions, commissions, deputations, contracts, &c. and is as a cheque between the accountant of the money, and him of the stores; there is also a store-keeper, who takes the charge of the cannon, ammunition, stores, &c. and renders an exact account of the disposal thereof from time to time; there is also a clerk of the deliveries, whose business is to draw up all provisions either at the *Tower*, or any of his majesty's magazines; besides these there is a treasurer, through whose hands the money of the whole office passes, both for the payment of debentures for stores received in, and salaries for the several officers.

ORDO'NNANCE (S.) is a term used in *Painting* and *Architecture*; in *Painting*, it signifies the regularity, proportion, and harmony of the parts, both of the whole history or its parts; and here regard must be first had to the landscape or ground of action, whether it be a place inhabited or uninhabited; if the latter, all the extravagancies of art or nature may be indulged; but if the former, strict regard must be had to the culture or improvements that are proper to be made; and in particular, regard must be had to the buildings, which if rustic, require nothing but a strong fancy, but if otherwise, the nicest regard should be had to the strict rules of architecture; in the history itself regard must be had to the several groupes of figures contained in the whole, that they bear a natural relation to one another, that the attitudes of the several figures be not forced or distorted, nor any offensive nudities seen to displease the most chaste eye, and the drapery flowing and easy, &c. In *Architecture*, the same general regard is to be had to uniformity, in appearance and convenience within; so that the regular and careful disposition of the plan determines the whole; so that any one will readily conclude that there must not be small diminutive rooms in a large palace, nor very large halls in a small building; one thing observable is, that lodging-rooms in grand buildings should be disposed to the sun-rising, libraries, picture-galleries, cabinets for curiosities, &c. to the north.

ORDURE (S.) the dung of any creature whether rational or animal.

ORE (S.) those mineral productions that yield metal, whether lead, iron, copper, gold, silver, &c.

O'RENGES (S.) in *Heraldry*, are little balls of an orange colour.

O'RFORD (S.) a sea-port borough-town in *Suffolk*, situate at the mouth of the river *Ore*, where it empties itself into the *Alid*; it was anciently a very good harbour, and was also very populous, and much frequented by seamen; but of late years the harbour is almost choked up, so that it is now but a poor town, whose market is weekly on Monday;

It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, 8 port-men, and 24 burghesses; distant from London 73 computed, and 88 measured miles.

ORGAL (S.) the settlings or lees of wine dried; which the *Dyers* use to prepare their cloaths, to take the several colours intended for them.

ORGAN (S.) in *Anatomy*, is a part of the body which requires a right, determinate, and sensible conformation to its constitution, and the performance of its office, as the ear to hear, the eye to see, &c. In *Musick*, it is the largest and most harmonious of all instruments, being a collection or imitation of all others, and now generally used only in churches, of which there are differences, both according to the art of the builder, and the charge bestowed on it; there are some of a smaller size for the use of the chamber, and therefore called chamber organs.

ORGAN or **ORGUES** (S.) in *War*, are long substantial pieces of wood, every one separate from the other, hanging with ropes over the gateway of a city, perpendicularly, and ready upon any surprise attempted by an enemy, to be let down into the gateway to stop it up, without being subject to the danger of the enemy's clapping any piece across, and so stopping the port-cullices; the same is done in a breach, where they add fire-arms, and contrivances to discharge many of them at once.

ORGANICAL (A.) something belonging to, or performed by an organ, or proper instrument for the work intended.

ORGANICALNESS (S.) a being made or composed of parts or organs.

ORGANIST (S.) a musician that is skilled in, or plays upon the instrument called the organ.

ORGANIZED (A.) made up, or composed of several parts or organs.

ORGASMUS (S.) a disorder in the human body, that occasions the blood and spirits to move with too rapid and violent a motion.

ORGIA (S.) the common name with the *Greeks* for all manner of sacrifices, which were so called; but it was particularly restrained to the sacrifices offered to *Bacchus*, accompanied with the shouts, huzzas, and uncommon noises made by the priests and worshippers in those sacrifices, whereby they demonstrated themselves to be rather mad than devout.

ORIENT or **ORIENTAL** (A.) rising in, or belonging to the east part of the world; in *Astronomy*, a planet is said to be *oriental*, when it rises in a morning before the sun.

ORIFICE (S.) any hole, fissure, opening, or mouth, whether of a wound, vein, &c.

ORIGENISTS (S.) a sect that pretended to draw their opinions out of the writings or books of *Origen*, concerning principles; they maintained that Jesus Christ was the Son of

God no other way than by adoption and grace, that compared with men he was truth, but with God the contrary; that souls were created before the bodies, and that they sin in heaven; that the sun, moon, stars, and the waters that are under the firmament have all souls; that bodies shall rise in a round form; that the torments of the devil and damned souls shall have an end; and that the fallen angels shall after a time be restored to their first condition; these and several other errors infested the church in the 4th, 5th, and 6th centuries; these errors were condemned by councils, and the reading *Origen's* books forbid.

ORIGIN (S.) the seed, fountain, stock, rise; or beginning of any person or thing.

ORIGINAL (S.) that from which another is taken or copied, the first or beginning of a matter, the foundation or seed of a thing or business.

ORILLON (S.) in *Fortification*, is a blind or mass of earth faced with a wall, advancing beyond the shoulders of those bastions that have casemates, to cover the cannon in them, to prevent their being dismounted by the enemy; some are of a round form, and other almost square, called epaulments.

O'RION (S.) in *Astronomy*, is a constellation in the heavens just before the sign *Taurus*, and is sometimes only taken for that star of the second magnitude called the *Scorpion's Heart*; it appears at the beginning of the autumnal equinox, and is the prognostick of cold and frost; according to the heathen fables, he was the son of *Jupiter*, *Neptune*; and *Mercury*, and some say of *Apollo*, which happened thus: As these gods were upon a certain time visiting the earth, they entered the cottage of a poor countryman called *Hyrieus*, who to make them welcome killed an ox, and spent his whole estate; for this extraordinary expression of his piety and goodwill, they bid him ask whatever he would; and it should be granted him; upon which he desired a son without the use of a woman; the gods ordered the ox's hide to be brought before him, in which they all made water, and ordered him to bury it in the earth, and bid him let it lie undisturbed for nine months; at the end of which time *Hyrieus* going to examine it, found a young infant in it, which he called *Orion*, who when he was grown up became so great a hunter, that he boasted that no beast was so fierce or swift but he could take and overcome, which so provoked the *Earth*, that she sent a scorpion in his way, by the bite whereof he died; but *Diana* translated him into the heavens; and placed him near the sign *Taurus*; this constellation, according to *Ptolemy's* catalogue, consists of 37 stars, by *Tycho's* 62, and by the *British* catalogue of 80.

O'RIZON or **O'RISON** (S.) a private prayer, or publick liturgy.

ORLE,

ORLE, O'RLET, or O'RLO (S.) in *Architecture*, is a fillet under the ovolo, or quarter round of a capital, and when at the top or bottom of the shaft or column, it is called the cincture.

ORLE (S.) in *Heraldry*, is an ordinary made in the form of a fillet drawn round the shield, near the edge or extremity thereof, the breadth half that of the border, so that it contains one twelfth part of the shield; further it is to be noticed, that the *orle* is its own breadth distant from the edge of the shield.

O'ROPE or O'RLOPE (S.) is properly the second or third deck of a ship.

O'RMASKIRK (S.) in *Lancashire*, a handsome inland town, that has a pretty good trade on the market-day, which is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 156 computed, and 190 measured miles.

ORNAMENT (V.) to set off, beautify, enrich, make handsome.

ORNAMENTAL (A.) something that adorns or belongs to an ornament.

ORNAMENTALNESS (S.) beautifulness, handsomeness, &c.

ORNAMENTS (S.) all manner of additions to buildings, &c. whether they are carvings, paintings, or any other embellishments; in *Mus.* education and fine accomplishments are called *ornaments*.

ORNITHOLOGIST (S.) one that is skilful in the nature and kinds of birds.

ORNITHOLOGY (S.) a description or treatise of the several sorts or kinds of birds.

ORNITHOMANCY (S.) a divination or pretence to foretell future events by the flight of birds, which the *Romans* called augury.

O'RHAN (S.) a child or person whose father or mother is dead.

O'RHANAGE or O'RHANISM (S.) the state or condition of one that is an orphan.

ORPHANOTROPHY (S.) a publick school, house, or hospital, where orphans are brought up, like *Christ's Hospital* in *London*.

O'RPHEUS (S.) a person famous for all sorts of learning among the ancients, but especially for musick, for which reason the poets have made him the son of *Apollo*, and say that his harmony was so very efficacious, that it would stop the course of rivers, and that rocks, trees, and beasts would dance after him; he is said to go down into hell, and there to charm *Cerberus*, that he brought away *Eurydice* his wife; that some *Thracian* women killed him, for his endeavouring to persuade men to live unmarried; but the *Muses* took care of his body, and his harp was translated among the stars, where it is now a constellation.

O'RPIMENT (S.) is a yellow colour used by the *Painters* for some large works; it is troublesome to grind, being a mineral, stony substance, of a rank or poisonous quality, and is by some called yellow arsenick.

O'RRERY (S.) a famous mathematical machine, contrived to demonstrate the present system of astronomy, or the earth's mobility, which it does in a very correct and intelligible manner, by means of several clock-work inventions.

O'RRIS (S.) a flower sometimes called *iris*; also gold and silver lace wove pretty broad, to sew on mens and womens garments by way of enrichment or ornament.

O'RTHODOX (A.) sound, firm, true, applied to those that are supposed to maintain the true principles of the Christian religion.

O'RTHODOXY or O'RTHODOXNESS (S.) truth of opinion, soundness of belief or judgment in matters of religion.

ORTHODROMICA or ORTHODROMY (S.) that part of navigation commonly called sailing by the arch of a great circle, or great-circle sailing.

ORTHO'GONAL (A.) of or belonging to those mathematical figures called right angles.

ORTHOGRA'PHICAL (A.) described, drawn, or wrote, truly, correctly, after, or by the rules of orthography.

Orthographical Projection of the Sphere, is the delineation of either of the globes or spheres, for the purposes of astronomy or geography, upon a plane that cuts them thro' in the middle, the eye being supposed to be vertically at an infinite or exceeding great distance.

ORTHO'GRAPHIST or ORTHO'GRAPHER (S.) one skilled in orthography.

ORTHO'GRAPHY (S.) in *general*, means a true or right description; and in the common use and acceptation of the word, means the perfect or true speaking and writing the words of any speech or language, according to the manner of the best and most skilful writers in it; in *Geometry*, it is the laying down or drawing the fore-right face or plan of any objects, and properly and proportionably expressing the heights or elevations of each part; and as a part of perspective it is thus called, because it determines the form of things by perpendicular lines falling on the geometrical plane; in *Architecture*, it is the elevation of a building, and this is sometimes external and sometimes internal; the external describes the walls, windows, &c. of the several fronts; and the internal is the section or perspective appearance of the rooms, staircase, &c. in *Perspective*, it is what is commonly called the scenography of an object or building, and is that fore-right side or plane that is parallel to a straight line, that may be imagined to pass through the outward convex points of the eyes, continued to a proper length; in *Fortification*, it is the profile or representation of a fort, &c. as it appears to the eye at any one station pitched upon.

ORTS or OUGHTS (S.) such remains of food as children or others covetous of a great deal

leave upon their plates, after they have satisfied their hunger.

ORVIE'TAN (S.) a counter-poison, or famous elixuary, made or invented by a mountebank of this name in *Italy*.

OS (S.) in *Anatomy*, is any sort of bone, or a hard, dry, and cold substance, consisting more particularly of earth and saline particles, designed for the props or upholders of the body, to render its motion easy, and serving as a defence for several of the internal parts; some say the number in a human body is 249, others 304, and others 365; though it is certain that the number is undetermined, because the number of the bones of infants differ from those of adult persons; also those called *sesamoides*, and the teeth that are not fixed to any particular number; in old men and adult persons their form or shape is different, some are round, others plain, acute, obtuse, hollow, spongy, solid, oblong, triangular, &c. and in a particular manner that part of the face, which in *English* is called the mouth, among the *Anatomists* is called *os*.

O'SCILLANCY or **OSCILLATION** (S.) when spoken in common, means a waving or tolling of the body backwards and forwards like sawyers at work, a sort of play or see-sawing, practised by children upon logs of wood laid across one another; in *Mechanicks*, it is one of the nicest pieces of art that these latter times have discovered, *viz.* the vibration or motion of pendulums backwards and forwards, to ascertain the number of beats at any determinate length, and the exact quantity of time that is spent in that motion, by which means very great improvements in clock-work have been made.

O'SCITANCY (S.) sluggishness, carelessness, negligence, indolence, &c.

OSCITATION (S.) yawning, or a certain light, convulsive motion of the muscles, which opens the lower jaw of the face; others describe it to be a light motion, whereby excrementitious and halituous matter, which irritates the neighbouring parts, is expelled.

OSCOPHORIA (S.) a feast celebrated by the *Athenians* the 10th day of *October*, in honour of *Bacchus* and *Ariadne*; *Theseus* instituted this feast after he had delivered his native country from the tribute of seven youths, and seven virgins, which they were obliged to send to the king of *Crete* every year, to be devoured by the minotaur, by killing that monster with the help of *Ariadne*, the daughter of *Mimes*, king of that isle; the ceremony of this feast was after this manner; they made choice of two young gentlemen dressed like young women, who carrying branches of vines in their hands, went thus in procession from the temple of *Bacchus* to the temple of *Minerva*; a ter which all the young gentlemen of the city ran races for a

prize, with vine branches in their hands, from one temple to the other.

O'SIER (S.) the red water willow-tree, which sprouts into abundance of branches, that by reason of their extraordinary impregnation with humidity, while green are capable of being easily bent into all manner of forms, and for that reason are used to make baskets, hampers, &c.

O'SIRIS (S.) a famous god of the *Egyptians*, who was said to be the son, the brother, and husband of the goddess *Isis*; by others he is called the son of *Jupiter*, and *Nisbe*, the daughter of *Phoroneus*; he was first king of *Argus*, but being discontented with his subjects, he left his crown with his son *Egiptus*, and went into *Egypt*, where he reigned with great mildness, and compiled very good laws for his subjects; he married *Io*, whom the *Egyptians* call *Isis*; it is said he was pulled in pieces by his enemies, and that his wife *Isis* gathering all his parts together, buried them honourably, and procured divine honours to be paid him; it is pretended that the gods transformed him into an ox, according to the principles of the *Metempsychosis*, and that it is he whom the *Egyptians* adored under the name of *Apis* and *Serapis*; from hence proceeded the great veneration that the *Egyptians* testified for the bull, and the worship of the golden calf by the *Israelites* in the desert, and by the subjects of *Jeroboam* in the kingdom of the ten tribes; hence the images of *Osiris* with horns, or with the head of a hawk, or of a wolf, or of a serpent, because it was pretended he was the sun; from thence it is rationally supposed the present adoration of cows among the *Indians* is derived; they gave the name of *Osiris* to the *Nile*, and paid divine honour to it, as being the author of all the fertility of *Egypt*; it is said *Osiris* taught the *Egyptians* agriculture, and many other useful arts, for which reason he was so much honoured among them.

O'SPREY or **O'SSIFRAGE** (S.) a sort or kind of eagle, whose flesh was forbid the *Jews* to eat, *Lev. xi. 13.* it is thus called, because it breaks the bones of animals, in order to get at the marrow; it is said to dig up bodies in burying-places, to break and eat what it finds within the bones of the dead, for which reason it is supposed it was judged unclean; the *Arabians* and *Persians* call it *humai*, and say it is the most innocent of all birds, because it does no harm to any animal, and only feeds upon dead bodies.

O'SSUARY (S.) a charnel-house, or place in a church-yard, where the bones of the dead that are dug up are put out of sight.

OST or **OUST** (S.) the name of a vessel upon which malt or hops are dried.

OSTENSIVE (A.) inclinable to boasting, vain shew, or bragging.

OSTENTATION (S.) a bragging, boasting, vaunting, over-valuing one's self for any perfect-

perfection in art, or quantity of wealth, power, &c.

OSTENTATIOUS (A.) proud, vain-glorious, boasting, bragging, &c.

OSTEOCOLLA (S.) a whitish or ash-coloured stone, in shape like a bone, that grows in *Saxony*, *Silesia*, and other places; it is said to be of a soft and gluey nature, and that it assists very much to cement or join broken or fractured bones very speedily, and is therefore mixed among the compositions of divers plasters used upon such occasions.

OSTEOLOGY (S.) that part of anatomy that particularly describes the bones.

O'STLER or **H'O'STLER** (S.) among *Us*, is a servant in an inn, or house of publick entertainment on the road, whose particular business it is to look after travellers horses; but among the *French*, it is the master or inn-keeper himself.

O'STRACISM (S.) a punishment inflicted by the commonwealth of *Athens*, where by plurality of voices they condemned to a ten years banishment, those who were either too rich, or had too much authority or credit, for fear they might set up for tyrants over their native country, but without any confiscation of their goods or estate; this custom is said to be first introduced by the tyrant *Hippias*, son of *Pisistratus*, as a barrier against what he practised himself; the manner was thus: The people wrote the names of those they most suspected, upon small pieces of tiles or shells, these they put into an urn or box, which they presented to the senate; upon a scrutiny, he whose name was ofteneft wrote, was sentenced by the council to be banished, *ab aris & focis*; but this at last was abused, and they whose merit deserved best of the commonwealth, fell under the popular resentment, as *Solon* the legislator, *Aristides* the most noted for his justice, *Miltiades* for his victories, &c. so that it was abolished by proscribing *Hyperbolus*, a mean, contemptible person.

OSTRACITES (S.) a sort of crusty, reddish stone, somewhat like an oyster-shell; it may be divided into thin plates or shells, much like the coat of an onion; it is said to be good in and against the gravel and stone.

O'STRICH (S.) is mentioned in many places of the scripture, and is in different places supposed to be a different bird, as the owl called *alala*, the peacock, &c. but that commonly now known by this name, is a very large animal, has very long legs and short wings, a neck of a yard or more long; the feathers of its wings are much valued, and used as ornaments for hats, beds, canopies, &c. they are naturally very white, but are frequently dyed or stained of various colours; their plumage are white and black; the females have a mixture of grey, black and white; they are too heavy to fly, but use their wings to assist them in running, which

they do exceeding swiftly, out-running the swiftest horses; it is reported that when they are closely pursued, they take up stones between their cloven claws, which they cast at their pursuers with a violence equal to the strongest man; the notion of their dressing iron is a popular error, they only taking up nails or bits of iron, as hens and other fowls do small stones, to assist in comminuting and digesting their food; in *Ethiopia*, there are very large quantities of *ostriches*, who lay their eggs in the month of *June* upon the ground, cover them with sand, and so leave them till the sun hatches them; but either the male or female is said to watch them continually till they are hatched, unless driven or forced away; the female is said to lay or bring many eggs to be hatched, which are commonly of the size of a large bowl, of which generally some are spoiled, and breed worms, with which the hen feeds those young ones that are hatched; some say they are taken by a man's dressing himself in the skin of one of these birds; others that when they are pursued, they run their necks into the sand, a hedge, &c. and so are taken.

O'STROGOTHS (S.) people called *Guths*, that came out of the eastern part of the world, and by conquest got footing in the southern and western parts of *Europe*.

O'SWESTRY (S.) in *Shropshire*, a small town, inclosed with a wall and a ditch, and fortified with a small castle; it is governed by two bailiffs, burgesses, &c. the market is weekly on Monday, where large quantities of *Welsh* cottons used to be brought, but they are now most carried to *Shrewsbury*, and only flannels brought here; distant from *London* 130 computed, and 157 measured miles.

OTALGIA (S.) among the *Physicians*, is the name of a pain in the ears, which is so violent, that it turns to a kind of madness; sometimes it turns to an abscess, when you see purulent matter issue out of the ears.

OTENCHYTA (S.) an auricular clyster, sometimes called *argin*; also the name of a little syringe or squirt, to inject medicines into the ear.

OTHERWISE (Part.) else, besides, after a different or other manner.

O'TLEY (S.) an ordinary stone-built town, in the *West-Riding of Yorkshire*, built under a high, craggy cliff, that has a market weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 146 computed, and 175 measured miles.

O'TTER (S.) a creature that can live by land and water, that affords much sport in hunting; it is a great destroyer of fish, living much upon them; also a cant name for a sailor.

O'TTOMAN (A.) something belonging to the *Turkish* laws, customs, or empire.

O'VAL (S.) in vulgar Speech, is the same that in *Mathematics* is called an ellipse, which is

one of the sections of a cone, and as such may be defined to be an oblong curvilinear figure, with two unequal diameters, the one called the transverse, the other the conjugate; or it is a figure enclosed with a single curve line, imperfectly round; but the *Geometricians oval* is a figure resembling an egg, round, but oblong, so that lines drawn from its outermost superficies to the center are not equal, and yet answer well enough to each other from the opposite side; it differs from an ellipsis, because that is plain, and circumscribed by one only line; whereas this is folioid, included every where with a superficies like a globe, with this difference, that the globe is perfectly round, which this is not; and when laid down upon paper is narrower at one end than the other, whereas the ellipsis is equally broad at both ends.

OVAL or **O'VOLO** (S.) in *Architecture*, is a round moulding, whose profile or sweep in the *Knock* or *Comp-site* capitals, is usually a quadrant of a circle, upon which account it is vulgarly called a quarter round; it was frequently enriched with sculpture by the ancients, in the forms of chestnut-shells, but now it is commonly adorned with the representation of eggs and anchors, or arrow-heads alternately placed.

OVA'TION (S.) was an inferior sort of triumph, which the *Romans* allowed the generals of their army, when the victory they had obtained was not very considerable, or when the war had not been declared according to form of law; he who thus triumphed, entered the city on foot, or on horseback, according to some historians, and had a myrtle crown upon his head, that tree being consecrated to *Venus*; wherefore when *Marcus Cæssius* was decreed the honour of an *ovation*, he particularly desired it as a favour of the senate to be allowed a laurel crown instead of a myrtle one; the triumphing party entered with flutes, and not with trumpets, nor were they admitted to wear an embroidered garment, as at the great triumphs, and was only accompanied by the senators, and followed by his army; this triumph is called *ovation*, because the general offered a sheep when he came to the capitol, whereas in the great triumph they offered a bull; the first that triumphed in this manner was *P. Posthumius Tubertus*, for his victory over the *Sabines* about 250.

OUCH (S.) the bed, collar, or seat of gold or silver, that jewellers put their precious stones in, to keep them fast, for rings, buttons, &c.

OVEN (S.) a close confined place paved with stones or tiles, to retain the heat of the fire that is made in it, in order to bake bread, meat, tarts, &c. in.

O'VER (A.) one person or thing set, placed, or appointed to be above another; in the play with dice, it means all those throws, num-

bers, or chances, that are above 7, which is the mean, that is to say, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in opposition to 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, which are called under.

OVER-ACT (V.) to do any thing farther or beyond what it ought to be, as when a player would represent any passion, as love, fury, madness, &c. when he exceeds the bounds of reason or nature, he is said to *over-act* his part, &c.

OVER-AWE (V.) to keep a person or creature under, and forbidding him to set what his inclinations prompt him to, upon the penalty of losing some present advantage, or undergoing some future punishment.

OVER-BALANCE (V.) to out-weight, to more than compensate for any thing.

OVER-BEAR (V.) to rule authoritatively or arbitrarily, to command without reason or equity.

OVER-BID (V.) to bid or offer more for a thing than it is really worth; also to bid or offer more than another for the same thing.

O'VER-BOARD (A.) out of, or down by the side of a ship, particularly spoken of men that fell from the rigging, &c. or of goods that are thrown out of a ship to lighten her.

OVER-BOLD (A.) too free, impudent, saucy.

OVER-BORN (A.) conquered by strength or numbers, prevailed upon by prayers, intreaties, &c.

OVER-BU'RTHEN (V.) to lade a person with a greater weight, charge, or business than his strength, power, circumstances, or capacity, can bear or perform.

OVER-CAST (V.) to throw a thing too far; to cloud or darken; also to sew a button-hole, &c. round, to prevent the stuff's tearing.

OVER-CHARGE (V.) to load or oppress a person too heavily; and in a particular manner means putting too much powder into a gun, or piece of ordnance.

OVERCOME (V.) to master difficulties, to conquer, to get the victory over any person, &c.

OVER-DO' (V.) sometimes means persons doing more than their strength or health will permit them; and sometimes doing more than is required, or is sufficient.

OVER-EAT (V.) to eat gluttonously, or too much, more than the stomach will bear, or health requires.

OVER-FILL (V.) to fill more than is proper, required, or convenient.

OVERFLOW (V.) like the tide when it flows or runs over its banks.

O'VER-GROWN (A.) a person, creature, &c. that is grown monstrously large, or beyond the common size of any thing of the same species; also a person that is become exceeding rich or powerful, and so too mighty for the ordinary course of justice.

OVER-

OVER-HA'LE (V.) to re-examine a matter that had been laid aside, &c.
OVER-HA'STY (A.) impatient, too quick, that cannot stay till it is proper to execute a thing, affair, or business.
OVER-HEA'R (V.) to hear privately, accidentally, or by watching and listening.
OVER-LAID (A.) killed by being pressed or lain upon too long, smothered like a young child that is so destroyed by its nurse.
OVER-LI'VE (V.) sometimes means to out-live, or live longer than another; and sometimes to spend more than a person's income, or than he can afford.
OVER-LOAD (V.) to put too great a burden upon a person, by taxing him too heavily, or obliging him to do or carry more than he is well able.
OVER-LONG (Part.) more time than is really necessary to do or perform any matter in, tedious, dilatory, &c.
OVER-LOOK (V.) sometimes signifies to examine or inspect into a business; and sometimes to pass by or forgive a fault, &c.
OVER-MA'STED (A.) is spoken of a ship when her masts are disproportioned to her bulk, or made too big, so that she yields or lies down too much by a wind.
OVER-MATCH (V.) to be too strong, powerful, or too well-learned or qualified for another.
OVER-MEA'SURE (S.) something given or allowed more than the bare exact quantity or measure, by way of encouragement to the buyer, as those who buy so chaldron of coals, have one allowed them for *over-measure*.
OVER-MU'CH (S.) too large a quantity, or more than sufficient.
OVER-PA'SS (V.) to go over, to pass by, to go beyond, &c.
OVER-PLUS (S.) something that is left after the necessary quantity is taken away, either of money, or any kind of ware, &c.
OVER-POI'SE (V.) to weigh more than another.
OVER-POWER (V.) to conquer, subdue, or bring under another by force or too much strength, might, or power.
OVER-REA'CH (V.) to cheat under the pretence of fair and honest dealing, to out-wit, &c. and sometimes it means horning a person, by striving to reach farther than his ability will permit him.
OVER-RE'CKON (V.) to reckon or count more than is due, &c.
OVER-RI'PE (A.) fruit that is too ripe, or that has lost its fine fragrant smell and taste, by hanging too long upon the tree, &c.
OVER-RU'LE (V.) to have the casting-vote in any argument or dispute, to conquer, overpower, or command.
OVER-RU'N (V.) sometimes means to run faster, and sometimes to spread all over, or to be destroyed with something, as a garden

is *over-run* with weeds, a country is *over-run* with soldiers, &c. in *Printing*, it is to new-model the page, &c. by means of inserting or leaving out something.

OVER-SEE' (V.) to survey, look after, or take care of a business.

OVER-SEEN (A.) mistaken, deceived, wrong conjectured, thought or imagined.

OVER-SE'T (V.) to turn over a coach, wagon, or other carriage, &c. to throw down a table, &c. with cups, &c. upon it.

OVER-SHA'DOW (V.) to cover with, or cast a shadow over any person or thing, to disguise, darken, or hide.

OVER-SHOOT (V.) to shoot beyond, or over a mark, to exceed, or do somewhat more than a person is well able to afford.

OVER-SIGHT (S.) an error or mistake, rather by carelessness and inadvertence, than choice and resolution.

OVER-SPREA'D (V.) to cover or run all over a thing or country.

O'VERT (A.) plain, open, manifest.

O'VERT ACT (S.) in *Law*, is a plain, open, or manifest assisting of another in some unlawful act; and this commonly is applied to treasons, where the offender's actions may be easily or plainly proved by undeniable evidence.

OVERTAKE (V.) to come up to, be even with, or equal to another that was before, either in place or qualifications.

OVERTHROW (V.) to ruin, overturn, throw down, vanquish, conquer, &c.

OVER-THWART (A.) one thing lying upon or across another.

OVER-TOP (V.) to grow taller or higher in stature, power, wealth, or authority.

OVERTURE (S.) a condition or proposal, a disclosing or opening of a matter, an attempt, essay, or trial; in *Musick*, it is a fine flourish, or ruoning division played by one or many instruments, commonly before the beginning of an opera.

OVERTURN (V.) to turn or put things topsy-turvy, to destroy, ruin, or bring to nothing.

OVER-VALUE (V.) to esteem or prize too much, to set too great a value upon a thing, &c.

OVER-WEEN'ING (A.) having too great an opinion, thought, or value for one's self.

OVER-WEIGH (V.) to weigh more than another; also a reason why a person should have more regard for this person or thing than that.

OVER-WEIGHT (S.) something more or greater than the weight required, allowed in some commodities for waste, or retailing in small quantities.

OVERWHELM (V.) to drown, include, or cover with water, trouble, &c.

OUGHT (A.) something, somewhat, some part, &c. also the duty or condition of a person relating to any thing.

OVIPAROUS (A.) those creatures that lay, or bring forth eggs; also that breed by, or are bred from eggs.

OU' LNEY (S.) in *Buckinghamshire*, a pretty good town, where a considerable manufacture of bone-lace is carried on; it has a good market weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 47 computed, and 53 measured miles.

OUNCE (S.) a common weight for small things; and with the *Goldsmiths, Apothecaries, &c.* is the 12th part of a pound, called troy-weight; with the *Haberdaßers, Grocers, &c.* it is the 16th part of a pound, called avoirdupois weight.

OUN'DLE (S.) in *Northamptonshire*, pleasantly seated in a vale on the river *Nene*, by which it is almost surrounded, over which it has two good stone bridges; it is a handsome, uniform-built town, and has a very good market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 54 computed, and 65 measured miles.

OUR or OURS (Part.) something belonging to, or the property of us.

OUSE (S.) the name of three great rivers in *England*, one called the *Great Ouse*, which rises in the south borders of *Northamptonshire*, from whence it runs through the counties of *Bucks, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk*, where it discharges itself into the sea; another called the *Little Ouse*, which runs from east to west into the former, parting all along *Norfolk* from *Suffolk*; the third is that which runs through *York* city, and empties itself into the *Humber*.

OUT (A.) without, or on the outside; also mistaken, or in an error.

OUT (V.) to put or thrust from within a place, to displace, &c.

OUT-AT-HEELS or ELBOWS (Part.) in a declining condition, going down the wind, &c.

OUT-BID (V.) to offer, proffer, or bid more for a thing than another.

OUT-BRA'VE (V.) to bid defiance to a person, to do a thing, notwithstanding the endeavours, commands, or opposition of another to the contrary.

OUT-CAST (S.) a rejected, cast-off, forlorn, helpless person.

OUT-CRY (S.) a great noise, or sudden cry; and in some places means publick notice, that the goods and effects of a person are to be sold.

OUT-DO' (V.) to surpass, go beyond, exceed, or do a thing better than another.

OUTERMOST or OUTMOST (A.) that person or thing that is or stands without having persons or things on both sides of it or him.

OUT-FA'CE (V.) to affirm or deny any thing to a person's face confidently, boldly, and positively, although it be false.

OUT-GO' (V.) to walk, run, or move faster than another.

OUT-LANDISH (A.) foreign, or something belonging to the manners, customs, or people of another country.

OUT-LAW (S.) a person that is not under the protection of the law.

OUT-LAWRY (S.) is the loss or deprivation of the common advantages belonging to a subject, that is under the king's protection, and in the realm; formerly none could be out-lawed, but for felony, the punishment whereof was death, which any body might execute; but it is now otherwise, for whoever after due process had, contemptuously refuses to appear to answer such matters as are exhibited against him in open court, is deemed an out-law.

OUT-LEARN (V.) to learn better, quicker, or farther than another.

OUT-LET (S.) a passage, channel, or conveyance for water, &c.

OUT-LIVE (V.) to live longer than another; also to spend more than a person can afford.

OUTMOST (A.) that person or thing that is on the outside, or farthest distant from the middle.

OUT-NUMBER (V.) to exceed in number, or to count more than another, &c.

OUT-PA'SS (V.) to go faster or by another, to leave one behind on the road, &c. also to learn faster or better than another, to excel, &c.

OUTRAGE (S.) a riotous and violent assault, an affront, offence, or injury.

OUTRAGEOUS (A.) violent, abusive, injurious, affrontive, &c.

OUTRAGEOUSNESS (S.) great passion, rage, or violence, &c.

OUTRIGHT (Part.) throughout, fully, quite, totally; also now, at this instant, immediately, &c.

OUT-RUN (V.) to exceed in running, to go, run, or ride faster than another; also to spend more than a person's income or allowance.

OUT-SIDE (S.) that part of any thing that is naturally towards the eye, and more immediately receives the sun, rain, &c. as the bark of a tree, the skin of a man or beast, &c. and in *Numbering*, it is any person or thing that is farthest from the middle, &c.

OUT-STRIP (V.) to get before, or get the start of, to exceed, or do better than another in walking, running, learning, &c.

OUTWARD (A.) toward, next to, or on the out-side.

OUT-WIT (V.) to impose upon, or cheat another, to go beyond, or be before-hand with another, to act cunningly or wisely.

OUT-WORKS (S.) forts, or other fortifications built at a distance from, or without the city; in *Fortification*, all those works that cover the body of a place next the campaign, as ravelins, half-moons, horn-works, tenailles, crown-works, swallows-tails, envelopes, and the like; it is a general rule, that if there be several out-works, one before another, to cover one and the same tenaille of a place, those

those that are nearest the place, must gradually, one after another, command those that are farthest advanced out into the campaign, that is, must have higher ramparts, that they may over-look and fire upon the besiegers, when they have possessed themselves of the farthest; the gorges of them must be always plain, for fear if they had any parapet, it might serve the besiegers, when they are masters of it, to cover themselves against the fire of the besieged, and therefore the gorges or entrances into them are only palliaded to prevent surprizes.

OWE (V.) to be indebted to another, either by duty or obligation.

OWL (S.) in *Scripture*, is by *Moses* forbidden to be eat, as an unclean bird; but commentators are very much at variance what that bird was, that by us is translated *owl*, of which there are several species; the bird we now call by this name, has a head like a cat, and large sharp claws; it catches mice like a cat, but its eyes cannot bear the light of the sun; other birds hate and pursue it, and in return the *owl* hunts and eats the lesser birds; its cry is mournful and dismal, and it was deemed a bird of ill omen; it was consecrated to *Minerva*, and upon this account it was honoured by the *Athenians*, who represented it upon their medals; it is said at this day to be in great esteem among the *Tartars*.

OW'LER (S.) one who privately or by stealth runs wool, or other prohibited goods, upon the coast of *Sussex*, to *France*, *Holland*, &c.

OWN (V.) to acknowledge or confess a fault; also to lay claim to a thing, or really to have a property in a matter.

OW'NER (S.) the person who has a right or property in or to any thing.

OX (S.) is a male of the neat kind, that has been gelt, in order to make him tamer, and more fit for labour, several countries ploughing their ground with them, and also to render the flesh more agreeable to eat; those that are not gelt are called bulls, and are principally kept for breeding; in *Heraldry*, it is a bearing for those who have laid a yoke on the neck of fierce or strong nations.

O'X-EYE (S.) the *Sea Term* for a violent storm that sometimes happens upon the coast of *Guinea*, which at its first rising seems to be no bigger than an ox's eye, tho' presently after spreads itself over the whole visible part of the hemisphere, and at the same time breaks out into such sudden gusts of wind or stormy air, that it frequently not only scatters the ships one from another, but also sinks and overturns them; also the name of a small bird, and of an herb.

O'XFORD or O'XON (S.) the chief city or place in *Oxfordshire*, a bishop's see, under the archbishop of *Canterbury*, which has also a famous university in it, lies north-west from *London* about 47 miles, finely seated for

health, pleasure, and plenty, at the confluence of the *Cherwell* and *Isis*, which does to divide itself into streams, that the greatest part of the city is encompassed with it; this place is ancient, being first built by the *Old Britons*, and is so large and populous, that it now contains 13 parish churches, all so beautiful, that whether we look on the uniformity of private houses, or magnificence of the publick structures, it must be allowed to be one of the finest cities in *England*; the bishoprick was founded by *Henry VIII.* who endowed it out of the lands belonging to the dissolved monasteries of *Abington* and *Osfrey*; It was dismembered from the diocese of *Lincoln*, and had at first the abbey church of *Osfrey*, about half a mile from *Oxford*, for its cathedral, until *Christ Church* was made one, which happened soon after; the chapter whereof consists of a dean and 8 prebendaries, for whose maintenance part of the lands which had been purchased by cardinal *Wolsey*, for the endowment of *Christ's College*, was allowed by the said king; the bounds of the diocese extend no farther than the bounds of the county, wherein, of 195 parishes, 88 are impropriated; as for the university of *Oxford*, this may be said in general, that for the stateliness of the schools and publick library, the structure of particular colleges, built of fine polished stone, the liberal endowments of those houses, and notable encouragements of industry and learning in the salary of professors in most arts and sciences, it is not to be parallell'd in the Christian world: That *Oxford* was a place of publick studies before the *Saxon* conquest, is past all doubt; but then the students lived in the citizens houses, and had only meeting-places, to hear lectures and disputations, as is the custom now in several foreign universities, and without any distinction of habit or dress; and when *Oxford* shared with the rest of the kingdom, the common calamities brought in by the *Saxon* and *Danes*, the muses were forced to shift for themselves, till *Alfred* the learned *Saxon*, king of *England*, recalled them hither, who having entirely subdued the *Danes*, made it his business to restore this university, and repair its ruins; the first college was by him founded and endowed about the year 872, and by sending his own son to study there, brought many of the nobility to frequent it; then there were several houses, now called halls, for students only to live together in society, as in the fans of court or chancery in *London*; among which, some were in process of time endowed by divers patrons of learning, who thought best to settle, for ever, plentiful revenues in lands and houses, in order to maintain such students, as by merit and worth, should find time to time be chosen, and to settle large salaries for professors to instruct them, and for a head to govern them, according to certain statutes or

ordinances made by the said patrons and founders; in short, there are now in *Oxford* 18 colleges and 7 halls, in which the students live with the same discipline, as those in the colleges, but upon their own fortunes, except certain exhibitions, or annual pensions, annexed to one or two of them; of which take the following catalogue:

Colleges University	By whom founded King <i>Afred</i>	<i>Ann</i> 872
<i>Balio</i>	<i>John Balio</i> , Knt. and <i>Deb.</i> his wife; this was fa- ther to <i>Balio</i> , king of the <i>Scots</i> .	1263
<i>Merton</i>	<i>Walter de Merton</i> , clerk	1274
<i>Exeter</i>	<i>Walter Stapleton</i> , E. of <i>Exeter</i>	1316
<i>Oriel</i>	King <i>Edward II.</i>	1323
<i>Queen's</i>	<i>Robert Eaglesfield</i> , clerk	1340
<i>New</i>	<i>William of Wickham</i> , bi-	1420
<i>College</i>	shop of <i>Lincoln</i>	
<i>All-</i>	<i>Henry Chicheley</i> , archbishop	1437
<i>Soul's</i>	of <i>Canterbury</i>	
<i>Magda-</i>	<i>William of Wainfleet</i> , bi-	1459
<i>len</i>	shop of <i>Winchester</i>	
<i>Brazen-</i>	<i>William Smith</i> , bishop of	1513
<i>Nose</i>	<i>Lincoln</i> , and <i>Sir Rich.</i> <i>Sutton</i>	
<i>Corpus</i>	<i>Richard Fox</i> , bishop of	1516
<i>Christi</i>	<i>Winton</i>	
<i>Christ's</i>	King <i>Henry VIII.</i>	1546
<i>Church</i>		
<i>Trinity</i>	<i>Sir Thomas Pope</i>	1556
<i>St. John's</i>	<i>Sir Thomas W'ette</i>	1557
<i>Jesús</i>	<i>Dr. Hugh Price</i>	1571
<i>Wadham</i>	<i>Nicholas Wadham</i> , and <i>Dorothy his wife</i>	1612
<i>Pembroke</i>	<i>Tbo. Tindale</i> , Esq; and <i>R. Whitwisch</i> , clerk	1624
The seven halls are, <i>Magdalen</i> , <i>Albon</i> , <i>Hart</i> , <i>Gloucester</i> , <i>Edmund</i> , and <i>St. Mary</i> , <i>New-Inn</i> .		

To make a particular description of these stately colleges, their halls, chapels, and libraries, their excellent accommodation for young noblemen, large revenues, great salaries for public professors, allowances to the fellows, and to the poor scholars, &c. is too extensive for this place; only it may be observed, that there are about one thousand students living upon the said revenues, and about twice as many other students who maintain themselves, besides stewards, manciples, butlers, cooks, porters, gardeners, &c. the city sends 2 members to parliament, and the university 2.

O'XFORDSHIRE (S.) is an inland county, bounded by *Buckinghamshire* on the east; on the north, where it ends in a cone, with *Northamptonshire* on one side, and *Warwickshire* on the other side; by *Gloucestershire* on the west; and the river *Thames*, which parts it from *Herefordshire* on the south; the air and soil of this county are exceeding pleasant, whol-

some, and fruitful; its hills are fully stock'd with woods and cattle, and its valleys enriched with corn and pasturage; its length from *Cleydon* in the north-west, unto *Caversham* in the south-east, is about 40 miles; and its breadth about 26, viz. from the said *Cleydon* to *Faringdon* in the south; its circumference is computed at 130 miles; it is divided into 14 hundreds, in which are 35 market-towns, 280 parishes, about 20,000 houses, 120,000 inhabitants, and one of the finest universities in the world; it returns 9 members to parliament.

O'X-GANG (S.) an old term for so much land as may be ploughed by one gang or team of oxen in one day, computed at about 12 or 13 acres.

OXYCRO'CEUM (S.) a plaster made of saffron, vinegar, and other ingredients.

O'XYGON (S.) a geometrical triangular figure, that has all its three angles acute.

O'XYMEL (S.) a sort of syrup, or pleasant liquor made of honey, vinegar, and water boiled together.

OY'ER (S.) a term in *Law*, which signifies the same with *affize*, or a hearing of causes by juries, &c.

OY'ER AND TE'RMINER (S.) in *Law*, is a commission, especially granted to some eminent persons learned in the law, to hear and determine one or more causes, especially relating to criminal matters, and is the first and largest commission by which the judges of assize do sit in their several circuits; anciently it was used only upon some sudden outrages or insurrection, but now is regularly issued every time the judges go their circuits, or hear criminal matters.

OY'ER OF RE'CORD (S.) is a petition made in court, praying that for better proof like the judges will look upon, or cause to be read, some record referring to the matter pleaded.

O-YE'S (Part.) the common warning or notice given by the cryer of every court of judicature, that all present may be silent, and hear the proclamation then going to be made.

O'ZIER (S.) a willow-tree, commonly of the reddish sort, the twigs or sprouts whereof are used to make baskets, &c. called wickers.

IS the fifteenth letter in the *English* alphabet, and one of those called consonants; when it precedes an *b*, it sounds like an *f*, as in *prophet*, &c. In many words *b* and *p* sound much alike, and some sound or change one for another; among the *Deists* and *Astronomers*, *p*, *m*, signifies the afternoon; among the

the *old Romans*, it was a numeral, signifying one hundred, with a stroke across the top, thus, $\overline{P}$, it stood for four hundred thousand; in *Physical Receipts*, *p* signifies *pugil*, or the eighth part of a handful, *p. e.* equal parts of any ingredients, also expressed by the term *ana*; so *p. p.* is *pulvis patrum*, or jesuits powder, being the bark pounded and sifted.

PABULATION (S.) a grazing or feeding of cattle; in *Medicine*, those parts of our common foods which serve for, or assist nature, by recruiting of the animal fluids; in *Natural History*, it is that unctuous or sulphurous part of fuel that supports, enlivens, or keeps up the light in fire.

PABULUM (S.) in *Physick*, sometimes means those parts of our food or aliment that encrease or recruit the animal fluids; and sometimes that matter that generates, continues, or encreases the causes of diseases; with the *Naturalists*, it is that part of any combustible body, that feeds, encreases, or continues the fire, or burning in it.

PACE (S.) sometimes means the degree of velocity, wherewith any person or thing moves; with the *Geometrists*, it is the measure or space of 5 feet; a common *pace* is about 3 feet or a yard.

PACE (V.) to make a horse move in a particular manner for women to travel or ride upon easily.

PACIFEROUS (A.) productive, or bringing forth of peace.

PACIFICATION (S.) peace-making, composing, or healing differences, treating about, or endeavouring to make peace; by this word the *French* understand the several edicts granted by their kings to the Protestants, for appeasing the commotions occasioned by their persecution, after they had attempted by many severe edicts to stifle the reformation at its first beginning; but they not proving effectual, and troubles increasing, in *Jan.* 1562, *Charles IX.* published the first edict of *pacification*, by which the reformed were permitted the free exercise of their religion near all cities and towns in the realm; *March* 1563, he published a second at *Amboise*, by which the free exercise of the reformed religion was permitted in the houses of gentlemen and lords, high justiciaries, or those who had the power of life and death, to their families and dependants only, and the other Protestants to have the sermons in such towns as they had them in before the 7th of *March*; but in 1568, he revoked all he had done in their favour, forbidding any one the exercise of the Protestant religion, and commanded all the ministers to depart the kingdom in 15 days time, and by proclamation declared he would entertain no Protestants in any offices belonging to the courts of justice, or of the revenue; but in *August* 1570, he again published an edict, allowing the lords justiciaries to have sermons in their houses for all com-

ers, and granting other Protestants two public exercises in each government, and the continuance of the same where they had it before the 1st of *August*, and four cautionary towns, *viz.* *Rocelle*, *Montauban*, *Cognac* and *La Charitie*, to be places of security for two years; but in *August* 1572, he authorized the *Barboursmew* massacre, and the same month declared his reasons for so doing in parliament, and also forbid the Protestant religion to be exercised throughout the kingdom; in *April* 1576, *Henry III.* published an edict of *pacification*, whereby the Protestants were allowed to build churches, and have publick sermons where-ever they would, without restriction to time, place, or persons, granting them also courts of justice, half Papists, and half Protestants, and eight cautionary towns; but this in *December* following was revoked, which in *October* 1577, was renewed again for six years; a little while after the expiration of which several severe edicts were published against the Protestants, and that none but the Catholic religion should be allowed, and even if the king was contrarily inclined, he should not succeed to the crown; but in 1591, *Henry IV.* revoked the severe edicts, and confirmed that of 1577; but so strong was the power and malice of their enemies, that it obtained only in those places where the Protestants were masters; in *April* 1593, a new edict called that of *Nantz* was published, granting the Protestants the free exercise of their religion, in all places where they had it in 1596 and 1597, and one exercise in each bailiwick, and at two leagues distance from principal towns; this was likewise confirmed by *Louis XIII.* in 1610, and *Louis XIV.* in 1652; but in 1685, he entirely abolished this and the edict of *Nismes*.

PACIFICATOR (S.) a peace-maker, reconciler, or mediator.

PACIFICK (A.) of a disposition inclined to peace, good-neighbourhood, and friendship.

PACIFY (V.) to appease, quiet, or allay the heat, fury, or wrath of any contending persons.

PACK (S.) a parcel or bundle, sometimes of a particular weight, as of wool; also any number of persons in company or concert together; also a certain number of cards, to play at particular games with; also a number of hounds, kept by one or more persons for the sport of hunting.

PACK (V.) to tie or bundle up goods, &c. in a convenient manner for removing or carrying from place to place; also to put in a particular order, so that a certain event will necessarily follow; as to place or dispose cards, so that one person or side must infallibly win the game.

PACKAGE (S.) a duty or custom paid by some sort of goods.

PACKERS (S.) certain persons appointed and sworn

sworn to put or pack up herrings, according to the direction of the act of parliament in that case made and provided; also a particular trade or business, who by the help of large screws, &c. will reduce very bulky goods into a much less room, and thereby render them fitter for carriage, especially for exportation or foreign trade.

PA'CKET (S.) any small bundle whatever, though generally applied to a mail or quantity of letters brought from beyond the sea.

PA'CKING (S.) the act of making up goods in packs or parcels, according to the size or quantity required; sometimes it means moving or going off by st-alth.

PACT or **PA'CTION** (S.) a league, agreement, or covenant.

PA'CTA CONVE'NTA (S.) the common agreement mutually entered into by the king and people of *Poland*, at the coronation or election of every new king.

PAD (S.) sometimes means a small pillow put next the skin of any animal, to prevent its galling, by carrying burdens, &c. with *Men* and *Women*, it is what the *Taylors* put into the cloaths or stays of those who are some what crooked, to take away or make the deformity appear less than it is; sometimes it means a small well-bred horse, fit for women to ride on; and sometimes it means a fellow that stops or robs persons in the fields or road on foot.

PAD (V.) to travel or walk on foot; also to rob in the fields or road on foot.

PA'DDLE (V.) to dabble in, or move the water with one's hands or feet.

PA'DDOCK (S.) some call large, over-grown tends or frops by this name; but more generally it means a piece of ground inclosed in a park, of about a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile broad, for running races with greyhounds after deer, who are kept in pens at one end for the sport.

PA'DLOCK (S.) a lock or instrument that hangs to a staple, by which people fasten doors, &c.

PA'DSTOW (S.) in *Cornwall*; it is a corporation, but sends no members to parliament; it is a large town, built on a good harbour for shipping to *Ireland*, whither it is said ships with a favourable wind may go in 24 hours; it has a large market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 194 computed, and 232 measured miles.

PA'DUAN (S.) a new-coined medal, made to counterfeit or imitate the antique ones, by which some persons are cheated or deceived.

PA'E'AN or **PE'AN** (S.) a hymn or song of praise sung to *Apollo*, or some other of the more favourite gods, upon a victory, or at the entrance of a battle or contest.

PAE'DAGOGUE or **PE'DAGOGUE** (S.) a teacher or instructor of children, a school-master, and is frequently used as a term of reproach by way of distinction from a real or

good proficient or scholar, and a pretender.

PAE'DAGOGY or **PE'DAGOGY** (S.) the art or discipline of teaching young persons or children.

PAEDOBAPTISM or **PE'DOBAPTISM** (S.) infant baptism, or the baptizing persons who are entirely ignorant of the covenant they enter into.

PA'GANISM (S.) the religious adoration of false gods or idols, or what is commonly called heathenism.

PA'GANS or **PAY'NIMS** (S.) now means all those of the heathenish principles of religion, heretofore called *Gentiles*.

PAGE (S.) sometimes means so much writing or printing as is wrote upon one side of a leaf; and sometimes means a youth that particularly waits upon a prince, or some lady, to hold up her train, &c. at visits of ceremony.

PA'GEANT (S.) a publick piece of galety at shews, and is sometimes a fine open chariot with a formal piece of bravery in it; sometimes it means colours, streamers, &c. in great numbers, to make the appearance the more pompous.

PA'GEANTRY (S.) pompous shew, vain appearance, glittering or ostentatious dress, or formal processions.

PA'GOD (S.) sometimes means the temple, and sometimes the idol of a *Chinese* or heathen.

PAIL (S.) a convenient or necessary household-instrument to lift or carry water or other liquor from one place to another with; also the vessels that milk-women carry their milk from house to house in.

PAIN (S.) sometimes means so much glass as is put into one square of a window; and sometimes that uneasy idea excited in the mind by wounds, fever, &c. or that strong emotion of mind caused by fear, dread, &c. in *Law*, the strong and lasting pain, or as it was usually called *pain forte* & *dure*, which is a special punishment for such as being arraigned for felony, refuse to put themselves upon the common trial of God and their country, but remain mute; such an one shall be sent to prison from whence he came, and be laid in some low dark house, where he shall lie naked upon his back without any litter or other clothing, and without any raiment, save on y to cover his privy members, and he shall lie upon his back, with his head covered, and his feet and one arm shall be drawn to one quarter of the house with a cord, and the other arm to another quarter, and iron or stone shall be laid on his body, so much as he can bear; and the next day following he shall have three morsels of barley bread, without any other drink, than the puddle-water next unto the prison-door; this is vulgar y called pressing to death; this *pain* may well be called strong or *forte*, in that it is so grievous that a person cannot sustain it; and

and lasting or *dure*, because during life he shall have no cessation.

PAIN (V.) to affect or grievously afflict or torment either the body or the mind; 'also to put many small squares, &c. into a window, or peticnat, &c.

PAINFUL (A.) afflictive, troublesome, tormenting; also laborious.

PAINFULLY (Part.) troublesomely, laboriously, fatiguingly, &c.

PAINFULNESS (S.) troublesomeness, laboriousness, fatiguingness, &c.

PAINT (V.) to daub or smear boards, cloth, &c. over with colours mixed up with oil, in order to preserve them from rotting by reason of the weather, &c. and sometimes means the whole art of designing or drawing histories, buildings, portraits, flowers, &c. in their proper proportions and colours, according to the strict rules of art.

PAINTER or **PAINTER-STAINER** (S.) one who paints things with plain colours, as wainscoting, doors, windows, frames, &c. or more eminently one that designs or draws the representation of men, beasts, birds, buildings, &c. as they appear to the natural eye, regarding all the delicacies of art, and rules of perspective.

PAINTER (S.) the rope that lies in the ship's long-boat or barge, always ready to fasten her, or hale her on the shore, from whence the sea-proverb, *I'll cut your painter*, means, I'll prevent your doing me any hurt, injury, or mischief.

PAINTING (S.) the art of drawing or designing the representation of a single figure, or a multitude or company of figures in their proper and due proportion, colour, and distribution; till about the 14th century the noble use of the pencil in oil was wholly unknown, all till then being painted in fresco, or water-colours, when *John Van Eyck*, or *John of Bruges*, invented and introduced the use of oil, by which means the artist is enabled to touch and re-touch his performances till he has pleased himself, by reason of its not drying so fast as laid on; this art, tho' really but one, goes by various names, according to the practice or inclination of the performer, as *painting* in oil, in water colours, in miniature, &c.

PAIR (S.) two of the same sort or kind of any thing, as two gloves, shoes, &c.

PAIR (V.) to match, couple, fellow, or make alike.

PALACE (S.) any noble, fine, stately, or magnificent building, especially the houses or dwellings of kings, princes, and great men.

PALADIN (S.) a knight of the round table.

PALANQUIN (S.) a sort of chair, sedan, or chaise, much used by the Chinese and other eastern people to travel in, sometimes carried by men, sometimes by camels, and sometimes by elephants.

PALATABLE (A.) pleasant or agreeable to the taste.

PALATABLENESS (S.) pleasantness or agreeableness to a person's relish or taste.

PALATE (S.) the upper part of the mouth, sometimes called the roof of the mouth; also the sensation of tasting or relishing.

PALATINATE (S.) in general, signifies the office or jurisdiction of him that is called a palatine; but particularly restrained to a principality of *Germany*, now divided into upper and lower, the upper belonging to the duke of *Bavaria*, and the lower to the count palatine of the *Rhine*, who formerly enjoyed the whole.

PALATINE (S.) the name of an office or dignity, especially among the *Germans*, given by the emperor to those who administer justice in his name to the empire, of which there were two, one on the *Rhine*, who had the charge of *Francia*, and the neighbouring countries; and the other in *Saxony*, and other countries subject to the *Saxon* law; hence it is, that the electors of *Saxony*, and the elector palatine of *Bavaria* are vicars of the empire in their respective jurisdiction or provinces, during the time of an interregnum, by the emperor's death or otherwise; in *Hungary*, it is a title and office next to the royal jurisdiction, of which the privileges are, if the royal line fails, he has a principal interest in the new election, and the casting voice if the votes are equal; if the king leaves his son and heir a minor, the palatine is the protector and regent of the kingdom; it is his privilege to summon diets; he is likewise general of the *Hungarian* forces, though limited in his commission by the king; he is chief minister of justice, and arbitrator of the differences which may arise betwixt the king and his subjects; if the king goes into the field, the palatine is his vice-roy and representative in all places where his title is most significant; he enjoys royal authority and prerogative within his jurisdiction, and administers justice in his own name, and by his own officers; formerly the princes palatine in *Germany* were kings, and upon their being conquered by the *Romans*, though they were forced to submit to an abatement of title, they were left in possession of their former jurisdiction; such a count palatine as this *William the Conqueror* made his nephew *Hugo*, to whom he granted the earldom of *Chester* in *England*, to hold with the same advantage of military tenure, as the king himself held the crown of *England*; afterwards *Edward III.* erected the county palatine of *Lancaster*, with the title of a duchy, with many of the same privileges of that of *Chester*; the bishopricks of *Ely* and *Durham* are likewise counties palatine, but their jurisdictions are considerably lessened, and thrown into the crown by the 27th of *Henry VIII.* chap. 24. there is also mention made of the county palatine of *Hexham*, in 33 of *Henry VIII.* chap. 10. which

then belonged to the archbishop of York, but by the 14th of *Elizabeth*, it was dissolved, and made part of the county of *Northumberland*.

PALE (A.) a whitish dead colour, as those have who are troubled with cold fainting fits, &c.

PALE (S.) a stake or thin board stuck into the ground, or nailed to a long transverse rail, in order to enclose a garden, &c. and to keep out common passengers, dogs, &c. in *Heraldry*, it is one of the ten honourable ordinaries, so called from its representing the palisades about fortifications, &c. standing perpendicularly upright in an escutcheon, dividing it lengthways into three equal parts.

PALENESS (S.) fadedness, wanness, whitishness, deadness of look or colour.

PALESTRA (S.) a publick place where the *Grecian* youth exercised themselves in wrestling, running, &c.

PALFREY (S.) a trained horse of state for a great lady, frequently white, and dressed with rich trappings.

PALISADES, PALISADOES, or PILES (S.) in *Fortification*, great wooden stakes, or spars 6 or 7 inches square, and 8 feet long, driven 3 feet into the ground; they are planted on the avenues of all places that may be assailed by assault, and even by regular attack; some are drove perpendicularly down into the ground, others angularly; they are also placed on the berms or foreland of bastions, and at the gorges of half-moons, and other out-works; the bottom of the ditch is also palisaded, but above all the parapet of the covered way; they are to stand so close, that no interval remain between them, more than will serve for the muzzle of a musket, or to thrust a pike through.

PALL (S.) a sort of mantle or loose garment, sometimes worn by knights of the garter, and sometimes applied to the decent covering made of velvet, or other rich stuff, that is thrown over coffins, that move in procession on foot to be buried; but particularly applied to the archiepiscopal vestment worn by bishops in the church of *Rome*, made of lambs wool; some say it is spun by a particular order of nuns; it is adorned with several black crosses; it is not above three fingers broad, but has two labels hanging down before and behind, and is worn about the archbishop's neck, when he goes to the altar, over his pontifical habit; it is said to be the emblem of humility and innocence, and likewise to remind him of his pastoral care to fetch the stray sheep home upon his shoulders; but the most effectual signification was their dependence upon the pope, to whom the archbishops of *Canterbury* have sometimes paid 5000 florins for a *pall*, without which they could not exercise their function; for by the decretals published by pope *Gregory XI.* in the beginning of the 13th century, it was de-

clared, that an archbishop could not call a council, bless the chrism, consecrate churches, ordain a clerk, or consecrate a bishop, till he had received his *pall* from the *see of Rome*; and that before any archbishop had his *pall* delivered him, he should swear fidelity to the pope. Pope *Innocent III.* attempted to impose this usage on the universal church, and particularly on the eastern patriarchs, and by a canon transcribed into the decretals, he appointed the *pall* to be a mark of distinction, intimating the plenitude of apostolick power, and that neither the function nor title of archbishop should be assumed without it; and this, not only when a bishop was preferred to the degree of an archbishop, but likewise in case of translations, when an archbishop was removed from one *see* to another; and which was farther remarkable, it was likewise decreed, that upon the translation of an archbishop, it was not permitted he should carry away his *pall* with him, but apply to the pope for a new one; and to make all sure, it was ordered by another canon, that his successor should make no use of the *pall* he left behind, and that every archbishop should be buried in his *pall*; thus the court of *Rome* fortified their claim, and prodigiously enriched their exchequer. This custom seems originally to have taken its rise from the empire, the *pall* being first given by the emperors to philosophers and learned men, as an honorary distinction for their superior proficiency in arts and sciences; in *Heraldry*, it is a cross, representing a bishop's *pall* in the form of a great Y. The *pall* or *palium* was first given by the Christian emperors to the prelates, in the 4th century, as an ornament and vestment of distinction of their spiritual authority over the inferior orders of their churches, as the emperors themselves used it, in token of the temporal power they had over those of their empire; at first it covered all the body of the prelate, and reached down from his neck to his heels, and made of wool; afterwards it was but a kind of stole which hung before and behind, ornamented with four red crosses, &c.

PALL (V.) to grow flat, dull, low-spirited, &c. like wine or strong beer left open or unstopped, or like a person of wit that flags in his writings, or has spent his stock of wit and invention.

PALLADES (S.) virgins dedicated by the *Thebans* to *Jupiter*, in this manner; they consecrated one of the noblest born, and most beautiful, to him, who lay with whom she pleased till the time of her natural purgation, and then she was given to a husband; but after the time of her prostitution till the time of her marriage, she was lamented as if she was dead.

PALLADIUM (S.) the wooden statue of the goddess *Pallas*, represented with a pike in her hand,

hand, which was reported always to move as she turned her eyes; the *Trojans* believed that this wooden statue fell from heaven before the roof of the temple was built; they were told by the oracle of *Apollo*, that the city should be impregnable, so long as that heavenly present was in their possession; but as soon as ever it was carried without the walls of the city, its ruin would presently follow; during the siege of *Troy*, *Diomedes* and *Ulysses* entered the citadel by means of mines dug under ground; and having cut off the garrison, brought away this statue; there was one of these statues in the temple of *Vesta* at *Rome*, and another in *Athens* dedicated to *Minerva*; in the consecrations of these statues, the heathens were very ceremonious and superstitious.

PALLAS (S.) is one of the names of *Minerva*, the goddess of war and wisdom, whom the poets feign to have been bred in *Jupiter's* brain, and that *Vulcan* was forced to cleave his skull before he could be delivered of her; it is also the name of *Claudius Cæsar's* enfranchised bondman, who was reported to be so wealthy, as to exceed *Craffus* in riches by 2,000,000 sesterces; it is also the name of an Italian prince, son to king *Evander*, who joining *Æneas* at his arrival in *Italy*, behaved very gallantly under him, but at last was slain in a duel by *Turnus*; it is said his grave was discovered in 1401, and that his corpse was entire, with a very large wound upon the breast; over the head is reported to be found a perpetual lamp, that no art could extinguish for a long while, either by blowing, pouring water on it, &c. till at last some-body bored a hole in the bottom of the lamp, and so both destroyed the curiosity, and spilt all the noble liquor that had fed the flames for about 2600 years; in *Painting*, this goddess is represented in a blue mantle embroidered with gold.

PALLATS (S.) two nuts that play in the fang of the crown-wheel of a watch.

PALLET (S.) with the *Painters*, a thin, light, smooth piece of walnut tree, or other solid wood, whereon they put and mix their colours; it is commonly in an oval form, with a hole cut in it, to put the thumb through, to hold it by, and to stick the pencils in; among the *Potters*, it is the forming-stick with which they fashion, beat, and round their work; they are of various forms, according to the use it is applied to; in *Gilding*, it is an instrument made of a squirrel's tail, used to take up the gold leaves from off the pillow to lay on the work; in *Heraldry*, it is the half or moiety of the pale, which according to the rules of that art must not be charged with any thing either quick or dead, neither must it be divided into two parts, though it may into four equal parts, one of which is called an endwise; it is also the name of a small ordinary bed without

posts, curtains, or any ornaments, that it may be put or thrust under a common bed in the day-time to make room, sometimes called a trundle-bed, upon account of having wheels to the bedstead, which are now called casters.

PALLIARDS (S.) a cant name for a wretched set of men and women, whose whole delight is to live by begging, thieving, &c. or any thing but honest industry, and who to move compassion in the spectators, the women go about with one, two, or more small children, in a dirty, ragged condition, who are continually crying or making wry faces, as though starved with hunger, and the women making a lamentable cry, or doleful tale, of being a distressed widow, and almost starved, &c. at the same time her male companion lies begging in the fields, streets, &c. with cleyms or artificial sores, made with spear-wort, or arsnick, which draws them into blisters, or by unslacked lime and soap, tempered with the rust of old iron, which being spread upon leather, and bound very hard to the leg, presently so frets the skin, that the flesh appears raw, and shocking to the sight; the impostor at the same time making a hideous noise, and pretending great pain, deceives the compassionate, charitable, and well-disposed passengers, whom, when opportunity presents, he can recover his limbs to rob, and even murder, if resisted.

PALLIATE (V.) to soften, extenuate, disguise, colour, excuse, &c.

PALLIATION (S.) excusing, mitigating, cloaking, &c. of any thing; in *Physick*, it is the alluaging or allaying the violence of an extravagant pain, &c.

PALLIATIVE (A.) that serves or conduces to extenuate, excuse, hide, cover, &c.

PALLID (A.) pale, wan, that looks as if it were withered, deadish.

PALLIER or **PALLIER** (S.) the name some builders give to a landing-place in a staircase, or a step which is broader than the rest, and serves to rest and fetch a person's breath on, that is tired by going up them.

PALLIFICATION (S.) in *Architecture*, is the driving in strong timber, or piles for a foundation, where the ground is marshy, oozy, &c. that is to be built upon, or into rivers, where bridges are to be built, &c.

PALM (S.) sometimes means the inside of the hand, and sometimes a measure of four fingers breadth, or about three inches and a half; and sometimes the flook or broad part of an anchor, that fastens into the ground.

PALM (V.) to deceive a person's sight by juggling, sleight of hand, or legerdemain; also to cog dice, to conceal cards, &c. in a word, to impose upon, or cheat a person in any manner.

PALM-BRANCH or **PALM-TREE** (S.) was anciently used as an emblem of victory, being carried before the conqueror in processions

ens and rejoicings, for having overthrown the enemy; it was used to be also presented to the kings of Syria as a token of submission, or a kind of present or token; this tree was very common about *Jericho*, from one common root it produces a great many suckers, which by their spreading form a small forest upwards, to which the prophet alludes, when he says, *The righteous shall flourish like a palm-tree*; it produces its leaves like hair upon the top of its trunk; there are two sorts, the male and female; the male renders the other fruitful, by means of a flower which is inclosed in its fruit; the leaves turn round like curls in hair, and their extremities hang down towards the ground.

PA'LMER (S.) one who uses the art of juggling, or sleight of hand, &c. also a pilgrim or traveller that goes to visit holy places, and carries a palm-branch in his hand, &c.

PA'LMER-WORM (S.) a caterpillar with a great number of legs or feet.

PALMISTRY or **PALMISTRY** (S.) the pretended art of knowing not only the disposition and inclination of a person, but also what shall be the future success of a person's business or undertakings, by the lines of the infide or palm of his hand.

PALMS (S.) the white buds shooting out of willows or fallows before the leaf, and universally the shoots or young branches of vines and other trees, before the leaves or fruit appear.

PA'LPABLE (A.) plain, evident, easily perceived, known, or felt.

PA'LPABLENESS (S.) easiness of being felt, perceived, or known.

PALPITATION (S.) a beating, panting, or vibrating, applied by physicians to the motion of the heart, pulse, &c.

PA'LSICAL (A.) inclined to, or afflicted with the distemper called the palsy.

PA'LSIE or **PA'LSY** (S.) a disease that precludes or stops the motion of one or more limbs or members of the body, and thereby both renders them useless and troublesome to the patient; some sorts or degrees of this distemper are very painful, and others not; it is generally incurable, which made Christ's curing the paralytick person the greater miracle.

PA'LTING or **PE'LTING** (S.) the act of throwing stones, dirt, &c. at a person.

PA'LTRINESS (S.) the quality or condition of any thing that is of little or no value or esteem.

PA'LTRY (A.) mean, pitiful, vile, base, unmanly, ungenerous, &c.

PA'MPER (V.) to humour, cocker, cherish, or feed highly or richly.

PA'MPHLET (S.) any small book stitched or unbound; but particularly one upon a trifling subject, or but meanly performed, &c.

PA'MPHLETEER (S.) one that writes or deals in pamphlets.

PAN (S.) among the *Heathens*, was the god of the shepherds; and sometimes considered as the universal deity or god of nature; his picture was composed of the principal things that are visible, and though his name is not found in the scriptures, yet it is supposed that the heathens have taken many circumstances of *Moses*'s life, and applied them to their god *Pan*, representing this deity with horns like *Moses*; he carried a wand in his hand, was god of the shepherds, of hunters, and country people, &c.—Also a general name for a great variety of small containing vessels, especially those made of earthen-ware, and used for baking puddings, &c. in; also metal instruments of various uses and sizes are frequently called by this name, as *frying-pan*, *warming-pan*, *dripping-pan*, *baking-pan*, &c.

PANACE'A (S.) in *Physick*, is a pretended universal remedy for all sorts of diseases.

PAN'ADO (S.) a food or thick gruel made by boiling bread and water till it is brought almost to a paste, which being sweetened with sugar, young children or very aged and sick people are fed with it.

PA'N-CAKE (S.) a country cake made with milk, eggs, flower, &c. well mixed together, and so put into a frying-pan, that has first melted fat in it, and dressed fit for eating.

PANCA'RPUS (S.) one of the *Roman* shews in the amphitheatre, where certain strong, hardy men fought against all sorts of beasts, being hired for that purpose.

PA'NCREAS (S.) is that part of the entrails called the sweetbread, which in calves and lambs are reckoned great dainties by some persons; it is a conglomerated glandule in the abdomen, placed behind the stomach, and fastened to the great duodenum, and reaches to the liver and the spleen; the use and office whereof is to convey a volatile, insipid, and lymphatick juice; or, as others will have it, a sort of acid juice, by its own ducts to the duodenum, to promote the fermentation and volatilization of the chyle, and to attenuate and allay the qualities of the gall; it is the biggest glandule in the whole body.

PA'NDECTS (S.) a name given to books treating of all sorts of subjects or questions, but particularly given to those systems or collections of the civil law that include the whole.

PA'NDER (S.) a male bawd or pimp, one who makes a trade of promoting other persons vices, by administering fuel to their lustful fires; also one that takes a bribe to hold his tongue, or not to speak those things he ought.

PANDORA (S.) a wonderful woman made by *Vulcan*, upon whom all the gods bestowed something; as, *Venus* beauty, *Pallas* wisdom, *Mercury* eloquence, &c. it is said that *Jupiter* being angry with *Prometheus* for stealing fire from heaven, sent *Pandora* with a fatal box

box into the earth, which *Epimetheus* the brother of *Prometheus* opened; whereupon all sorts of evils which it was filled came out, and dispersed themselves here below, so as that there remained nothing within it but hope only, which was found at the bottom of the box.

PANE (S.) is an old *English* word, signifying a part of some whole thing, from whence a square of glass in a window, the broad flat board contained within the mouldings of the wainscot of a room, &c. is called a *pane*.

PANEGYRICAL (A.) in a commendatory or praising strain, something belonging or appertaining to praise.

PANEGYRICK (S.) a commendatory poem or speech, the original of which is said to be a custom the ancient *Greeks* had of meeting together at certain stated festivals, where they were either instructed by wise discourses, animated to enterprise by the rehearsal of great exploits, or refreshed with diverting entertainments; here the poets, orators, historians, and romancers recited their performances; this was called a *panegyrick*, from whence the custom of celebrating the memory of those persons that had deserved well by their extraordinary valour, and that died fighting for their country; afterwards it became customary for the *Roman* magistrates to make popular speeches, and return thanks to the people for their election, &c.

PANEGYRIST (S.) one that makes, composes, or speaks public orations in praise of a prince, great man, &c.

PANEGYRIZE (V.) to speak well of a person, to praise or extol, &c.

PANGS (S.) sharp throws, or twitches of pain, violent fits or agonies of a distemper.

PANICK, or **PANICK FEAR** (S.) a sudden surprise or consternation that seizes a person, he knows not why, a needless or causeless fright; also an unaccountable terror upon the mind.

PANNEL (S.) an old *English* word that means a small part of some whole thing, from whence in *Carpentry* the square within a moulding in a piece of wainscotting is called a *panel*; also a small piece or slip of parchment, whereon the names of jury-men in courts of law are wrote and annexed to the writ, is thus called; also the two plain or broad parts of a fiddle, that go, &c. next the horse, stuffed with tow, to keep the horse from galling either by the weight of the rider, or the panniers or other burdens that are laid thereon.

PANNIER-MAN (S.) an officer in the inn of court, who by winding of a horn, or ringing of a bell, calls the gentlemen and students to dinner or supper, and provides mustard, pepper, and vinegar for the hall.

PANNIERS (S.) large deep baskets made on purpose to carry bread, butter, &c. on horse-back in.

PANSOPHIA (S.) universal wisdom or knowledge.

PAINSWICK or **PAYNSWICK** (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, a pleasant, commodious, and healthful town, situated on the river *Stroud*, where the woollen manufacture is carried on; the market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 79 computed, and 94 measured miles.

PANT (V.) to fetch breath quick and short, to earnestly desire or long for any thing.

PANTALOONS (S.) garments made for merry-andrews, &c. that have the breeches and stockings of the same stuff, and joined together as one garment.

PANTHEA or **PANTHEAN STATUE** (S.) a statue so composed and differently marked, that it might serve indifferently for any, or all of the gods, or at least the most considerable of them; as, *Jupiter* by his thunderbolt, *Juno* by her crown, *Mars* by his helmet, &c. which were either put over their heads, held in their hands, or otherwise disposed of, according to the fancy or skill of the artists; some of these figures represented only the gods, and some only the goddesses, and some both.

PANTHEON (S.) a temple where all the gods were set up and worshipped, built by *Agrippa*, son-in-law to *Augustus* at *Rome*, in a round form, having niches in the wall, where the particular image or representation of a particular god was set up; the gates were of brass, and beams covered with gilt brass, and the roof covered with silver plates. *Pope* *Boniface* III. dedicated it to the *Virgin Mary* and all the saints, by the name of *St. Mary de la Rotunda*.

PANTHER (S.) a wild beast, said to have collectively the fierceness of all others; in *Hieroglyphicks*, it is said to represent and denote hypocrisy and deceit, because it is said, that by the sweetness or scent of its skin or hide, it allures all other creatures to it; but being of a fierce countenance, lest it should fright them away before they come within the reach of its paws, he hides his face, by covering it with his two fore-paws.

PANTING (S.) fetching the breath short or quick; also longing for, or desiring of something.

PANTOFFLES or **PANTABLES** (S.) slippers; also conditions or articles insisted upon strenuously.

PANTOMETER (S.) a sort of mathematical instrument, universally fitted for the taking or measuring all sorts of angles, heights, distances, &c.

PANTOMIMI (S.) buffoons or stage-players that acted the humours, desires, and intentions of the persons, represented by gestures only, using no words or speeches at all.

PANTRY (S.) a cool apartment in a house, where such dressed viands is put up to be preserved, that was not eaten while hot.

PAP- (S.) the nipple or teat of a man's or woman's breast; also a light, innocent food made of water and bread boiled for young infants, &c.

PAPA (S.) sometimes applied to the pope; but now commonly used by the children of the better sort, as a genteel word for father.

PA'PACY (S.) the time that any one pope rules or governs; also the dignity or office of a pope.

PAP'AL (A.) something relating or belonging to the pope.

PAP'ER or **PAPY'RUS** (S.) was at first a plant or kind of bulrush that grew upon the banks of the Nile; the Egyptians applied it to several uses, as to the making of baskets, shoes, cloaths, small boats to swim in upon the Nile, and, as *paper*, to write on, which gave name to our present writing-paper; the trunk of the ancient *papyrus* is composed of several coats or films one above another, which were peeled off, and separated by a needle, and then stretched out upon a wet table to the length and breadth of the intended paper; those nearest the pith or heart of the plant are the finest, and make the most valuable paper; vellum parchment and common paper are but late inventions, and the effect of necessity; the common paper being composed of rags beaten to a pulp in mills and machines proper for the purpose, and afterwards reduced into thin leaves or sheets of various sizes, &c.

PA'PIST (S.) a professor of the *Romish* religion.

PAP'ISTICAL (A.) something belonging or pertaining to the Papists.

PA'PISTRY or **PA'PISM** (S.) the doctrine and religious principles of the church of Rome.

PA'PPY (A.) soft, spongy, hollow, &c.

PAR (S.) a term in Trade, whereby one thing is set or made equal to another, as particularly the coins of one country with those of another.

PA'RBLE (S.) is the comparing of things together, or make a parallel or similitude of them with any thing else; in Scripture, sometimes a short sententious manner of expression is called by this name; it was the customary manner for the learned of the eastern nations to speak parabolically, enigmatically, figuratively, or sententiously; the prophets and our Saviour used the same manner of instruction; in the Scripture, some parables are supposed to be real historical facts, as that of *Dives and Lazarus*, the *Good Samaritan*, &c. and sometimes fables or fictions used only for the sake of the moral or application; sometimes it means a term of contempt or reproach, God threatening his people for their disobedience to make them a parable, by word or proverb.

PARA'BOLA (S.) a figure or area in Geom-

try, circumscribed by two lines, one right, and the other curved; and this is generated by the cutting a cone, by a plane parallel to one of its sides.

PARABOLANS (S.) among the *Ancients*, were a sort of desperadoes, gladiators, or prize-fighters, that run all hazards and dangers; from whence a certain number of clerks or priests of *Alexandria* were called by the same name, in the first ages of the church, because they courageously and fearlessly of the danger, either of the state or the diseases, went into hospitals, to assist and comfort those that had the plague; who were obliged to be stunted by the bishop, their number being when at their own liberty five or six hundred, which displeased the Egyptian governors.

PARABOLICAL or **PARABOLICK** (A.) after the manner, or having the properties of a parable or fable, disguised, hieroglyphical, &c.

PARACELSIAN (S.) a follower of the reciple and doctrine of *Paracelsus*, in prescribing, using, or applying physick.

PA'RACLETE (S.) signifies an exhorter, defender, or comforter, and one that prays or intercedes for another; this name is applied in Scripture to the Holy Ghost, and sometimes to Jesus Christ.

PARA'DE (S.) noise, shew, pomp, boasting; so at the marriage or lying-in of princesses, &c. the state-bed is called the bed of *parade*; in War, it means the place where troops assemble or draw together, in order to mount the guard, be exercised or dispatched upon any expedition; in the art of *Fencing*, it is the same with parrying or turning off a push or stroke of the adversaries.

PARADIGM (S.) an example or copy for another to imitate or do something after.

PA'RADISE (S.) is a general name for any place of pleasure and happiness either terrestrial or heavenly; and therefore the divines distinguish by an additional appellation, that they may be understood which they mean; but when the word is used singly and alone, it commonly is understood to mean that garden or place where *Adam* was created, and dwelt in till his fall, and from whence he was forced out by the angel of the Lord: About the situation of this original *paradise*, there have been many anxious enquiries, without being able to determine the matter; for which reason some have imagined, and perhaps with as much probability as the material ones, that the description given of it in the scripture is an allegory, in the stile and manner of the eastern nations, who exceedingly hyperbolize in all their descriptions; others have placed it in the third heaven, in the orb of the moon, and in the moon itself, in the middle region of the air, above the earth, in a distant place concealed from the knowledge of men, in the place where now the *Caspian*

Calpian sea is, under the arctic pole; and to the utmost southern regions; in short, there is hardly any part of the world, in which it has not been sought for, but without success.

Birds of Paradise, a bird that has curious feathers, delicately variegated, and is said to be unknown whence it comes, or whither it goes.

Grains of Paradise, in *Physick*, is the same with *Cardamum*.

PA'RADOX (S.) is a seeming contradiction or untruth, though in reality it is an absolute certainty.

PA'RADROME (S.) a walk or gallery that is open at top without any covering.

PA'RAGON (S.) a perfect copy, model, or pattern; also one of equal dignity or degree; also a lady that cannot be matched or equalled either for beauty, or other perfections.

PARAGRAPH (S.) so much of any book or discourse in which the sense is complex; so that what follows is either upon another subject, or a further illustration of what went before.

PARALI'PSIS (S.) a figure in *Rhetoric*, in the nature of an irony, which under a seeming profession of neglect insists or argues largely and fully upon the subject intended.

PA'RALLEX (S.) signifies change or variation; but in *Astronomy*, is applied to the deviation or error of the sight, occasioned by the distance of the term of the visual line, projected from the superficies of the earth to a star, or other phenomenon in heaven, from the term of another line projected from the center of the earth to the body of the same star, or other phenomenon in the place where it truly is; for when we observe the stars from the earth's superficies, which is about 3035 miles from its center, it must needs follow, that the place designed, by a right line from the center of the earth, would be different from what we now make; so that the star, &c. would seem to have a quite different situation; and this is greater or lesser, according as the star, &c. is more or less distant from the earth; besides, it has place in a ray obliquely cast, or when a star not being vertical, projects his beams, as it were, on one side, and so to the center and superficies of the earth; for when it is vertical, casting its beams directly to the superficies, it must needs pass by the center which is just under, and so suffer no *parallax*; therefore the further they are from the zenith, and nearer the horizon, the greater is the *parallax*. Comets and new appearances in the very region suffer the greatest *parallax*; next the moon, and other planets, to whom the earth bears some sensible proportionate bulk; but higher, as in the sphere of the fixed stars, to which the whole earth is but as a point, there is no *parallax*; nor is it sensible in *Saturn* or *Jupiter*, but in *Mars*, in

Perigee, the *parallax* is four minutes, in *Apogee* scarce any thing at all; *Sol* generally three minutes, *Venus* and *Mercury* scarce any thing; but the moon, when near the horizon, almost a whole degree, and always appears lower than indeed she is; by help of this *parallax* we find the distance of the planets between themselves, and from the earth, the time of their true conjunction, and especially distinguish the true moment of eclipses from the apparent one; and this is variously denominated, according as it is applied; as, the horizontal *parallax*, the *parallax* of latitude, of longitude, of ascension, of declination, &c.

PA'RALLEL (V.) to equal or come up to, to be at a certain equal distance in all parts from another, &c. whether they be lines, circles, planes, rays, &c.

PA'RALLELISM (S.) the condition, nature, or circumstance of those things that are parallel to one another.

PARALLELOGRAM (S.) in *Geometry*, is a quadrilateral or four-sided figure, whose two opposite sides are parallel; but in a more particular manner applied to those figures whose sides are longer the one than the other, and at the same time perpendicular to one another, vulgarly called a long square; also a device or contrivance for an instrument or ruler with sliding sockets, to be set to any proportion for the enlarging or diminishing any map, or other draught.

PA'RALLEL RULER (S.) an instrument so contrived with screws, &c. that it will draw many lines parallel to one another, without being set every time, particularly used by those who draw or etch architecture.

PA'RALLELS (S.) any thing that is mutually equal in degree, place, &c. to another; also a similar or like case or condition is called a *parallel* one; it is particularly used by the geometers for circles or lines equally distant from each other in all their parts, which necessarily must prevent their coming to touch each other tho' infinitely extended; it is also a geographical or astronomical term that expresses those circles that are equally distant from the equator; for those people or inhabitants that are in the same distance from the equator towards the same pole, are said to be in the same *parallel*, though many thousand miles distant from each other, these *parallels* running east and west about the globe, like the equator, only that is a great circle, and these are all lesser ones, diminishing gradually till they end in the pole.

PA'RALLEL SPHERE (S.) is such a situation in respect to place, that one pole of the world is in the zenith, the other in the nadir, and the equinoctial line in the horizon; so called, because the sun, moon, or stars, in the diurnal revolution, neither ascend nor descend, but move always parallel to the horizon; the earth is thus posited under the

ples, where the year and the day seem to be the same, viz. six months light, and six months darkness.

PARALOGISM (S.) a fallacious or sophistical way of reasoning or arguing, wherein a false conclusion is drawn from true propositions, or when a proposition is passed by, which ought to have been proved by the way, or some fault committed in a demonstration, that permits consequences to be drawn as true from principles that are false, or not proved.

PARALOGIZE (V.) to argue or reason fallaciously or sophistically.

PARALYTICAL (A.) something belonging to the disease called the palsy.

PARALYTICK (S.) a person afflicted with the palsy.

PARAMETER (S.) in *Geometry*, is a constant right line in several of the conic sections, called also *latus rectum*; in the *Ellipsis* and *Hyperbola*, it is a third proportional to the conjugate and transverse axis.

PARAMOUNT (A.) proud, lofty, great, or above all, supreme.

PARAMOUR (S.) a lover or sweetheart.

PARANYMPH (S.) among the *Ancients*, and especially among the *Jews*; he was a person who was the witness of the tokens of the bride's virginity, according to the rites of their religion; besides which he had the care, regulation, and direction of the festival entertainment, usual at these times, upon a supposition that the bridegroom was sufficiently engaged with the business of the day; this person, in the New Testament, is sometimes translated the ruler of the feast; this was common to other people as well as the *Jews*; and it is related by some, that these presidents were commonly chose from among the priests, that so nothing might be acted contrary to the law, or the rules of decency and morality; something of this still remains even in our customs of matrimony, where it is usual to have what is called a father to give the bride away, upon a supposition that no young woman will act so solemn a thing without the consent of her parents or friends.

PARAPEGMA (S.) in ancient times, was a table or brass plate, wherein the laws, ordinances, and proclamations of a city or people were engraven, and set upon a publick pillar, to be seen and read by all; something like which is still in use, especially in corporations, who frequently cause several orders, &c. to be printed and put upon the exchange, town-house door, and other publick places; it was also the name of a publick table, wherein was wrote the almanack for the current year, before the invention of printing, wherein was inscribed the seasons of the year, the risings and settings of the sun, moon, stars, &c. it is also the name of these tables, &c. wherein astrologers draw their schemes or figures to resolve questions, according to the rules of that art.

PARAPET or BREA'ST-WORK (S.) in *Fortification*, is a work raised on purpose to cover the men on the ramparts, bastions, &c. from the enemy's cannon and small shot, which is made of earth only, without any stones or bricks, to prevent any mischief being done by their breaking or splintering; it is commonly 18 or 20 foot thick, six foot high towards the place, and four or five towards the campaign, which difference of height makes the glacis or slope for the musketeers to fire down into the ditch, or at least upon the counterescarp; when there is not time to throw them up thus regularly, they are sometimes made with barrels, gabions, &c. interspersed with bags of earth.

PARAPH or PARAPHE (S.) a mark or signature of a knot, flourish, &c. that is customarily made by people who have occasion to sign their name often, to prevent their being counterfeited.

PARAPHERNA or PARAPHERNALIA (S.) in the *Civil Law*, are those goods or effects which a wife brings her husband over and above her dowry, and which are to remain after marriage at her own disposal exclusive of her husband.

PARAPHRASE (S.) a comment, exposition, or more large and full expression of any thing, the meaning whereof seems to be dubious, uncertain, or difficult; there is a famous one upon the Old Testament, called the *Chaldee Paraphrase or Targum*; the general ignorance of the *Jews* in the *Hebrew* tongue after the *Babylonish* captivity made it necessary to translate the Bible into *Chaldee*, which was neither done by one author, nor at one time, nor upon the whole of the Old Testament; the first was done by *Onkelos* upon the *Pentateuch*, who according to the *Hebrew* historians was a proselyte about the time of our Saviour; there are also several others upon the same, as that of *Theodotion*, the *Jerusalem Targum*, and several others upon other parts.

PARAPHRASE (V.) to enlarge, comment, expound, explain, or clear up difficulties.

PARAPHRAST (S.) a writer, commentator, expounder, explainer, or clearer of difficulties.

PARAPHRASTICAL (A.) a writing or comment, whereby any thing is endeavoured to be explained, or made more easy to the understanding, by being more fully expressed; something belonging to, or done by way of paraphrase.

PARAPHYMO'SIS or PERIPHUMO'SIS (S.) a distemper or natural deficiency that contracts the præpuce so much, that it will not rightly cover the head or glans of the penis; also a narrowness or contraction of the womb.

PARASANG (S.) a *Geographical* measure used among the *Persians*, of about four English miles in length.

PARASCEVE

PARASCE'VE (S.) the time or day of preparation for any festival, or what we commonly call the eve or day before; the *Jews* being very strict observers of their Sabbath, prepared and set all things in order on the Friday, that so nothing but the works of absolute necessity might be done on the Sabbath.

PARASELE'NE (S.) a mock moon or meteor that encompasses the moon, and so makes the resemblance of a luminous ring round it, in which there is sometimes the appearance of one, two, or more moons.

PARASITE (S.) originally meant a king or chief among the priests; sometimes the priest's guest, whom he invited to eat part of the feast or sacrifice; from whence it is now applied to one who creeps into houses for a dinner, and to render himself agreeable flatters or praises every thing the master says or does.

PARASIT'ICAL (A.) fawning, flattering, hypocritical, mean, feasting at another's expence, &c. from thence the *Botanists* call a sort of diminutive plants growing on trees, that live, thrive, and feed wholly upon others, *parasitical* plants.

PARASO'L (S.) a small umbrella, hat, &c. carried in the hand, to screen the head from the scorching heat of the sun.

PARA'THESIS (S.) a *Grammatical Term* for two substantives that are put in the same case, which the *Latins* call apposition; also among the *Printers*, that matter that is contained within two crotchets is so called; and with the *Orators*, when in an oration or speech they just touch upon, or mention a thing, which they promise more fully to discourse upon another time, is called by this name.

PARAVAIL (S.) the *Law Term* for an under-tenant, for one that occupies what another holds in fee from a third.

PAR'BOIL (V.) to stew or boil meat but half, or but slightly, and not sufficient to eat, prescribed by some as an expedient to prevent tender flesh from stinking in hot weather, and so keeping it till it is wanted to be dressed for eating.

PAR'BUNCLE (S.) in a *Ship*, is a rope used instead of a pair of slings, to hoist heavy goods in and out of the ship's hold, &c.

PAR'CEÆ (S.) according to the *old Poets*, was the name of the three fatal sisters, *Cloto*, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*, which some call the daughters of *Jupiter* and *Temis*, others of the *Nights*, *Cleas*, *Necessity*, &c. they were the goddesses of *Destiny*, which directed the thread of man's life; the youngest held the distaff, and drew the thread; the second rolled it upon the spindle, and the third drew it off, whereupon ensued death; *Cloto* is represented dressed in a long gown of different colours, with a crown upon her head, ornamented with seven stars, and holding a distaff in her hand; *Lachesis* in a robe powdered

with stars, with several spindles in her hand; and *Atropos* dressed in black, cutting a thread with a pair of scizzars.

PAR'CEL (S.) a part, portion, or bundle of some great quantity, or a bundle or quantity considered absolutely.

PAR'CEL (V.) to divide, distribute, or allot goods into parts or parcels on ship-board, or elsewhere.

PAR'CEL-MAKERS (S.) two officers in the Exchequer, who make out the parcels of escheators accounts, and deliver them to one of the auditors of that court.

PAR'CENERS (S.) is a *Law Term* for daughters or sisters that are heiresses to an estate, &c. who are together considered but as one heir; if a partition be made between two co-parceners of one and the self-same land, that the one shall have the land from *Easter* until *Lammas*, and to her heirs; or the one shall have it the first year, and the other the second, there it is one self-same land, wherein two persons have several inheritances at several times; so it is if two co-parceners have two several manors by descent, and they make partition, that the one shall have one manor for a year, and the other the other manor for the same year; and the next year she that had the one manor shall have the other, and so alternately for ever; if an earl that hath his dignity to him and his heirs, die, having issue one daughter, for there is an uncertainty, but only one daughter, the dignity shall descend to her, and her posterity, as well as any other inheritance; but where there is more daughters than one, the eldest shall not have the dignity and power of the earl, that is, to be a countess; but the king as sovereign of honour and dignity, may for the uncertainty confer the dignity upon which of the daughters he pleaseth; but there is a difference between a dignity or name of nobility, and an office of honour; for if a man hold a manor of the king to be high-constable of *England*, and die, having issue two daughters, the eldest daughter taken a husband, he shall execute the office solely, and before marriage it shall be executed by some sufficient deputy; but the crown descends to the eldest daughter alone, and her posterity; in *Kent*, &c. custom has made the sons of him who dies possessed of lands in gavel kind, to be *parceners*.

PARCH (V.) to scorch, burn, or dry up the moisture that is in land, corn, grass, &c. by the heat of the sun, fire, &c.

PAR'CHING (S.) the act of burning, scorching, or drying up the moisture that is in land, grain, &c.

PAR'CHINGNESS (S.) the nature or quality of the sun, fire, &c. when very intensely acting upon the earth, grain, &c.

PAR'CHMENT (S.) is a thin sort of leather dressed in a particular manner in alum, &c. made of the skins of sheep, lambs, kids and calves,

elves, and used for the purposes of writing instruments or deeds of conveyance, engrossing acts of parliament, &c. binding of books for keeping of accoun'ts, &c.

PARDON (S.) a free and voluntary act of forgiving a person some great fault or crime, that he hath committed against the publick laws of God or his country, or the private commands of his parents or superiors. The *Jews* have a feast called the day of *pardon* or propitiation, celebrated on the tenth of the month *Tisri*, answering to our *September*, on which they ceased from all works, as on the Sabbath, and abstained from food till evening; those whose consciences accused them made restitution to them they had wronged; they begged *pardon* of those they had offended, and forgave those who had injured them, gave alms, and did all that ought to accompany true repentance; after supper several clad themselves in white, and so entered the synagogue without shoes, which all that night was illuminated with lamps and small wax-candles, where every nation, according to its custom, made divers prayers and confessions, which lasted about three hours; some spent the whole night in the synagogue, praying to God, and repeating of psalms; a bout break of day the next day, the whole congregation went to the synagogue, and continued there till evening, when upon appearance of the stars, a horn was sounded to signify the fast was over, when saluting each other with wishes for health and prosperity, they blessed the new-moon, and returning to their habitations, set such provisions as had been prepared; in the church of *Rome*, it is one of the pecuniary artifices to drain the people's pockets, and to cheat them of their souls, by the encouraging vice and laziness, in pretending money can purchase that which nothing but a real reformation and God's mercy can effect.

PARDON (V.) to forgive a crime or offence committed, by not only remitting the punishment, but also receiving the party into favour again, as though he had never done any thing amiss.

PARDONABLE (A.) that may be forgiven or excused.

PARDONABLENESS (S.) the nature or circumstance of an act committed against certain laws, that may render it capable of being remitted or forgiven.

PARE (V.) to trim or cut off the waste or superfluous parts of roots, fruits, &c. also to curtail or make a thing less than it was before; to abridge or take away privileges.

PAREGORICKS (S.) anodyne medicines, or such as are peculiarly applied to the assuaging pain, &c.

PARELIA, PARELIUM or **PARELLI** (S.) mock suns, or reflexions of the solar beams in hollow watery clouds, which like a glass they receive, and so lively repre-

sent his image, that it seems or appears another sun, and makes it to a vulgar eye difficult to distinguish the false from the true one; for sometimes the reflection is single, only on one side; sometimes double on either side, and the true sun in the middle; these appearances are generally prognosticks of rain.

PAREMPTOSIS (S.) in general, means any thing coming or falling in between another.

PARENTAGE (S.) the father and mother of any person, from whom the descent is denominat'd noble or base, honourable or mean, &c.

PARENTAL (A.) the love, care, or other good offices of parents.

PARENTALES (S.) banquets or feasts that the ancients made at the interment, or in honour of their parents.

PARENTHESIS (S.) something inserted between another; so in *Printing* or *Writing*, a sentence either by way of comment or otherwise, that is inserted between others, and included between two marks, thus, () is so called, the sense being complete without that addition.

PARENTS (S.) are properly only the father and mother of children; but it is often, and especially in the scripture, applied to all those of near kindred, especially by blood in a direct line; strict commands are laid upon children to obey, honour, and respect their *parents*; and disobedient, stubborn, refractory children were punished with being brought without the gates of the city, and there stoned to death by the *Jewish* law; among the *Heathens*, children were so much at the disposal of the *parents*, that if the fathers did not think fit to receive them at their birth, they had the liberty to expose them, and in some places to kill them; as to education, the *Greeks* used to teach their children letters and swimming; the meaner sort brought them up to husbandry, merchandize, or mechanic trades; the people of fashion caused them to be taught musick, philosophy, riding the great horse, fencing, and hunting; when they were marriageable, the contract was void without the consent of the *parents*; the *Athenians* allowed a father to abdicate his son, by first declaring his reasons in court, which, if approved, the cryer made a publick proclamation thereof; after which the son was legally struck out of the family, and made incapable of being his father's heir; before *Solon* restrained it, the *parents* had power to sell their children, which was also practised among the *Romans*; by the *Athenian* laws, the *parents* might have an action of ingratitude against stubborn and rebellious children, which would extend so far as to disable them from holding any office, for though they were actually chosen into a post, they might be struck out of the list of the magistracy; and if any one had beaten his *parents*, or not

allowed

allowed them the conveniency of his house, and other necessaries, he was reckoned an infamous person; and this was a sort of excommunication; for those under this censure, were neither admitted to civil commerce, nor the solemnities of religion; the cause was tried by the judges in court, with the utmost solemnity; and if any one that was cast ventured to appear at a publick meeting in a temple, or upon any solemn occasion, he was immediately seized, carried into court, and after conviction fined, and kept in irons till the fine was discharged; but this law did not extend to bastards; the sons used to carry the fathers corpse to the grave, though they were persons of the first rank or quality; this sometimes had its ill effects, by raising this filial respect so far, as to make them the gods of their family.

PARERGA (S.) any thing added to another by way of appendix, ornament, or filling up a vacancy; as, carving in architecture, flowers, foliage, copartments, &c. in painting.

PARGET or PARGETING (S.) the stuff or materials wherewith walls are covered or plastered, as lime and hair mixed, and sometimes without hair; also the act of laying the mortar so mixed, or plain, upon the walls, &c.

PARGETER (S.) one who covers walls with mortar, &c. vulgarly called a plaisterer.

PARIAN MARBLE (S.) a superfine white sort of marble, got in the isle of *Paros*, one of the *Cyclades* in the *Aegean* sea; it is supposed that it was of this sort that *David* prepared great quantities for the building of the temple; and that the magnificent hall were king *Akasherus* made his sumptuous feasts was paved with *Parian* marble, interspersed with emeralds; the greatest part of the most beautiful works of the ancients were made of this marble.

PARISHES (S.) are certain distributions of a county into many small parcels, the bounds of which depend upon ancient and immemorial custom, to which there are proper officers assigned, and a minister for ecclesiastical affairs; for at first they were not limited by act of parliament, nor set forth by special commissions, but were fixed as the circumstances of times, places, and persons happened, to make them greater or lesser; at the first beginning of Christianity, there were no such parochial divisions of spiritual cures in *England*, as there are now; for the bishops, and their clergy, lived in common, and before the number of Christians was very great, the bishops sent out their clergy to preach to the people as they saw occasion; but after the generality of the inhabitants had embraced Christianity, this occasional going from place to place was found very inconvenient, whereupon the bounds of settled or parochial cures were found necessary to be determined; there was a four-fold distinction of

churches; 1. the head church or bishop's see; 2. churches of a lower rank, which had the right of sepulture, baptism, and tythes; 3. those who had the right of sepulture, but not frequented; 4. field-churches or oratories, which had no right of burial; the second of which appears to be the original parochial churches, which as they became too large, were diminished, by taking others out of them, so that the general part of the present divisions of *parishes* is supposed to be older than the *Norman* conquest.

PARISHIONER (S.) one who dwells in, and has a right to the benefits of any particular district, division, or parish.

PARITY (S.) equality, or one thing that is as much as another.

PARK (S.) commonly means a large field or tract of ground enclosed, in which beasts of chase are kept for sport, either of a prince, nobleman, or rich commoner; for the preservation of which there are many severe laws; in *War*, a post in the camp, out of cannon shot of the enemy, and fortified, to secure the magazines and ammunition, where, to prevent accidents of fire, only pikemen do duty, this is called the *park* of artillery, of which every attack at a siege has one; there is also a place appointed in the rear of every regiment, for fustlers and others to bring necessaries to sell and furnish the army with, called the *park* of provision.

PARLEY (S.) a conference, dispute, or talking about any thing, especially in *War*, when any thing is desired by the besiegers, or the besieged, they beat a drum, which they call beating a *parley*, or desire the hostilities to cease, while some proposals are made, or action done, &c.

PARLIAMENT (S.) among the *French*, is the name of the several courts of judicature in *France*; in *England*, it is the highest and most honourable, and absolute court of justice, consisting heretofore of the king, the lords of *parliament*, and the commons; and again, the lords, viz. spiritual and temporal; and the commons are divided into three parts, viz. into knights of shires or counties, citizens out of cities, and burgesses out of boroughs, all which have voices and suffrages in *parliament*; of the members of this court some were by descent, as ancient noblemen; some by creation, as nobles newly made; some by succession, as bishops; and some by election, as the knights, citizens, and burgesses; in the lords house, they begin at the youngest, and so give their voices by the words *content*, or *not content*; the commons give their voices upon the question by *yea* or *no*; and if the number be disputed, two are appointed to number them, one for the *yea's*, and the other for the *no's*, the *yea's* going out, and the *no's* sitting, and thereof report is made to the house; it is supposed to be called *parliament*, from the *French* words *parler*

parler la ment, because every member of the court should sincerely and discretely speak his mind, judgment, or opinion, for the general benefit of the commonwealth; this court by the French is called *les etats*, or *l'assemblée des etats*; by the Germans a diet; and, in the legal writs, the common-council of the kingdom of England; the jurisdiction of this court extends to the making, explaining, enlarging, diminishing, abrogating, repealing, or reviving laws, statutes, acts, and ordinances, concerning matters ecclesiastical, capital, criminal, common, civil, martial, maritime, &c. The assembly of the three estates was called a *parliament*, but without all three, it was no binding act; the lords and commons prepare and pass every law, or intended law, first, and then the king assents to it, which is usually the last day of the *parliament*, or sessions, from which time it is an act; but if the time be not specified when the act shall first take effect, it shall be counted from the first day of the *parliament*; but if there have been divers prorogations, and in the second or third session an act is made, this shall not have relation to the day of the *parliament*, viz. to the first day of the first session, but only to the first day of that session wherein it was made. The principal end of calling *parliaments* is to remedy, prevent, or cure those mischiefs or inconveniences that daily happen by the varying the circumstances of the times: Till the conquest, the great council consisted only of the great men, the commons not being summoned till anno 1217, when the first writs bear date 49 Henry III. They are summoned, prorogued, and dissolved by the king; nor is it esteemed a *parliament* without the king's presence, mediately, or immediately; at first they were called anew every year, afterwards they were kept sitting a much longer time, and sometimes discontinued for several years, both which being found inconvenient, king William III. passed an act to restrain *parliaments* to three years or sessions; and by 3 George I. it has been lengthened to seven years, at which it now stands; anciently all people had votes in the election, but Henry VI. passed an act, that none but freeholders residing in the country, and that were possessed of the yearly revenue of 40 s. should vote, and that none under 21 years of age should be chosen, and that the members might attend, they and all their menial servants were privileged from all arrests, attachments, imprisonments, &c. for debts, trespasses, &c. but not against arrests for treason, felony, and breach of peace; the place of meeting is wholly at the king's pleasure, but for many years past it has been held at the palace at Westminster, the lords and commons each in distinct apartments; in the lords house or apartment the princes of the blood are placed in distinct seats, the great officers of state, dukes, marquises and bishops

on forms, and the viscounts and barons on others across the house, all according to their order of creation, place, &c. the commons sit promiscuously, only the speaker has a chair at the upper end, and the clerk and his assistant a table near him; before any business be done, all the members of the house of commons take the oath, and subscribe their opinions against transubstantiation, &c. the lords do take the same test, though they do not swear: The house of lords is the sovereign court of justice of the realm, and the dernier resort; the house of commons the grand inquest, but no court of justice; any member may move to have a bill brought in, which upon question put, if the majority agree, the mover, and some others, are ordered to prepare and bring it in; notice being given of its being ready, a time is appointed for a reading, which being done by the clerk, the speaker reads an abstract thereof, and then puts the question, whether it shall have a second reading; after a second reading the question is, whether it shall be committed, which, if of great importance, is to a committee of the whole house; if of lesser moment, to a private committee, any member naming the persons; the committee appointed, and a chairman chosen, he reads the bill, paragraph by paragraph, puts every clause to the question, fills up blanks, and makes amendments according to the opinion of the majority; this being done, he makes his report at the side-bar of the house, reads all the additions and emendations, &c. and moves for leave to bring up the report to the table; which being granted, he delivers it to the clerk, who reads the amendments, &c. then the speaker puts the question, whether they shall be read a second time, which, if agreed to, he reads them himself; so many of these amendments as the house approves of, the question is put, whether the bill thus altered and amended shall be engrossed and writ fair in parchment, and read a third time; when it is engrossed, the speaker holding it in his hand, asks if it shall pass; if the majority agrees, the clerk endorses, *fit baille aux seigneurs*, or in the house of lords, *fit baille aux communes*; if a bill be rejected, it must not be proposed any more that session; forty members constitute a house of commons, and eight a committee; when a member of the house of commons wants to speak, he stands up, uncovers, and directs his speech to the speaker only; if what he says be answered, he must not reply the same day, unless personally reflected on; nor may any person speak more than once to the same bill the same day; anciently other meetings of considerable moment went by this name, and even to this day an assembly of the two Temples, called to consult of their common affairs, goes by this name.

PARLIAMENTARY (A.) something belonging, agreeable to, or after the manner of parliaments.

PA'RLOUR or **PA'RLOR** (S.) among the *Architects*, is a convenient lower room, appropriated to the use of entertaining visitors; in *Monasteries*, it is a small room or closet, where people talk to the nuns thro' a grated window.

PARMESA'N (S.) a superfine, rich, delicious sort of cheese.

PARO'CHIAL (A.) something belonging to a parish.

PARO'DICK DEGREES (S.) among the *Algebraists*, are those terms of an equation whose indices ascend or descend orderly, according to an arithmetical progression.

PA'RODY (S.) a national or common proverb, or a burlesque way of applying the poetical compositions or rhymes of one person to those of another, in order to make the person or the matter appear ridiculous.

PARO'L (S.) signifies a promise, agreement, &c. made verbally to or between different parties, wherein the honour or conscience of the contractor is oftentimes the greatest obligation for the performance of the covenant; so a lease *parol* of lands or tenements, &c. or the letting a prisoner of war go for a certain time, &c. are so many acts of this nature.

PA'ROXYSM (S.) a fit, is part of the period of diseases, whereby they encrease and grow worse; it is either ordinate, which returns at certain times, as in the tertian ague, or inordinate, that has no certain time, but comes sometimes one day, and sometimes another.

PA'RRELS (S.) in a *Ship*, are made of trucks, ribs, and ropes which go about the mast, fastened to the yard at both ends, and so contrived, that the yard may slide up easily, which together with the breast-ropes hold the yard close to the mast.

PA'RRICIDE (S.) sometimes means the action, and sometimes the person, who does the act of killing, or murdering his parents, father or mother; and sometimes means a conspirator against the common-wealth where he lives; the *Romans* made no law against these execrable persons, as supposing none would be so wicked as to commit such crimes; till *L. Othius*, about 500 years after the death of *Numa*, killed his father; upon which they ordered, that so flagitious a misfactor, should, upon his being apprehended, have wooden shoes put on him, and so haled to goal, where he was to continue one year, during which time his feet were not to touch the common parent of mankind, the earth; after that he was scourged, and then tied up in a leather sack, together with a dog, an ape, a cock, and a viper, and so thrown into the next water that was deep enough to drown him; and farther, if a child was ungracious enough, as but to strike his parents,

he was to have his hands cut off. The old *Egyptians* used to run sharp reeds into every part of the bodies of *parricides*, and after having thus wounded almost every part, threw them upon a heap of thorns, and set fire to them.

PA'RRROT (S.) the name of a bird that may easily be taught to speak, sing, &c. very much like a human creature; also a nickname for a prating person, man or woman, that talks without reasoning, and all whatever he hears another say.

PA'RRYING (S.) putting aside, or waving the thrusts or strokes that another intends to give me.

PARSE (V.) a *Grammatical Term* for that school-exercise, whereby the scholar gives an account of every particular word of his lesson, and quotes authorities or Grammar-rules for what he says.

PARSIMONIOUS (A.) saving, covetous, thrifty, sparing, &c.

PARSIMONIOUSNESS or **PA'RSIMONY** (S.) sparingness, thriftiness, nearness, covetousness, &c.

PA'RSLEY (S.) an herb used for sauce in many cases or ways of dressing victuals.

PA'RSNIP (S.) a very nourishing and palatable root, frequently eaten with salt-fish, to allay the fierceness of the salt; it is physically directed as a diet that opens, attenuates, and cleanses; the root is emollient, and allays tumours, and the seed is said to be excellent in hysterick fits.

PA'RSON (S.) the rector or minister of a parochial church, or one that hath a spiritual possession in the church; so called, because he representeth the person of the church, and hath a right to sue for whatever is due to it, and also to be sued by any one that hath an ekel or better right.

PA'RSONAGE (S.) the profits that arise from a certain district of ground by glebe land, tythes, fees, offerings, &c. appropriated for the maintenance of a minister of a particular parish; and sometimes the district itself goes by this name, in which there generally is a dwelling or mansion-house, commonly called the *parsonage-house*.

PART (V.) to separate, divide, or put asunder.

PART (S.) is a piece, share, or portion, &c. of some whole thing; in *Anatomy*, every member, limb, &c. wounded or disorder'd, is called the *part*, of which some are sensible, others insensible, some spermatick, others bloody, &c. in *Music*, it signifies that which is play'd or sung by any one particular person or instrument.

Aliquant Part, is that which by multiplying by any whole number can never produce the exact number, of which it is said to be a part, as 5 is an *aliquant part* of 12.

Aliquot Part, an *Authenticall Term*, signifying some exact part of a whole number

ber or thing, as 3 is the 4th part of 12.

Essential Part, that without which a thing cannot be.

PARTAKE (V.) to share, enjoy, or have a part in an estate, benefit, or disadvantage.

PARTAKER (S.) a sharer, enjoyer, or undergoer of the benefit or disadvantage arising from any thing.

PARTED (A.) separated, divided, or put from or asunder; also made into two or more parts.

PARTERRE (S.) those several divisions that a skilful gardener disposes the ground of a garden into, enriched with flowers, or other curiosities of art and nature, to render it pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the smell, and commodious to walk in.

PARTHENIÆ (S.) a number of people, whose rise was as follows: The *Spartans* having been engaged with the *Messians* in a close war, for 20 years successively, and thereby very much depopulated their country, and being apprehensive that the continuance of this war might end in the unpeopling of *Sparta*, sent some of their young men out of the camp into the city, with leave to be familiar with as many unmarried women as they would; the children of this liberty were called *Partheniæ*, upon account of the uncertainty of the fathers; this brood, when the war was over, being deemed bastards, were not permitted to bear any office in the government, &c. which so far enraged them, that they conspired with the slaves to destroy all the nobility; but the plot being discovered, they were drove out of the city, and having *Phalaris* for their leader, they travelled into *Magna Græcia* in Italy, and built *Tarentum*.

PARTIAL (A.) more favourable or inclined to one side than another.

PARTIALITY or PARTIALNESS (S.) an inclination to, or favouring one person or cause more than another, contrary to the rules of justice and equity.

PARTIBLE (A.) so circumstanced, that a thing, business, or affair, may be divided among or between several persons.

PARTICIPATE (V.) to have a share in the good or ill success of a person or affair.

PARTICIPATION (S.) a taking or having a part of, or share with, a person or thing, in any business whatever.

PARTICIPIAL (A.) a *Grammatical Term* for those adjectives that are originally derived from verbs, and by some called *participles*.

PARTICLE (S.) in *Grammar*, are those small words that are not declined; in *Philosophy*, it is the small component part of any body, whose size and form is supposed to vary, according to the nature and property of the particular bodies, of which it is a part, as all fluids are supposed to be composed or made up of round or globular particles, &c.

PARTICULAR (A.) distinct, proper, convenient, singular, uncommon, extraordinary, &c.

PARTICULAR (S.) a *Law Term*, for the inventory of an estate; also an intimate friend or acquaintance, &c.

PARTICULARITY or PARTICULARNESS (S.) humoursomeness, singularity, uncommonness, peculiarness, &c.

PARTICULARIZE (V.) to enumerate one by one, to name, mention, shew, or set forth, in the several conditions or circumstances of a thing or affair.

PARTILE (A.) that may be divided, separated, or made into many parts; but in *Astronomy*, a *partile* aspect, is the most exact, perfect, and full one, that is, consisting precisely of so many parts or degrees as are requisite to complete such an aspect even to a degree, as *Mars* in 24 degrees of *Aries*, and *Venus* in just 24 of *Libra*, this is a *partile* opposition; the sun in one degree of *Taurus*, and the moon in one degree of *Cancer*, make a *partile* sextile, &c. and this is reckoned a strong sign or argument that the matter is nearly finished, or shortly will be, &c.

PARTING (S.) the act of dividing or separating one person or thing from another; and in particular, the refiners separating gold, silver, &c. by the means of aqua-fortis, aqua regia, &c.

PARTISAN (S.) sometimes means one that espouses the interest, party, or concerns of another with great vigour and application; and sometimes means an old expert soldier well skilled in commanding a party, that knows the country, and thereby is able to avoid the ambushes or surprizes of the enemy, and to harass and prevent them in foraging, seizing their convoys, getting intelligence, &c.

PARTITION (S.) the act of dividing, allotting, or putting into bundles or parcels any quantity of goods, an estate, &c. according to the several claims of the proprietors; in *Carpentry*, it means a thin-boarded fence for dividing one room into many, &c. in *Heraldry*, it is the several divisions made in an escutcheon to the number of coats that are to be on it, when the arms of several families are borne in it upon account of intermarriages, &c.

PARTNER (S.) in *Trade*, is a person that has a share in the common stock, and is to abide by the success of the undertaking, whether profitable or disadvantageous.

PARTNERS (S.) in *Ship-building*, are those timbers which are bolted to the beams, and encompass the shoot in the mast at the deck, in order to strengthen and keep the mast steady in the steer, &c.

PARTNERSHIP (S.) the agreement, state, or condition of any affair that is carried on for the common benefit or loss of any number of persons.

PART OF FORTUNE (S.) with the *Astrologers*, is the lunar horoscope, from whence the moon takes her progress at the moment the sun emerges from the line of the east, and therefore if you take it upon a new-moon, it will fall in the ascendant; if upon a full-moon, in the 7th house, &c. it is thus called, because most astrologers regard it in judgments of nativities, whether the native shall be successful, rich, unfortunate, &c. and according as it is well or ill affected, pronounce concerning the same; its character is ☉.

PARTRIDGE (S.) a very fine eating-bird, low of flight, and of small compass; the grey ones are the most common, but the red ones are the largest; upon the *Alps* there are partridges of a white colour, and hairy feet; it is often mentioned in scripture, but some commentators imagine that the cuckow is the one meant, and not the partridge, &c.

PARTUR'AN (S.) a warlike instrument, somewhat like an halberd, and used by lieutenants of foot.

PARTULA or PARTUN'DA (S.) a goddess which the old *Romans* believed had the care of big bellied women ready to lie-in; their superstition run so far, that they had another goddess called *Natia*, that was to look after new-born children; *Lucina* for the bringing them forth out of the womb; also *Almona* to preserve and nourish it, and that it might be carefully looked after; another called *Nema* had the particular care of it the ninth month while it remained in the womb, and if it should stay till the tenth month, they had another called *Decima*.

PARTY (S.) one concerned in a business, or that has interest therein; sometimes it signifies a great collection or number of people siding with, or espousing particular opinions in religion, government, &c. in *War*, it signifies a small body of horse or foot, sent out to make discoveries, or do military execution, &c. in *Heraldry*, it signifies a cut, and as it is differently circumstanced, so it is differently named; *party per pale*, intimating that the bearer's shield had been cut perpendicularly through from top to bottom; *party per bend dexter*, signifies a cut descending athwart from the upper corner of the shield on the right-hand, to the opposite corner; *party per fesse* is a cut across or through the middle from one side to the other; *party per bend sinister*, intimates that the cut began at the left corner, and so came diagonally to the right corner.

PASCHAL (A.) something belonging, relating to, or derived from the *Jewish* pass-over.

PASQUIN (S.) a mutilated marble statue that stands in a corner of the palace of the *Ursines* at Rome; it is reported that *Pasquin* was a cobbler that lodged in that part of the city about the beginning of the 15th century, who

was a person of a ready, bantering, satirical wit; whereupon abundance of persons of the same disposition usually assembled to his stall to hear him make game of people as they passed by; after his death the statue of a gladiator being dug up near his stall, it was set up, and called by his name, to which the wits hang or paste lampoons upon the statue, great men, &c. from whence such sort of poems, or writings, are called *Pasquinades*.

PASS or PA'SSADE (S.) in *Fencing*, is a leap or advance upon the enemy; also a thrust or lunge; also a military term for a road, bridge, or any other proper way of coming into a country, usually defended by a considerable number of forces, cannon, &c.

PASS (V.) to go along or through a lane, street, &c. at *Billiards*, it is the striking the ball through the porch or court that is set up on the middle of the table; also in *Gaming*, when an innocent or ignorant person is imposed upon or cheated, he is said to be passed upon.

PASSAGE (S.) a camp game, with three dice doublets, making up ten or more, to pass or win, all other chances lose; in *Commerce*, it is a duty or imposition laid by princes, &c. upon all persons, ships, or carriages, for privilege to go through any straight or narrow sea, lane, &c. the most remarkable of which is that of the *Sund*, which is a straight or passage out of the *German* into the *Baltick* Sea, belonging to the king of *Denmark*, for going through which all nations pay either at *Elseneur* or *Cronembourg*.

Birds of Passage, are those that in some times and seasons of the year abide, or are in one country or nation, and at other seasons go to other countries; the most noted of which are the stork, swallow, nightingale, martin, woodcock, quail, &c. there are also fishes of passage, such as the herring, mackerel, &c.

PASSANT (A.) in *Heraldry*, is any beast or creature represented as walking or moving their natural pace; but generally this term is applied to lions or other creatures, it is said he bears such or such tripping; there is also a common expression, when a person among many other particulars just mentions something that requires a more deliberate enquiry, a motion or hint, or any thing is said to be spoken *en passant*.

PASS BANK (S.) the stock of money or fund belonging to the game at passage; also the seat or playing-place cut almost in the form of a cockpit.

PASSENGER (S.) any one that travels in a common convenience either by land or sea.

PASSIBLE (A.) a road or way that may be gone through, on, over; also spoken of a thing tolerably good, though not extraordinary or very fine.

PASSING (S.) the act of going or moving along;

along; also of omitting, slipping over, or neglecting a person or thing.

PASSION (S.) any strong emotion of mind, inclination, or desire for, or aversion against a thing; so anger, love, joy, &c. are called *passions* of the soul or mind; in *Divinity*, it signifies the sufferings of Christ, for the commemoration whereof the church has appointed the week before *Easter-Day* to be kept as a strict fast, and call it by the name of the *Passion Week*.

PASSIONATE (A.) hasty, wild, inconsiderate, much inclined to anger, ruffled, or angry, full of resentment, &c. also longing for, or desiring any thing with great vehemence.

PASSIVE (A.) of a disposition or mind that inclines a person rather to suffer injuries than endeavour to revenge himself; submissive, &c. In *Grammar*, those verbs that signify submission, inactivity, or being wrought upon, are called *passive* verbs; among the *Chemists*, water and earth are called *passive* principles.

PASSOVER (S.) a festival among the *Jews*, established in commemoration of their coming out of *Egypt*, because the night before their departure, the destroying angel, who killed the first-born of the *Egyptians*, passed by or over the habitations of all those *Jews* which were marked with the blood of the lamb that was killed the evening before, and for that reason called the paschal lamb; this month was from this time accounted the first month of the ecclesiastical year, and the 14th day between the sun's decline and his setting, they were to kill the paschal lamb, and to abstain from leavened bread; the next day, or the 15th, was the grand festival, which continued seven days, of which the first and last were most solemn; the lamb that was killed upon this occasion was to be without any defect, and yeasted that year, and for want of that a kid of the goats; if one family was too small, two might join together; the door-posts and lintel of every door was to be sprinkled with the blood; it was to be roasted and eat with unleavened bread, and a salad of wild lettuces; it was to be eaten whole and entire, even with the head on, and bowels in, and if any part remained to the next day, it was to be burnt with fire; the eaters were to be in a travelling posture, with their loins girt, their staff in their hands, &c. They who neglected the observance were condemned to death, unless prevented by lawful impediments, as being upon a journey in a strange country, sickness, or any uncleanness, voluntary or involuntary; those thus circumstanced were to keep it the 14th of the next, or second month; the modern *Jews* keep it for seven or eight days, in which time they abstain from common labour, or the ordinary business of their calling; during which time they not only forbear eating any leavened

bread, but preparatory to it, they examine their habitations with a very scrupulous care, that no fermented matter may be found in it, and at the same time cause every hole and corner to be thoroughly cleansed, and furnish their houses frequently with new utensils; about eleven of the clock the first day of the feast, they burn bread, to shew the time of unleavened bread is begun, and this day they publish, by formally declaring they have no leaven in their custody, to their knowledge; then they make cakes of different figures, with flour, eggs, and sugar, others plain; at evening they go to prayers, and then eat of such foods as their circumstances will allow them, prepared as above; after supper they read or sing psalms of thanksgiving; the morning-prayers are the same with other festivals, saying that they add from 112 to 118 psalms inclusively, as occasion permits; then they read as far as the 12th chapter of *Exodus*, and part of the 18th of *Numbers*, and some parts of the prophets relating to the same subject; after dinner they make a commemoration of the festival, and give a blessing for the prince under whose dominion they live; and this is done every day during the festival; at the conclusion, which is on the Sabbath-day, the master of the house pronounces certain benedictions, and prays for success the following week; from the second evening of the *passover*, they reckon 49 days to the feast of weeks, or *Pentecost*; and from the day after the *passover* they reckon 33 days, during which they neither marry, make new cloaths, nor cut their hair, nor celebrate any public rejoicing.

PASS PAROLE (S.) In *War*, is a command or order given at the head of any army, and so communicated quite through to the rear by word of mouth.

PASS PER TOU'T (S.) a master or common key, so made as to open all the locks in a house, or cabinet, &c.

PASS-PORT (S.) an authority, licence, or leave given by one king or state to the subjects of another, for them to go through their country or elsewhere, and not be molested by their shipping or land-forces, &c.

PASS VOLANT (S.) in *War*, is a false or pretended soldier, commonly called a faggot, or one that does no duty, but only appears occasionally upon a muster, and so takes no pay; in *France*, those detected of this practice, are marked on the cheek with a flower-de-lis.

PAST (Part.) spoken of the time that is gone, or of a person or thing that is gone by, or beyond any other person or thing.

PASTE (S.) dough or flour mixed with water, eggs, &c. to make bread, cakes, &c. with; also flour and water boiled on purpose to stick paper, &c. together.

PASTE (V.) to smear any thing over with flour

flour and water boiled, in order to make two or more stick together.

PA'STERN (S.) the lower part of a horse's leg, or that between the fetlock and what is called the *pastern* joint; and sometimes means a shackle put upon that part of the leg.

PA'STIL (S.) in *Physick*, is a ball composed of sweet dust, wax, gum, storax, and Indian balsam, with a little goats flour and turpentine; it is used sometimes as a perfume; sometimes it means crayons made up of various colours to draw pictures with, &c.

PA'STIME (S.) any sort of sport, diversion, or recreation.

PA'STOR (S.) sometimes signifies a shepherd, or one that has the care of cattle; and sometimes the minister of a private congregation, or particular church, and is a term much used by the dissenters from the established church.

PA'STORAL (A.) something belonging to a shepherd, minister, or preacher.

PA'STORAL (S.) a poetical performance or composition by way of dialogue between shepherds and shepherdesses about country affairs, such as the complaints of lovers, the cruelty of shepherds, disputes who sung best, the ambushes of satyrs, ravishing of nymphs, &c.

PA'STRY (S.) sometimes means the art of making pies, tarts, &c. and sometimes the place where such things are made; and sometimes the things themselves when made, especially the smaller sort, as currant-tarts, gooseberry-tarts, cheese cakes, &c.

PA'STRY-COOK (S.) one who makes it his business or trade to make pies, tarts, cheese-cakes, &c. to sell to others.

PA'STURAGE (S.) a field or provender for cattle to feed in or upon.

PA'STURE (S.) grass-land, fit, or kept for feeding cattle on.

PA'STY (S.) is commonly a meat-pye, and sometimes fruit-pies are so called.

PAT (A.) fit, convenient, proper, just in time, &c.

PAT (S.) a small gentle touch or stroke with the hand, a wand, &c.

PAT (V.) to strike a small or light tap or stroke with the hand.

PATALE'NA (S.) the name of an old heathenish goddess, who was said to preside over, or have the care of the corn as soon as it came into the blade.

PATCH (S.) a piece sewed on a garment that is torn or worn out, or one made fit for that purpose; also a small piece of round black silk worn on womens faces by way of ornament.

PATCH (V.) to sew cloth, &c. upon a hole in a garment; to do a thing ordinarily, to daub or smear a thing over in a clumsy manner.

PATE (S.) the head; in *Fortification*, it is a platform like what is called an *artichoke*, not

always regular, but generally oval, encompassed with a parapet, without any other defence, commonly erected in marshy grounds, to cover a gate of a town.

PATEFA'CTION (S.) a making manifest, discovering, or lying a thing open that before was concealed.

PATENTEE (S.) one who has the right or power granted in a patent.

PATENTS or **LETTERS PATENTS** (S.) certain licences, privileges, or authorities granted by the king to particular persons for particular purposes, consisting of a reason or recital why such or such a thing was done, and sealed with the great or broad seal.

PATERNAL (A.) like or belonging to a father, kind, beneficent, careful, tender.

PATH (S.) a common, plain, known, visible, or beaten road, to walk or ride in; also any common rule, method, or way of doing any thing.

Part of the Vertex, in *Astronomy*, is a circle described by any point of the surface of the earth, as it turns round its axis.

PATHE'TICAL or **PATHE'TICK** (A.) any thing that is very moving or affecting of the passions or inclinations of the mind.

PATHO'LOGY (S.) that part of *physick* that considers the nature, causes, and symptoms of diseases.

PA'THOS (S.) among the *Orators*, is the several affections which a speaker raises or excites in his hearers.

PA'TIENCE (S.) is that noble passion of the mind, whereby a person is capable of enduring the greatest difficulties, afflictions, and disappointments that happen to us in various stations and conditions of this life; sometimes it means forbearance of, or waiting for something from another, &c. sometimes it is a woman's name.

PATIENT (A.) of a mild, gentle, and well-tempered disposition, that can calmly go through and bear the several hardships and disappointments that are frequently the portion of this life.

PATIENT (S.) the person or being that is acted upon by another that is called the agent, doer, or performer of something; in *Physick*, the diseased person is so called.

PAT'NESS (S.) fitness, convenience, properness, &c.

PATRIA'RCHAL (A.) something like, or belonging to a patriarch.

PATRIA'RCHATE or **PATRIARCHSHIP** (S.) the see, bishoprick, or jurisdiction of a patriarch, or the office and time of any one's acting as such.

PATRIARCHS (S.) more particularly means those fathers or heads of families recorded in the Old Testament, that lived before *Moses*, as *Adam*, *Lamech*, *Noah*, *Abraham*, *Isaac*, *Jacob*, &c. from hence it was given to the bishops of the first churches of the east, as *Antioch*, *Alexandria*, *Jerusalem* and *Constantinople*.

single; and also to the first founders or heads of religious orders, as *St. Basil*, *St. Benedict*, &c.

PATRICIANS (S.) the name of the descendants from the first senators of *Rome*, and generally signifies a noble or rich family.

PATRIMONIAL (A.) belonging or relating to an inheritance or estate.

PATRIMONY (S.) any estate, inheritance, goods, or money that descends from one person to another; so those estates, tithes, &c. that are settled upon the church, are called the church's *patrimony*.

PATRINGTON (S.) in the *East-Riding of Yorkshire*, a very ancient town, that formerly had an excellent harbour; its situation is very pleasant, one side viewing the green fields, and on the other beholding the *Humber*; its market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 142 computed, and 171 measured miles.

PATRIOT (S.) one who serves his country, and so becomes a publick benefactor; but particularly applied to those great or rich men who venture both their lives and estates for the peace, benefit, and advantage of the commonwealth.

PATRIOTISM (S.) nobleness, publick-spiritiveness, generosity in acting for the common benefit of the state or nation where a person lives.

PATROCINATION or **PATROCINY** (S.) a protecting, defending, helping, assisting, or maintaining the right of any one.

PATROL or **PATROUILLE** (S.) in an *Army* or *Garison*, it is going round about in the night-time, with a freient and five or six men, if *foot* (or fewer if horse) that are sent out from the *corps de garde*, to see what is done in the streets, and keep peace and quietness in the town, villages, roads, &c. in cities and corporations where there are no garisons, this is performed by the constable, and a sufficient number of watchmen kept in pay for the same purpose.

PATROL (V.) to go about a town, city, &c. to keep regularity and peaceableness among the inhabitants, and to prevent thieves breaking open peoples houses, to give notice of fires, or any other danger, &c.

PATRON (S.) one that uses his power, interest, &c. for the defence, protection, promotion, and advantage of another; also one who has a right to present a clerk, priest, or minister to a spiritual living.

PATRONAGE (S.) the defence, kind protection, &c. of a man in power; also the right, power, and authority that any person has to present a proper person to a spiritual benefice; and this is distinguished into *lay patronage*, or that right which is attached to the person, either as founder, or heir of the founder, or as possessor of the fee, to which the *patronage* is annexed; and this is either *real* or *personal*; *real* is that which is at-

tached to the glebe, or to a certain inheritance; *personal* belongs immediately to the founder of the church, and is transmissible to his children or family.

PATRONAL (A.) something belonging to a patron, friend, or benefactor.

PATRONESS (S.) a lady, or other woman that is a patron.

PATRONIZE (V.) to take a person or thing under one's protection or care.

PATRONSHIP (S.) the dignity, office, and authority of a patron.

PATRONY'MICKS (S.) those names persons derive from their ancestors, vulgarly called their *fire-name*.

PATTEE or **PATTY** (S.) a small tart or pyc, commonly filled or furnished with fruit; in *Heraldry*, a cross *pattee* is one that is broad in the division at the limbs, and comes to a point in the center, or like joining four triangles together; also a familiar way of calling a girl or woman, whose name is *Maria*.

PATTEN or **PATTIN** (S.) clops shod with iron to raise a person out of the dirt or wet, worn by women over their shoes while they are cleaning their houses, or when they go out in wet weather.

PAUCITY (S.) fewness in number, scantiness, or want of quantity.

PAVE (V.) to lay in, or spread upon the ground, streets, yards, &c. stones, tiles, or any other covering.

PAVEMENT (S.) a causeway, road, yard, street, hall, kitchen, &c. laid with broad stones, tiles, pebbles, &c.

PA'VENCE (S.) the name of the heathen goddesses, under whose protection the mothers and nurses recommended the children to secure them from fear; but others say, that it was a sort of big bear that they frightened children with, in order to make them quiet when froward.

PA'VIER (S.) an artificer, whose proper business is to lay the highway or common street with pebbles, &c. the masons laying the broad flat stones, and the bricklayers the tiles, &c.

PAVILLION (S.) a pleasure-room, tent, tabernacle, or summer-house.

PAUNCH (S.) the guts, belly, or intestines of any animal, and is what contains the ordure.

PAUP'ER (S.) in the *Law*, is a poor person, one who is not able to pay for the carrying on of his suit at his own expence, and therefore the judge appoints him or her counsell, &c. that shall do their business without fees.

PAUSE (S.) a stop, resting, thinking, or forbearing to speak, sing, or play upon an instrument for a time.

PAUSE (V.) to stand still, to cease from speaking, to stop or discontinue the doing any thing for a while,

PAW (S.) the foot of a beast, and sometimes a man's hand is so called.

PAW (V.) to handle, or play with any thing, like a dog with his *paws* fawning upon, or wantoning with any thing.

PAW (Part.) out-upon, fie, forbear, &c.

PAWLE (S.) in a *Ship*, is a small piece of iron, bolted to one of the beams, or to the deck, close to the capitan, but so that it may turn about; the wheels of the capitan bear against it, when it is kept or slept from running back.

PAWN (S.) a pledge or security left in a person's hand, to secure the payment of a sum of money lent.

PAWN (V.) to pledge or deposit something in another person's keeping, as a security to pay what I now borrow.

PAW-N-BROKER (S.) one who makes a trade to lend sums of money upon goods deposited with him as a security for the payment of the principal and interest.

PAY (V.) to discharge or satisfy a debt; also to thrash, beat, or whip a boy, &c. for a fault; in a *Ship*, it means to lay hot pitch upon the seams after caulking, to prevent the waters running through; also to lay a coat of new stuff after her hull has been burnt off, that has been contracted by her having been long in the water; and this stuff is made off a mixture of tallow, soap, oil, rosin, and brimstone boiled together.

PAY (S.) the hire, wages, salary, &c. that any one has for his work.

PAY'ABLE (A.) rent, wages, or sums of money that now is, or hereafter will be due, at a certain fixed time.

PAYMENT (S.) sometimes means discharging the whole that any one owes, and sometimes part thereof.

Prompt Payment, a term in *Trade* for paying a sum of money before it is due; as in case of sales at the *India-House*, &c. a month, &c. is allowed the bearer to pay his money, and fetch away his goods; but if the purchaser comes before that time, and pays his money, &c. then he is allowed 1, 2, &c. per cent. discount for *prompt payment*.

PAY'NIMS (S.) the same with pagans, heathens, unbelievers, &c.

PEA (S.) a delicious, fruitful, and pleasant eatable pulse both green and dry.

PEACE (S.) in the *Law*, frequently means protection and defence, sometimes rights, privileges, and liberties; and oftentimes means quietness, tranquillity, agreement, unity, love, friendship, forbearance of injuries, and making up of differences; menacing begins the breach of the *peace*, assaulting increaseth it, and battery accomplisheth it, &c. Among the *old Romans*, they had a pretended deity called by this name, which they figured with a little *Plutus* in one hand, to shew that she furnished the world with wealth, and with ears of corn in the other, as an emblem of

plenty; sometimes she was painted with an olive-branch in her hand, and a crown of laurel upon her head; it was also usual for the sick and their friends to frequent her temple, to make prayers and vows, and the crowd was so great at particular times, that the worshippers quarrelled one with another; a very famous temple was erected for her at *Rome*, which was ornamented with most of the rich vases and curiosities taken out of the temple of the *Jews* at *Jerusalem*; in this temple the goddess was represented as a fine lady, endowed with a great deal of sweetness and good nature, crowned with laurel interwoven, holding a caduceus in one hand, and a nosegay of roses and ears of corn in the other.

PEA'CEABLENESS (S.) quietness of disposition, that hates quarrelling, &c.

PEA'CEABLY (Part.) quietly, inoffensively, without any hostility.

PEACH (S.) a fine, agreeable eating summer-fruit of the pome kind.

PEA'COCK (S.) is a tame fowl very well known, being remarkable for the extraordinary beauty of its plumage; it has a very long tail, diversified with variety of colours, and adorned with many marks at equal distances, resembling eyes; it has a little tuft or crown upon its head, like a bushy tree, its wings are mixed with azure and gold colour, its cry is very shrill and disagreeable, its flesh is reckoned coarse eating, and it is reported that it will not corrupt nor stink, several experiments having been tried, where it has kept a whole year without putrefaction.

PEAK (S.) the top of a high sharp hill, rock, or mountain; and sometimes means a girl's head-dress, or cap.

PEA'KING (A.) feckly, weak, faint, that is, or looks pale, thin, &c.

PEAL (S.) the united noise or sound of many bells, guns, &c. together.

PEAR (S.) a pleasant eating-fruit, of which there are great variety of sorts or kinds, some for eating raw, others for baking, &c.

PEARCH or **PERCH** (S.) a denomination for a measure used in surveying or measuring of land, containing in length five yards and a half; also the stick or seat whereon a bird sits or rests itself; also the name of a river or fresh-water fish.

PEARCH or **PERCH** (V.) to sit on high upon a twig, stick, &c. like a bird.

PEARL (S.) a hard, white, round and clear substance, said to be found in a shell-fish, resembling an oyster, and very much esteemed by great ladies to be wore for necklaces; the finest are fished up in the *Persian Gulf*, now called the *Sea of Catif*, and upon the borders of *Arabia*; they are also brought from *America*; it is said those shell-fish which are called *pearls*, follow the great ones called mother of *pearls*, like bees, and that they are known to be big with *pearls*, when their shells

shells have bunches on each side; the *Oriental* pearls have a water which inclines them towards carnation; those of *America* are green, and those of the *North* gradelin, some being found in *Babenia*, *Silesia*, and *Lorraine*; they are sometimes found in common oysters; those which have been long worn turn yellow, and moulder away at the end of fourscore or an hundred years; it is an old error to affirm that pearls are formed of the dew, and that they are soft in the sea; they are often mentioned by way of simile in the Old Testament, as of an exceeding value, and very beautiful; sometimes they are confounded with precious stones, which is a great mistake, pearls growing in the sea, and in the shells of fishes, and precious stones in mines; also a film or unnatural speck that sometimes grows over the sight of a person's eye, and damages the faculty of seeing; also the name of a very small-sized letter used in printing.

PEARMAIN (S.) a particular sort of eating apple.

PEAR-TREE (S.) a tree that bears the fruit called pears.

PEA'SANT (S.) a country man, or one that is uneducated in polite arts and sciences; a clown or boor.

PEA'SANTRY (S.) the whole body or company of country-people considered or taken together.

PEASCOD (S.) the husk, shell, or pod in which pease grow, and sometimes it means the pease and husk considered together.

PEAT (S.) a particular sort of firing, dug out of moorish grounds in the north of *England*, and elsewhere.

PEBBLE (S.) a roundish sort of stone, of which some are large, and others small, used for laying the pavement of highways, &c.

PECCADILLO (S.) a small fault, a matter more of form than offence.

PECCANT (A.) offendiur, committing a fault, &c. in *Physick*, those humours that are either morbid or too abundant, are called peccant humours.

PECK (S.) is a measure of capacity that holds or contains 16 pints, or two gallons, or is the one fourth part of a bushel, and commonly applied to dry goods, as coals, grain, &c. also a little hole made in fruit as it hangs upon trees, is called a bird peck, &c. and among the *Vulgar*, all sorts of victuals is called peck.

PECK (V.) to strike with the bill, as a bird does when it takes up its food; or to dig as miners, paviors, &c. do with an instrument called a pick-ax.

PECTORAL (S.) in *Physick*, is a medicine composed to heal disorders of the breast, stomach, lungs, &c. by thickening, attenuating, or allaying the humours that offend them; also an ornament worn by the *Jews* and

priests, called also the *Rational* or *Breast-Plate of Judgment*, which is a piece of embroidery about ten inches square, of very rich work, which was wore by the high-priest on his breast, set with four rows of precious stones, upon each of which was engraven one of the names of the tribes of *Israel*; it was composed of two pieces folded one upon the other, like a purse, in which it is said the Urim and Thummim was enclofed.

PECULATE (V.) a *Law Term*, signifying to rob, steal, or pilfer the publick money, by them that have the disposal, application, or custody thereof.

PECULIAR (A.) something that is considered as fit for or applied to a particular use; particular, private, proper.

PECULIAR (S.) an intimate friend or acquaintance; also a church that is exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary of the diocese, and such as has the power of proving wills, &c.

Court of Peculiars, such an one as takes cognizance of all such churches as are exempt from the jurisdiction of the particular bishop of the diocese where they are in, and which peculiarly belong to the archbishop of *Canterbury*.

PECUNIA (S.) sometimes signifies money, and sometimes the deity that the *Romans* adored, as presiding over riches, wealth, &c. in order to become possessors thereof themselves; they also adored his son, whom they called *Argentinus*.

PECUNIARY (A.) something belonging, relating, or pertaining to money.

PE'DANT (S.) commonly means one, who having a small stock of learning, carries or behaves himself so disagreeably, by making unreasonable and misapplied criticisms, that his company is quite troublesome, and instead of being instructive is contemptible.

PEDA'NTICK (A.) boasting, criticising, or finding fault, like to, or after the manner of a pedant.

PE'DANTRY (S.) a noisy, vain, ostentatious boasting, or shew of learning.

PEDERERO or PETTERERO (S.) a small sort of cannon used chiefly on ship-board, to fire stones, bits of iron, &c. upon an enemy that attempts to board them, &c. often made with screw-breeches, to take or put in their charges that way.

PEDE'STAL (S.) in *Architecture*, is what the column or pillar is supported by, or stands upon; and this usually consists of three parts, and by some architects in all the orders it is supposed to be one third part of the height of the column, including the base and capital, which is contradicted by others; also the stands or supports of statues are called *pedestals*; the heights, ornaments, and proportions of which are purely arbitrary, according to the fancy of the artist.

PE'DIGREE

- PE'DIGREE** (S.) the stock, race, or ancestors that a person is descended of or from.
- PE'DLAR** (S.) one who carries packs of small goods or wares up and down the country, to sell at peoples houses.
- PE'DLARS FRENCH** (S.) a sort of confused, hodge-podge speech, used by gypsies and others of the canting crew.
- PE'DLING** (S.) dealing in small things or quantities, doing business of little value.
- PE'DOBAPTISM** (S.) infant baptism.
- PEDO'METER** (S.) a mathematical instrument composed of sundry wheels and pinions, with an index on the out-side, having a chain fastened to a wheel, the foot of a man, &c. to denominate how many steps or turns have been made from the time of beginning to move to the time of ceasing, by which means the distance from one place to another may be measured, without any extraordinary trouble.
- PEEK** (S.) on *Ship board*, is variously used; sometimes it means that room in the hold where men or ships of war put the powder, and merchant-ships outward-bound put their store of victuals, &c. sometimes heaving the hawse over the anchor, so that the cable is then exactly perpendicular betwixt them, is called *heaving the peek*; again to have main-yard and fore-yard hoisted up, and so one end brought close up to the shrouds, the other being raised up, and so done to the contrary side, is called *riding a peek*.
- PEEL** (S.) a wooden instrument of about a yard and a half long, and three quarters broad, on which pastry-cooks put many pies and tarts, &c. at once, either to carry them from gentlemen's houses to be baked, or from the oven to where they are to be used at feasts or great entertainments; also the name of the instrument that *Bakers*, &c. use to put into the oven to draw their bread, pies, &c. with; also an instrument that the *Printers* hang up their sheets with, upon lines or wooden rails, as they come from the press, that they may dry; sometimes it means the outward bark, rind, skin, or coat of an onion, walnut, lemon, or other eatable fruits.
- PEEL** (V.) to pull or strip off the outward bark, rind, coat, or skin of any fruit, &c.
- PEE'LING** (S.) sometimes signifies the act of pulling off the coat or rind of an orange, lemon, &c. and sometimes the coat itself.
- PEEP** (V.) to look at a person or thing privately through a small hole, or a very short time, &c. also to make a mournful noise like a chicken that is disordered; also to go to sleep, or to be drowsy, heavy, or inclinable to sleep.
- PEEP'ERS** (S.) those who peep or look privately at any thing; also a cant name for looking-glasses, and sometimes for a person's eyes.
- PEER** or **PIER** (S.) in *Architecture*, is a strong or massive wall built as a buttress or

- fortress in a mole or harbour, to break the violence of the sea, or current of any other waters, that so the ships may ride with the greater safety; and sometimes they are considered only as pilasters to strengthen a great wall of a high and large building; and sometimes it means only the blank or space of wall that is between window and window in a common house or building, from whence those looking-glasses that are put there are commonly called *peer-glasses*, if they are made fit to the places.
- PEER** (V.) to peep, hear, or look at a thing very attentively, yet so as if no notice was taken of it, slyly, cunningly, &c.
- PEE'RAGE** (S.) the dignity of a peer, attached to a duchy, earldom, &c. the conferring this honour is the privilege of the kings of *France* and *England*; also a duty, custom, toll, or tax, for the repairing, building, and supporting of piers at sea, to preserve the shipping in the several harbours, where these are built to break the violence of the sea, &c.
- PEE'RESS** (S.) the wife of a peer, and sometimes the heiress of a peer.
- PEE'RLESS** (A.) beyond all equality, or that cannot be matched.
- PEE'RLESSNESS** (S.) the condition or quality of any thing that cannot be equalled or matched.
- PEERS** (S.) in *France*, are great officers belonging to that crown, and counsellors in the parliament of *Paris*; anciently there were but 12 ecclesiasticks, and 6 laicks, instituted to assist the king at his first coming to the crown in judging of suits, and differences among vassals, to advise him in important affairs, and serve him in the war; but they are very much increased now, being about 137; also the name for all those noblemen who make up the house of lords in the parliament of *England*; also jurymen impanelled upon any inquest; also persons of the same rank, dignity, or quality.
- PEE'VISH** (A.) fretful, soon angry, hard to be pleased, &c.
- PEE'VISHNESS** (S.) a humour or disposition that is seldom pleased, fretfulness, uneasiness, &c.
- PEG** (S.) a small piece of wood used sometimes to screw up or tighten the strings of a musical instrument, sometimes drove into a wall to hang any thing on, as hats, clothes, horses harnesses, &c. and sometimes to stop small holes in liquor casks, &c. and sometimes is the familiar contraction of a woman's name, who is properly named *Margaret*; also the name of a small piece of steel or iron put into childrens toys, called *castle-tops*.
- PEG** (V.) to bore a hole with a gimlet in a wine, beer, &c. cask, to taste the liquor, &c. also to strike or hit any thing with the iron point that is fastened or put into childrens toys, called *castle-tops*.

PEGASUS (S.) a winged horse, represented by the poets to be the son of *Neptune*, from the print of whose hoof sprung the fountain *Hippocrene*. *Bellerophon* mounted on him, in order to fight with *Chimæra*, and he was afterwards placed among the stars; others say, that *Pegasus* sprung from *Medusa's* blood that ran from her body, when *Pegasus* cut off her head; in *Astronomy*, it is a constellation in the northern hemisphere pictured upon the globe, maps, &c. as a flying-horse, in which by *Proton's* catalogue are 20 stars, by *Tychon's* 19, and by *Flamsteed's* 98, of various magnitudes.

PELLAGIANS (S.) a sect that rose in the church in the 5th century, and that are reported to have maintained that it was not only possible that men should become impeccable in this life, but affirmed, that several had actually attained that degree of perfection, that they denied the grace of *Jesus Christ*, and held that by the natural force of our free-will, we can work out our salvation, and acquire bliss; that they denied original sin, and said it descended to the posterity of *Adam*, not by propagation but imitation; that grace was given to our merits, and that they deserve it; that *Adam* was mortal by nature and condition before the fall; that sin was not the cause of death; that our being, as men, was from God, but our being just was from ourselves; that there were three ways of salvation, viz. by the law of *Nature*, the law of *Moses*, and the law of *Christ*, &c.

PELF (S.) money, riches, wealth of any sort or kind.

PELICAN (S.) some say there are two sorts or kinds of these birds, the one that lives upon the water and feeds upon fish; the other keeps in deserts, and feeds upon serpents, and other reptiles; it is said to have a particular tenderness for its young; it generally places its nest upon a craggy rock, to preserve it from the serpents, which being naturally an enemy, observes when the wind blows towards the pelican's nest, and so squirts out its venom, and kills the young ones; the old one, to recover them to life again, mounts up aloft, and by beating its sides with its wings, makes the blood to gush out, which falling into the nest, restores life to the young ones again; the interpreters are not agreed what this bird is when spoken of in the scriptures, some saying it is the bittern, the bern, the swan, the lapwing, or the cuckoo; with the *Chymists*, it is a sort of double vessel commonly made of glass, used in distillation by circulation; also a surgeon's instrument to draw teeth with; also an old piece of ordnance that carried a ball of about six pounds.

PELLET (S.) a small ball or round substance of tow, dough, &c.

PELLICLE (S.) a very thin fine skin; and in *Chymistry*, it is that film or skin that is formed on the top of liquors that are evapo-

rated so much away, that there is only so much liquor left as will just keep the salts in fusion.

Clerk of the PELLs (S.) an officer or clerk in *Chancery*, who enters every teller's bill in a parchment-roll, called the roll of receipts, and also makes another called the roll of endings.

PELLUCID (A.) clear, transparent, disphnour, that may be seen through like glass, or any other clear medium.

PELMEL (S.) a hurry, confusion, disorder, noise, rout, crowd, &c.

PELT (S.) the skin of any beast, especially after the fur is stripped, pulled, or taken off; also a heat, chafe, or passion that an angry person is in.

PELT (V.) to throw dirt, snow-balls, stones, &c. at a person.

PELTING (S.) the act of throwing dirt, stones, &c. also accusing a person of faults, or calling names.

PELT-MO'NGER (S.) a person who trades in the skins of beasts.

PEMBRIDGE (S.) in *Herefordshire*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 100 computed, and 122 measured miles.

PEMBROKE (S.) the county-town of *Pembroke*, stands on the east shore of *Milford-Haven*, having two fair bridges over the *Creek*; it is the largest, richest, and most flourishing town of all *South-Wales*, being inhabited by many gentlemen, merchants, and other considerable traders, who are reported to employ 200 sail of ships; here is a Custom-house, with proper officers; it was formerly a place of good strength, being fortified with a wall, on which are several towers, having three gates for entrance; and also with a strong castle seated on a rock; but of late years these are gone to decay; it is a town-corporate, governed by a mayor and sub-officers; has a very good market weekly on Saturday, and sends one member to parliament; distant from *London* 177 computed, and 214 measured miles.

PEMBROKESHIRE (S.) in *South-Wales*, is the most extrem western part of *Wales*; the soil is rich and fertile, both for tillage and pasturage, well-stored with cattle; it is almost surrounded with the sea, and replenished with fine rivers, which furnish the inhabitants with plenty of fish and fowl; within the earth are many mines, especially coal-mines; its principal place for shipping is called *Milford-Haven*, one of the greatest and best ports in *Britain*, containing 13 roads, 16 creeks, and 5 bays, so that 1000 ships may ride safely at a time; part of this county is inhabited by *Flemings*, who were fixed here by king *Henry I.* the place where they live is called *Little England beyond Wales*; the county has 7 hundreds, 145 parishes, and 8 market-towns; it is in the bishoprick of *St.*

David's;

David's, and sends 3 members to parliament.

PEN (S.) a small instrument to write with; and in *Europe*, is now commonly made of a goose's quill; in the *East*, of a reed, &c. also a coop for fowls, or a fold for sheep; also the head of a pond where a reservoir of water is kept for driving large mills, either for smelting or forging of iron, lead, copper, &c.

PEN (V.) to set or write down directions in a book, or other matter; also to inclose in a close or straight place. like chickens in a coop, sheep in a fold, &c.

PENAL (A.) something belonging to fines or punishments.

PENALNESS (S.) the condition or quality of an action or circumstance, whereby a person may come under the lash of the law, or forfeiture of some covenant.

PENALTY (S.) the fine or punishment for doing or forbearing certain acts.

PENANCE (S.) called by the *Jews* *Teshuvah*, which they said consisted in the love of God attended with good works; they made a confession upon the day of expiation, or some time before; they had stated degrees of it, in proportion to the crimes committed, and penitentiaries to assign them their discipline when they came to confession, which was a part, and annexed to the sin-offerings; they held a place for the purification of the soul after death, and offered sacrifices for the dead; but now they go no farther than prayers for them; it is said, the *Pharisees* maintained that the souls of good men went into another body after death, but the souls of the wicked went to hell directly; in the *Primitive Church*, those who had misbehaved themselves to any scandalous degree, were put under discipline, and barred several privileges, as of communion, &c. *Penance* was imposed publicly in the church, where the offender, clothed in sackcloth, and covered with ashes, prostrated himself before the congregation, took hold of the knees of the faithful, and kissed their feet to move their compassion, and obtain their prayers, to which the bishop also exhorted them by a particular discourse made on that occasion; he was obliged to frequent fasting and much abstinence, to continue long and often in prayer, either kneeling or prostrate, to watch, lie upon the ground, and give alms according to his ability, to abstain from all recreations and ordinary conversation, during the time of his *penance*, to keep no company, meddle with no business, nor converse even with the faithful, but in cases of great necessity; and though he might go to church and hear the sermons and prayers, yet he might not partake of the sacrament; how long these exercises were to continue, was at the direction of the bishop, who tempered the matter with as much clemency and dis-

cretion as he was master of; but it was corrupted by degrees, and prostituted to so shameful a degree by the church of *Rome*; that for money others might perform *penance* for the offender; the exceeding strictness of the primitive church introduced an extreme opinion of the priesthood, and a monastic life, and what that degenerated into, is well known by the necessity the reformed nations and countries were brought to of abolishing them.

PENATES (S.) were the Heathen or Pagan household gods, which were of two sorts, viz. publick and private; the publick ones were a sort of tutelar deities to the city and empire of *Rome*; the images or representations of those pretended deities were brought by *Aeneas* from *Troy*, some of which were made of iron, some of brass, and some of earth.

PENCE (S.) sometimes means a small portion of copper-money used by way of change; and sometimes means a person being very rich or wealthy; and sometimes means the tax or imposition formerly paid by the *English* to the see of *Rome*, called *Peter pence*, at first only paid for the maintenance of an *English* school at *Rome*, and paid by every house, though afterwards restrained to those who had the value of 30 *pence* in quick or live stock; this was collected at the feast of St. *Peter ad vincula*, at which time those bishops who were to pay it to the pope might be sued in the king's court if they did not pay it; some kings forbade the payment, and others restored it, till it was absolutely taken off by a statute of *Elizabeth*.

PENCIL (S.) a small instrument for various uses; sometimes it means the fine hair-brush that a painter uses in his work; sometimes means a small, long, thin piece of slate to write with on a broad flat slate; and sometimes red chalk or black lead cut in thin slips, and inclosed in wood, to write memorandums with, or draw figures, buildings, &c.

PENCRIDGE (S.) in *Staffordshire*, particularly famous for its great horse-fair, and especially for saddle-mags; its market, though small, is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 100 computed, and 122 measured miles.

PENDANT (S.) in a *Ship*, is a short rope made fast at one end, either to the head of the mast or the yard, or to the clew of a sail, and are in business according to the places where they are used, having at the other end a block with a shiver, to reeve some running rope into.

PENDANTS (S.) jewels or ear-rings hanging or to hang at a woman's ears; also the seeds that grow on flamina or chives; also those long colours which are hung out at the yard-arms of ships, or from the head of the mast, for

for shew or ornament, to make her look beautiful.

PEN'DENT (A.) hanging downward, fastened at one end, and free at the other.

PENDULOUS (A.) any thing that hangs down, and is at free liberty to swing or play backwards and forwards.

PENDULUM (S.) any weight fastened to the end of a wire, string, &c. and suspended on a nail, &c. to vibrate or swing freely, which according to its length vibrates a certain number of times in a determinate space of time, from whence those excellent machines, commonly called clocks, are made and regulated; for it is found by experience, that a *pendulum*, whose length from the point of suspension to the center of the weight or ball, is 39 inches, and 2 tenths of an inch, beats or vibrates seconds, and for the certainty and excellency thereof is called the royal standard; and from this all others are regulated; for it is demonstrated, that all lengths of *pendulums* are to one another, as the squares of the times of the several oscillations.

PENETRABLE (A.) any thing that may be pierced through, conjectured, guessed, dived, or found out.

PENETRABLENESS or **PENETRABILITY** (S.) the capacity, condition, or quality of any thing that may be bored or pierced, &c.

PENETRANT (A.) of a sharp, piercing, quick wit subtle, cunning, &c.

PENETRATE (V.) to conceive, apprehend, dive into, bore, pierce, or get through any thing.

PENETRATION (S.) the act of boring or piercing through any thing; or the faculty of apprehending, learning, or knowing the difficulties of arts and sciences.

PENETRATIVE (A.) the quality or faculty of piercing, getting into, or through a thing or matter.

PENINSULA (S.) a neck of land that runs out into the sea, and is almost surrounded by the waters.

PENINSULATED (A.) any place almost moated or surrounded with water.

PENITENCE (S.) the act of repentance, sorrow, satisfaction, mortification, &c. for some fault committed.

PENITENT (A.) sorrowful for a fault committed, willing to make satisfaction, or undergo punishment for an offence.

PENITENTIAL (A.) something that belongs to repentance.

PENITENTIAL (S.) a certain book among the *Roman Catholics*, that contains directions, prayers, &c. for every sin.

PENITENTIARY (S.) in the *Church of Rome*, is a priest appointed to hear confessions, and appoint penances, which at first was the work of the bishop only, in the western *Roman* church, till the 14th century; also the place where the confessions are taken.

PENITENTNESS (S.) the disposition of mind that is sorry or willing to make satisfaction for any offence.

PENITENTS (S.) those who are sorry and humble themselves for their sins, faults, or crimes committed, &c. also the name of some persons who formed several fraternities in *Italy*, and make profession of doing public penance at certain times in the year; from whence sprung a dangerous sect, who in a frantick mood ran up and down the streets in companies, naked to the waist, and flogging themselves very severely, called the *Flogellans*, who affirmed that this not only obtained remission of what sins they had heretofore committed, but also of all those they should hereafter commit; and though this was discountenanced and suppressed, yet there are several fraternities of different colours that go by this name, and exercise this discipline, though somewhat more moderately, at this day.

PEN-KNIFE (S.) a small knife made with a very thick back, and ground hollow, on purpose to make pens with.

PEN-MAN (S.) sometimes is taken for an author, writer, or composer of any book; and sometimes for one who makes the art of very fine or curious writing his particular employ, vulgarly called a writing-master.

PENNILESS (A.) poor, with never a penny of money in a person's pocket or possession.

PENNON (S.) a flag or banner, terminating in a point; and in *Heraldry*, it is such a bearing.

PENNY (S.) a small piece of silver coin, worth the 12th part of a shilling, or two or four pieces of copper coin, the one called a half-penny, the other a farthing.

PENNY-WEIGHT (S.) a small weight in the division of the pound troy, being the 240th part of a pound in weight, as a penny is the same part of a pound sterling in value, because that anciently the pound of silver was the same value with the pound of coin, or 20 shillings; but now the value of a *penny-weight* of bullion or silver is of an uncertain value in coin, according to the fineness, or proportion it bears to standard silver, which is also at an uncertain value, according as there is plenty or demand for bullion; but at the *Mint*, where the standard and price is fixed to 11 ounces 2 drams fine, and 3 pound 2 shillings value, the *penny weight* is worth 3 pence $\frac{1}{10}$.

PENNY-WORTH (S.) sometimes means as much meat, bread, or other commodity, as may be bought for a penny; and sometimes it means a bargain or profitable purchase, by which the buyer may be a great gainer.

PENRISE (S.) in *Gloucestershire, South-Wales*, is near the sea, and has a small market weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 155 computed, and 187 measured miles.

PE'NRITH or **PE'RITH** (S.) in *Cumberland*, seated on a hill called *Perith-Fall*, near the river *Eimont* and *Louther*, a large, well-built, and populous town, much inhabited by farmers, &c. and though it is neither a borough nor corporation, yet the county-fessions are held here, and weekly a great market on Tuesday, which is much resorted to for corn, cattle, and all sorts of provisions, the market-place being very large and commodious for the purpose; the church is lately rebuilt, the roof of which is supported by a number of pillars, the shafts of whose columns are one entire stone, of a reddish colour, hewn out of a quarry that is at the entrance of the town; distant from *London* 221 computed, and 28 measured miles.

PE'NRYN (S.) in *Cornewall*, is a considerable borough-town, seated on a creek of *Falmouth Haven*, westwards, where ships of great burden can easily come up, which by reason of its healthful and pleasant situation, occasions it to be full of considerable inhabitants, who drive a great trade in pilchards and the *Newfoundland* fishery; here are weekly 3 markets, on Wednesday and Friday for corn, and Saturday for all sorts of provisions; the town consists of one principal street, and some small branches; king *James I.* incorporated it, and now it is governed by a mayor, 11 burgesses, or aldermen, and 12 common-council-men, &c. king *James II.* granted a new charter, by which the election of members for parliament (whither it sends two) should be in the magistracy only; but that power was never used, and now all the inhabitants, that pay tax and lot, have votes; distant from *London* 219 computed, and 264 measured miles.

PENSA'NCE or **PENZA'NCE** (S.) in *Cornewall*, is the farthest town of any note west, being 230 computed, and 290 measured miles from *London*; this is a place of good business, is well-built and populous, and has a great many ships belonging to it; it is seated on *Mounts-Bay*, in an inlet belonging to it, and hath a considerable market weekly on Thursday.

PE'NSFORD (S.) in *Somersetshire*, seated on the river *Chor*, a town of good note, and much inhabited by hatters and bakers; it has a good market weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 94 computed, and 114 measured miles.

PENSION (S.) the allowance that a prince, &c. makes to particular people for their maintenance, upon account of having them always ready when their service may be of use to him; also the alms or charitable allowance made by parishes, alms-houses, &c. to aged or poor people, whose necessities require their assistance; also an allowance or salary for any labour or service.

PE'NSIONARY or **PE'NSIONER** (S.) one who receives an annual allowance, stipend,

or salary, either by way of charity, or for service done; also the title of the chairman or prime-minister of the states of *Holland*, which office continues for five years, and is then generally renewed by re-election of the same person, and so on till he dies, and this is called the *grand pensionary*; every particular city in every province having such an officer that presides in their particular councils, &c. and in the assemblies of the states of the province he is speaker on the behalf of his city; but their authority is not the same in all places, in some they only give their advice, and are only in the assemblies of the magistrates, when called; in others they attend constantly, and in others they make, prepare, or draw up the propositions on behalf of the bourgeois-masters, and methodize and draw up their resolutions; they also have a fixed allowance from the state; there are also a band or company of gentlemen in the court of *England*, called *gentlemen pensioners*, whose business it is to guard the king's person in his own house, and for that purpose are always in waiting in the presence-chamber; their number is 40, who are obliged to keep three double horses, and a servant who is to be armed; they commonly bear a gilt pole-ax, and have a captain, lieutenant, standard-bearer, and clerk of the cheque for officers.

PE'NSIVE (A.) thoughtful, sad, heavy, sorrowful, grievous, &c.

PENT (A.) shut up, inclosed, straightened for room, &c.

PENTACHORD (S.) any musical instrument that has five strings.

PENTAGON (S.) a geometrical figure, consisting of five angles, and five sides; if the sides are all equal, it is called a regular isoperimeter or *pentagon*; and when considered astrologically, constitutes the new aspect called a quintile; when the sides of the figure are unequal, it is called irregular, and may be varied many ways.

PE'NTAGRAPH (S.) an instrument contrived to copy prints, drawings, &c. in any proportion, without being skilled in drawing.

PENTA'METER (S.) a Poetical Term for a verse consisting of five feet.

PENTATEUCH (S.) signifies any book consisting of five parts, divisions, or books, but generally means the five first books of the Old Testament, called *Genesis*, *Exodus*, *Leviticus*, *Numbers* and *Deuteronomy*, generally supposed to be wrote by *Moses*.

PENTA'THロン (S.) an exercise among the *Greeks*, which consisted of five sorts of plays or exercises, viz. running, leaping, throwing the quoit, hurling of the javelin, boxing and wrestling; whoever came off conqueror in any one, had a reward; but he that was the victor in all received a palm, which was put into his hand, and had his name published with many praises, and a loud voice,

by the public herald, and had also a crown of great value bestowed upon him.

PENTECOST (S.) literally signifies the ordinal number called the fiftieth; and among the *Jews*, it was what they called the feast of weeks, it being the fiftieth day after the fixteenth of *Nisan*, or the second day of the passover, which contained full seven weeks, at which time they offered the first-fruits of the wheat harvest, which at that time was completed; this offering consisted of two loaves of leavened bread, six pints of meal, seven lambs of that year, one calf, and two rams for a burnt-offering, two lambs for a peace-offering, and a goat for a sin-offering; it was instituted among the *Jews*, first, to oblige the *Israelites* to appear at the temple of the Lord, there to acknowledge his absolute dominion over the whole country, and on their labours; and, secondly, to call to remembrance, and to give God thanks for the law which he had given them from *Mount Sinai*, the fiftieth day after their coming out of *Egypt*; the modern *Jews* celebrate this feast for two days, during which they abstain from labour, and all secular business; they dress their synagogues and places where they read the law, and also their houses, with garlands made of roses, flowers, &c. and shew all manner of tokens of joy, pleasure, and satisfaction; the Christian church also celebrates this feast fifty days, or seven weeks after *Easter*, or the feast of the resurrection of our Saviour; and this is, and has always been, observed upon a Sunday, upon account of the apostles having, after the ascension of Christ, assembled themselves together (as is reported by some) in the house of *Mary* the mother of *John*, upon *Mount Zion*, when they waited for the Holy Ghost which Christ had promised to send them; and about nine of the clock in the forenoon, there was a noise as of a mighty wind that filled the whole house, and at the same time the appearance of fire in the shape of tongues, parted or cloven, settled upon each of their heads, and from that time they were endowed with the spirit of speaking various tongues, &c. this is put by the chronologers in the year 33.

PENTECOSTALS (S.) offerings or presents made by the people to their parochial minister, or of small churches to the great or mother-church at *Windsor*.

PENTECOSTARIAN (S.) in the *Greek Church*, is one of their ecclesiastical books that contains the office for the church from *Easter-Day* till the eighth day after *Pentecost*, which they call the *Sunday of all the Saints*, and in the *Roman Church*, *Trinity Sunday*.

PENTHOUSE (S.) in *Building*, is a shelter made of boards, &c. over a door, window, &c. to keep goods or persons both from the rain and sun.

PENULTIMA (S.) in words of several syllables,

means the last but one, as in *com-sounding*, *pcund* is the *penultima*.

PENU'MBRA (S.) in *Astronomy*, is a faint or partial shadow observed between the perfect shadow, and the full light in an eclipse; and this degree of light and shadow of the *penumbra* will be greater or less, as the parts lie open to a greater or lesser part of the sun's body in calculations of eclipses, whether of the sun, moon, or other planets, primary or secondary; but it is most considerable in that of the sun.

PENURIOUS (A.) covetous, niggardly, stingy; also curious or nice.

PENURY (S.) great poverty, or want, extreme necessity, &c.

PEOPLE (S.) signifies every person, or the whole collection of inhabitants in a nation or kingdom; and these are sub-divided into various classes, such as the common people, the great or rich people, &c.

PEOPLE (V.) to flock or furnish an uninhabited place with people or inhabitants.

PEPPER (S.) a sort of spice that grows in small round grains in the *Indies*, of a hot and dry nature or quality, and used to season soups, &c. also to strew upon those fruits that are cold and moist; it grows upon a weak and low shrub of the reptile kind, and commonly planted at the foot of large trees; the corns, berries, or seeds grow in clusters like grapes, which are at first green, when ripe and on the tree red; and being gathered and dried in the sun, become almost black; and this is what is commonly called *black pepper*; the white pepper is the fruit of the same plant, and is prepared by mellowing the grain in sea-water, and then drying it in the sun; this occasions the outward bark or husk to peel off, and so leaves only the seed or pulp which is white; *long pepper* is much the same, only it grows in heads like *Indian corn*, with many grains close husked together in heads, about the length and thickness of a child's finger, and is not quite so pungent as the other; there is another sort called *Guinea pepper*, by some called *pimenta*, which is of a coral colour, some of which is very sharp, strong, or pungent; there is also another sort called *Jamaica pepper*, and by some *all-spice*, upon account of its pleasant and universal aromatic taste, when pounded or ground to powder.

PEPPERED (A.) stewed or high-seasoned with pepper; also very much or severely punished by pelting, &c. also a term for one that has got the pox or foul disease to a great height.

PERADVENTURE (Part.) perhaps, it may be so, &c.

PERAMBULATION (S.) a walking or going through any place, in order to settle the boundaries, &c.

PERAMBULATOR (S.) one who goes over a field, wood, meadow, to settle the boundaries,

ries, &c. also a mathematical instrument used in surveying, sometimes called a pedometer, a way-wifer, or surveying-wheel.

PERCEIVABLE or **PERCEPTIBLE** (A.) any thing that may be seen, conceived, or understood.

PERCEIVE (V.) to apprehend, understand, see, know, &c.

PERCEPTION (S.) that act of the mind whereby it sees, knows, conceives, understands, &c.

PERCH (S.) a stick put cross a bird-cage for the bird to sleep or rest on.

PERCH (V.) to fly to, get upon, or set on some stick, or elevated place, like a bird to rest on.

PERCOLATION (S.) a straining liquor, &c. through a cloth, &c. in order to separate or take away the dregs, and make the liquor clear, fine, &c.

PERCUSSION (S.) a striking or hitting one body against another.

PERDITION (S.) ruin, destruction, misery, desolation, sorrow, woe, &c.

To lie **PERDU'E** (V.) to lie concealed, hidden, in wait for another, &c. like soldiers that lie in ambush.

PERDU'RABLE (A.) any thing that is of a very firm, strong, continuing, or durable nature.

PERDURA'TION (S.) the actual continuing, or lasting a great while.

PEREGRINATION (S.) a travelling into a foreign country, or a great distance from home.

PEREGRINE (A.) foreign, outlandish; also displaced or out of order.

PEREMPTORY (A.) positive, absolute, express, without any alteration; also bold, raucy, malapert, &c.

PERENNIAL (A.) lasting, abiding, or continuing all the year round; in *Physick*, it is when a fever is continual without any intermission.

PERFECT (A.) without fault, blemish, or defect, very curious, delicate, and complete.

PERFECT (V.) to supply what is wanting in any thing, to complete, finish, or make useful that which was deficient or useless.

PERFECTION or **PERFECTNESS** (S.) that which has no defect; and sometimes means the condition or quality of something that is very excellent, curious, or finely accomplished; absolute *perfection* bring in nothing but God only; natural *perfection* means only the condition of those persons or things which have all their powers, parts, and faculties in their full vigour; and moral *perfection* is the practice of such virtues as render the practitioner eminently useful and praiseworthy.

PERFECT NUMBERS (S.) such whose even or aliquot parts being all added together, exactly make up the number itself, of which there are but very few, for from unity to 30,000,000,000, there are but 10,

PERFIDIOUS (A.) base, treacherous, false, mean, vile, that cannot be believed or trusted.

PERFIDIOUSNESS or **PERFIDY** (S.) the act of treachery, falleness to a person's trust, or breach of promise, &c.

PERFORATE (V.) to pierce or bore a hole through any thing.

PERFORATED (A.) in *Botany*, is when a leaf being held up against the light, there seems as if a large number of pin-holes had been made in it; and in *Heraldry*, when one ordinary pierces or goes through another.

PERFORATION (S.) a boring or going thro' any thing; in *Surgery*, it is the passing or penetrating by an instrument into any of the larger cavities, or the opening an abscess by an instrument; also an erosion or eating of the bones through them.

PERFORCE (Part.) by compulsion, violence, or constraint.

PERFORM (V.) to act or do any thing that a person undertakes to put in execution.

PERFORMANCE (S.) the act of doing any thing, or the work itself done.

PERFUME (V.) to scent or make a place or thing smell sweet or pleasant.

PERFUME (S.) a drug or ingredient that has a strong, agreeable, or pleasant smell; also the scent or smell emitted by any such body.

PERFUMER (S.) one who makes it his trade to sell, make, and compose perfumes.

PERFUNCTORINESS (S.) slightness, carelessness, negligence, &c.

PERFUNCTORY (A.) careless, slight, negligent, indolent.

PERHAPS (Part.) probably, or it may so happen, or chance to be.

PERICARDIUM (S.) a membrane, which surrounds the whole substance of the heart, and contains a liquor in it to refrigerate the heart.

PERICARPIUM (S.) in *Physick*, is such a remedy as is bound round a person's wrist, to cure or take away an ague; also a root good against the ill effects of hemlock.

PERICRANIUM (S.) a thick coat or membrane that immediately incloses the skull.

PERIL (S.) danger, or hazard.

PERILOUS (A.) dangerous, hazardous.

PERIMETER (S.) in *Geometry*, is the same with circumference, or that which incloses any figure; as in a triangle, it is a line composed of three lines; in a circle, it is the same with periphery; in a cube, it is a surface composed of six surfaces; in a sphere, one whole spherical surface, &c.

PERIOD (S.) in *Grammar*, is a full stop or point made at the end of a clause or sentence, where the sense is full, perfect, and complete, marked (.) in *Arithmetick*, it is a mark or separation made between every three or six figures, for the more ready and easy expressing the value of the figures in words; in *Astronomy*, it is the space of time a star, &c.

&c. takes in going its whole course, or returning to the same point from whence it came; in *Physics*, the time a distemper takes up from its beginning to its height; in *Chronology*, an epocha or interval of time, by which the years of any actions are computed, or time is measured.

PERIODICAL or **PERIODICK** (A.) any thing that has a settled or determinate time to perform its course or revolutions in.

PERIOECI (S.) are those inhabitants of the earth that are distant from one another 180 degrees of longitude, but both in the same latitude; the only difference between them is, that when it is morning at one place, it is evening at the other; and consequently when it is noon at the one place, it is midnight at the other; but their days and nights are of equal length; and it is summer, spring, &c. at both places at the same time.

PERIOSTIUM (S.) a very thin skin that immediately covers all the bones of the body, excepting some few, such as the teeth, ears, &c. and through which the several vessels that nourish them pass.

PERIPATHETICK (A.) something belonging to the philosophy established by *Aristotle*.

PERIPATETICKS (S.) the followers or maintainers of the philosophy of *Aristotle*, which the curious observations and nice disquisitions of the moderns have wholly disproved and laid aside.

PERIPHERY (S.) the out-line of any geometrick figure, as of a circle, &c.

PERIPHRASE (V.) to use a great many words in speaking to or upon any subject, when a few might serve.

PERIPHRAISIS (S.) an explication of any subject a person is speaking of, by a circumburialion of words, when the text or subject might be expressed in a few words.

PERIPNEUMONY (S.) an inflammation of the substance of the lungs, accompanied with a sharp fever, hard breathing, a cough, and a heavy pain.

PERISCII or **PERISCIONS** (S.) those people or inhabitants that live within the compass of the arctic, and antarctic circles, who by reason of the sun's continuing at a certain season in the year for several days together above their horizon, their shadows turn daily as the sun moves to all points of the compass.

PERISH (V.) to waste, to be destroyed, ruined, to be rejected, cast off, &c.

PERISHABLE (A.) any thing that is in a state or condition, or that is inclinable to decay, waste, or be destroyed.

PERISTALTICK (A.) crawling or wriggling, from whence in *Anatomy* the internal motion of the guts that occasions the voiding of excrement, and the motion of the vessels, whereby the humours ascend or descend, whether they be chyle, blood, water, &c. is called the *peristaltick* motion of the guts.

PERISTYLE (S.) in *Architecture*, is a place encompassed with a row of columns or pillars on the inside.

PERITROCHUM (S.) in *Mechanicks*, is a wheel concentrick with the base of a cylinder, and moveable together with it about an axis, which with the wheel and levers fixed therein to move it, constitute that power commonly called the *axis in peritrochis*, and which is esteemed one of the simple powers for raising great weights.

PERJURE (V.) to swear falsely, knowingly, and wilfully before a magistrate, in order to hinder or prevent justice being done to or upon contending persons.

PERJURY (S.) the act of swearing falsely, knowingly, and wilfully, especially before magistrates legally appointed to enquire into, and examine the reasons and causes of complaints brought before them; the *Romans* at first punished this crime by throwing the offender headlong from the *Tarpeian* precipice; but this penalty was afterwards altered upon a supposition, that the gods would vindicate their own honour by some remarkable judgment upon the offender; the *Greeks* set a mark of infamy upon them; after the empire became Christian, and any one swore falsely upon the gospels, he was to have his tongue cut out; the *Jews* punished this fault very exemplarily, and the canons of the primitive church enjoin eleven years penance; among the *Turks*, a person convicted of *perjury* is led through the city in his shirt siding on an ass, with his face to the tail, which they hold in their hands, having their faces daubed, and on their shoulder a parcel of guts and other garbage, and they are burned on the cheek and forehead, and for ever made incapable of being witnesses in any cause whatever.

PERIWIG or **PERUKE** (S.) a fashionable covering or ornament, now worn by most men upon their heads, instead of in the room of their own natural hair.

PERIWINKLE (S.) a small shell-fish resembling a land-snail; also the name of an herb.

PIRIZOMA (S.) the surgeons name for what is vulgarly called a truss, worn by those persons who have a hernia, or are bursten.

PERK (V.) to look briskly, to hold up the head pertly, &c.

PERMANENT (A.) durable, lasting, continuing.

PERMEABLE (A.) that may be passed, pierced, or gone through.

PERMISSION (S.) a giving leave, a granting authority, or allowing a person to do any thing; also a figure in *Oratory*, when the speaker having finished his discourse, leaves the conclusion or application to the audience.

PERMIT (V.) to give leave, to authorize, suffer, or allow a person to do something.

PERMIT

PERMIT (S.) the name of a note or certificate given by the officers of the excise to the dealers in foreign brandy, &c. to sell or remove it from place to place.

PERMUTATION (S.) the bartering, changing, or giving one commodity or thing for another; also the various changes or combinations of algebraick quantities.

PERMUTE (V.) to exchange or give one thing for another.

PERNICIOUS (A.) hurtful, destructive, mischievous.

PERORATION (S.) in *Oratory*, is the conclusion, or last part of a speech.

PERPENDICULAR (A.) any line or thing that falls or stands upon another in such a manner, that at the point of contact or intersection, one foot of a pair of compasses being set firm, and the other being extended to any reasonable distance, and swept from one side of the standing-line quite across to the other side, so that the base line be the diameter of a circle, a quadrant of the circle is exactly contained on each side of the falling line, or it makes an angle of 90 degrees on each side; among *Mechanicks*, what they call a level or plumb-line is a *perpendicular*, by which they lay pavements, erect walls, &c.

PERPETRATE (V.) to commit some notorious or great crime.

PERPETRATION (S.) the act of murder, theft, or some other great fault.

PERPETUAL (A.) that hath no end or cessation, that is continual, without interruption.

PERPETUALNESS or **PERPETUITY** (S.) the quality or condition of any thing that lasts continually, or for ever; in *Law*, it is the fixing an estate in tail, so that it cannot be made void.

PERPETUAL PILLS (S.) with the *Physicians*, are pills made of regulus of antimony, which if voided and swallowed a great number of times, retain their purging quality.

PERPETUATE (V.) to make a thing lasting, to continue its being for ever, &c.

PERPETUATION (S.) the act of making a thing durable, continual, or everlasting.

PERPLEX (V.) to render or make an affair troublesome, confused, disordered.

PERPLEXEDNESS or **PERPLEXITY** (S.) the state or condition of any confused, unintelligible difficulty, &c.

PERQUISITES (S.) those profits and advantages that arise to a person by the being in an office, over and above the salary for such service, which in some courts, &c. are fixed, in others accidental.

PERRON (S.) in *Architecture*, is properly those steps that are on the out-sides of churches or other buildings, that carry a person to the first or principal floor.

PERRY (S.) a particular sort of wine or drink made of the juice of pears, as cyder is of apples.

PERSECUTE (V.) to hunt, use ill, or oppress, upon the account of some religious principles, that one person or sect relieves or maintains different from another who has the greatest power or authority.

PERSECUTION (S.) any violent proceedings against innocent people, especially upon account of religion; and this is sometimes executed by *Heathens*, *Jews*, &c. against *Christians*; and sometimes by *Christians* against *Christians*, upon account of some difference in opinion; of the first sort the church historians reckon that at *Jerusalem*, instigated by *Saul*, afterwards named *Paul*, against *Stephen*, and other professors of the faith of *Jesus Christ*; the second under the emperor *Nero*, which began about the year 64, by way of revenge, as it was given out, for the burning of *Rome*, which he accused them of, and which lasted till his death in 68; the third under *Domitian*, which lasted very severely from 90 to 96, when that emperor was killed; the fourth under *Trajan*, who put forth no edict against the Christians, but a general ordinance, by which he forbade all sorts of assemblies and societies of the new religion, which occasioned a very bloody massacre almost continually to the year 116; the fifth was under *Adrian*, who though he published no edict in particular against the Christians, yet by strictly commanding the laws against new religions to be prosecuted, they suffered extremely; the sixth under *Antonine*, who upon account of famine, and other grievous afflictions, caused the executions to be stopped in 153; the seventh under *Marcus Aurelius*, which began 161, and ended 174, upon account of a victory obtained by the valour and prayers of a legion, whereof the greatest part were Christians, when he published an edict, that no Christian should be punished or molested upon account of religion, and that their malicious accusers should be burnt; the eighth began under *Severus* 199, upon account that the crimes and disorders of the *Jews* and *Gnosticks* were attributed to the *Christians*, which lasted till 211; from this year to 235, some particular persons suffered martyrdom, but the body of the professors enjoyed peace; but in 235, the emperor *Maximinus* published an edict, that the prelates should be severely punished as the authors of the new doctrine, but the governors of provinces extended their cruelty to the laity also, which is called the ninth persecution; the tenth was appointed by the emperor *Diocletian* in 259, which ceased at his death in 261; these are esteemed the greatest: But those which were afterwards raised by the *Arians*, &c. against the other professors, were not only more cruel, but also more universal than what hathen *Rome* instigated against the several churches under their power; and this spirit of persecution continues still, whenever opportunity presents, in the present church of *Rome*; *France*, *Poland*,

land, &c. are living instances of the barbarity of that spirit of lies and delusion that reigns among the professors of that apostate profession of the religion of love, peace, charity and universal tenderness, taught us by the example and precepts of our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

PERSECUTOR (S.) one who injures, oppresses, hurts, abuses, or any ways prejudices another, especially upon the account of religion.

PERSEVERANCE or **PERSEVERINGNESS** (S.) a firm, resolute, uniform, constant remaining in the profession or maintenance of any opinion, or the practice of any particular way of living, either good or bad, though the divines restrain it to a continuance in, and profession of what they call truth, or the road or way to salvation.

PERSEVERANT (A.) that endures, continues, or remains to the end, in the profession or practice that a person has taken up.

PERSEVERE (V.) to abide, continue, or remain firm without wavering, or hesitating, in the profession of any opinion or method of living that a person has taken up or espoused.

PERSHORE (S.) in *Worcestershire*, an ancient, large, and pretty good town on the river *Avon*, has a good market weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 80 computed, and 103 measured miles.

PERSIAN or **PERSICK ARCHITECTURE** (S.) is that where the statues of men, women, &c. are used as supports to buildings, instead of columns.

PERSIST (V.) to maintain, affirm, and steadfastly continue in the assertion of a thing, notwithstanding the demonstrations and proofs to the contrary, by the opposite party.

PERSON (S.) is sometimes taken for the individual substance that constitutes the rational being; and sometimes for the external being or body of any man or woman, and which indeed only makes the difference in sex; the *Grammarians* use the term in three different modes, and call them three different persons, though they may be really the same; as for instance, when any person speaks of him or herself, it is called the *first person*; when to another, the *second person*; and when of another, the *third person*.

PERSONABLE (A.) handsome, comely, agreeable in person or behaviour.

PERSONAGE (S.) the same with *person*; but rather means the external than the internal person.

PERSONAL (A.) something belonging or relating to a person; so in *Grammar*, those verbs that relate to all the three persons, or of which the action or passion can be applied to the first and second person as well as the third; in *Law*, it means any thing that a person can move, carry, or convey away; also an action or suit commenced against a

man's person only, and not also against his goods, is called a *personal action*.

PERSONATE (V.) to act for, represent, or stand in the stead of another; also to feign or put one's self in the dress, place, or stead of another, without his knowledge or consent, in order to impose upon somebody.

PERSPECTIVE (S.) is a mathematical art that teaches us the manner of delineating geometrically upon a plane, the representations of objects according to their dimensions, and different situations, in such a manner, that the representations produce the same effect upon our eyes as the objects, whereof they are the pictures; and also demonstrates the reasons of drawing such uncouth lines, as some situations require, together with all the apparatus belonging to painting and optics, &c.

PERSPICACIOUS (A.) clear, quick-sighted, or ready-witted.

PERSPICUITY or **PERSPICUOUSNESS** (S.) plainness, clearness, or easiness to be seen, perceived, or understood.

PERSPICUOUS (A.) that is clear, plain, or easy to be perceived, or seen through, apprehended or understood.

PERSPIRATION (S.) a steaming or breathing through or from, as warm water, or the insensible evacuation of the juices or humours of the body by a gentle or imperceptible sweating through the pores of the skin.

PERSPIRE (V.) to steam or breathe through any thing insensibly, especially the discharging the juices or humours of the body through the pores of the skin.

PERSUADE (V.) to endeavour to bring a person to do or believe what another proposes, to use arguments to incline a person to what he would otherwise not think of, or do.

PERSUASIVE or **PERSUASORY** (A.) arguments or actions that have the power to convince or incline a person to believe or do that which before he would or did not.

PERSUASIVENESS (S.) any argument or thing that has the power of conviction, or inclining persons to act or think differently to what they formerly did.

PERT (A.) lively, brisk, sharp, quick-witted; also saucy, bold, forward, &c.

PERTAİN (V.) to belong, relate to, or concern a thing or person.

PERTINACIOUS (A.) stubborn, obstinate, self-willed, resolute, or determined in opinion, judgment, or resolution.

PERTINENCE or **PERTINENTNESS** (S.) suitableness, fitness, propriety, agreeableness.

PERTINENT (A.) proper, fit, suitable, agreeable, &c.

PERTNESS (S.) liveliness, briskness, smartness; also sauciness, boldness, over-forwardness.

PERTURBATION (S.) disturbance, disquiet,

quiet; trouble, vexation, disorder, or affliction of mind.

PERVA'DE (V.) to pass or go through any thing.

PERVE'RSE (A.) stubborn, froward, headstrong, &c.

PERVE'RSENESS (S.) stubbornness, resolvedness, determinedness, ill-naturedness, maliciousness, &c.

PERVE'RSION (S.) the misapplying a thing or speech, the interpreting matters wrongfully.

PERVE'RT (V.) to corrupt, suborn, turn to a wrong sense or intention; to spoil.

PER'VIOUS (A.) that may be gone through, that is penetrable, passable, &c.

PERU'SAL (S.) the reading a book or writing over; also the thinking upon, or considering of a thing or proposition.

PERU'SE (V.) to read any thing over, to see and consider what objections may be made against it, or for what reasons it may be approved, palled, or allowed; so when an estate is to be bought, the seller permits his title-deeds to be laid before council to be perused, read, and considered, whether he can make the purchaser a good title.

PERU'VIAN BARK (S.) the bark or rind of a tree found in *Peru*, whose principal virtue is to stop, assuage, or cure fevers, agues, &c.

PE'SSARY (S.) a medicine made up in the form of a small cylinder of proper ingredients for disorders in the womb, into the neck of which it is put to help or assuage the several disorders that afflict it.

PEST (S.) a common trouble, plague, or affliction.

PE'STER (V.) to trouble, plague, torment, afflict, grieve, &c.

PE'ST-HOUSE (S.) a common hospital, or receptacle, for those that are sick of the plague.

PE'STILENCE (S.) a common or universal disease or distemper that afflicts some places by the natural situation thereof, which by impregnating the air with unwholesome vapours subjects the inhabitants to various diseases, but all terminating in the same common external signs of blanches, spots, or sores; and is sometimes the immediate scourge of the Almighty, to sweep away or purify a wicked nation or people, who are otherwise exceedingly well situated in respect to place.

PE'STILENT (A.) troublesome, destructive, injurious, hurtful, mischievous, &c.

PESTILE'NTIAL (A.) something very destructive and contagious, and partaking of the nature of the plague.

PESTLE (S.) a hammer or instrument, sometimes made of wood, and sometimes of iron, used by *Apothecaries* to bruise, pound, or beat their ingredients in a mortar fit for mixture, either by pulverizing, &c.

PET (S.) anger, displeasure, uneasiness, &c.

PETA'RD (S.) in *War*, is an engine made of metal, in the form of the frustum of a cone, about 7 inches deep, and five broad at the mouth; when charged with fine beaten powder, it is covered with a madrier or plank bound round with ropes running through handles, which are round the rim near the mouth of it; in a *Siege*, when the design is to blow up gates, or other barriers, these instruments are applied; they are also used in countermines to break through into the enemy's galleries, and so to disappoint their mines.

PETE or PEAT (S.) a sort of mossy ground cut from off heaths, moors, &c. about the size of a common brick, for fuel.

PET'ERBOROUGH (S.) a small city, of great antiquity, seated on the river *Nen*, which is navigable for barges and small craft; it was formerly subject to an abbot, but king *Henry VIII.* turned the monastery into a cathedral, and made it a bishop's see; it is in *Northamptonshire*, and the streets are fair and well-built, but its greatest glory is the cathedral, which is wonderfully fine, especially the west front of columnar work; besides this, there is one parish-church; in the cathedral is a memorandum of one *John Scarlet*, the sexton, who buried *Katharine*, queen dowager of *Henry VIII.* and 50 years afterwards, *Mary* queen of *Scots*, and is said to have buried the whole parish twice over, dying at 95 years of age; there is a handsome market-place, over which the assizes and sessions are kept; the market is weekly on Saturday, supplied very plentifully with all sorts of provisions; it is a corporation, governed by a mayor, aldermen, and recorder, and sends two burgesses to parliament; distant from *London* 62 computed, and 76 measured miles.

PET'ER-MAN (S.) one who fishes in the river *Thames* with a prohibited or unlawful engine.

PET'ICOAT or PETTICOAT (S.) that part of a woman's cloathing that ties on at her waist immediately above the hips, upon which it rests, and so hangs down to her ankles or toes.

PET'ICOAT PENSIONER (S.) a gallant, maintained by women for secret service.

PET'IT (A.) little, small, trifling, silly, foolish.

PET'IT or PETTY TREA'SON (S.) is the killing of any person, to whom private obedience is due; as, for a servant to kill his master or mistress, a wife her husband, a child its father or mother, or a clerk his ordinary, to whom he oweth canonical obedience.

PETITION (S.) an humble address made by an inferior to a superior, for some favour to be granted, and commonly put in writing, that the matter may be fully expressed, and clearly understood.

PETITION (V.) to supplicate, beg, or desire
4 K some

something of a superior, especially by an instrument, or letters in writing.

PETITIONER (S.) one who presents his or her desires or requests in writing, or otherwise, to a superior, &c.

PETRIFICATION or **PETRIFICATION** (S.) a converting or turning wood, &c. into stone, by soaking it in a particular sort of water, or other liquor.

PETRIFY (V.) to turn or convert wood, bone, &c. into stone.

PETRONEL (S.) a sort of hand-gun, whose barrel is bored wide, sometimes called an harquebuse.

PETTISH (A.) froward, soon angry, peevish, waspish, &c.

PETTISHNESS (S.) a humourfoments, or disposition to quarrel, find fault, or be angry upon slight occasions.

PETTITOES (S.) the feet of pigs boiled, and frequently eaten cold with vinegar, &c.

PETTO (A.) close, concealed, secret, dark, unknown, &c.

PETTY-BAG (S.) an office in the court of *Chancery*, that has three clerks on purpose to record the return of all inquisitions out of every shire, make the patents for all customers, gaugers, comptrollers, &c.

PETTY-FOGGER (S.) is that among the *Lawyers*, that a quack is among the *Physicians*, an ignorant pretender, one that rather increases suits, than justly settles people's rights and properties.

PETTY-FOGGING (S.) the vile practice of setting people together by the ears, and promoting quarrels, by assuring each party of gaining advantage, by going to law upon trifling occasions.

PETTY-LARCENY (S.) a theft or felony not exceeding the value of 12 pence, the punishment of which was forfeiture of goods, and to be whipped; sometimes cudgelling, and the loss of an ear; but now it is transportation.

PETULANCY or **PETULANCE** (S.) turbulence, sauciness, malapertness, wantonness, &c.

PETULANT (A.) saucy, turbulent, malapert, wanton, troublesome.

PETWORTH (S.) in *Suffex*, is a large, handsome, populous country town, whose market is well supplied with provisions weekly on Wednesday; it standing in a healthy air, and upon an ascent, which renders it very dry, occasions it to be full of gentlemen's families, and well-built houses, both in and round the town; distant from *London* 29 computed, and 46 measured miles.

PEVETS (S.) the small fine ends of the spindle or axis of a wheel in a watch, &c.

PEW (S.) a small partition or inclosed place or room in a church, &c. for a particular family, or select number of neighbours to be together in, to hear divine service, sermons, &c.

PEWTER (S.) a compound or factitious metal made of lead, and sundry other materials, and used principally to make dishes, plates, and drinking-pots.

PEWTERER (S.) one who trades or works in pewter, by making such commodities or vessels, as are required of that metal.

PHA'ETON (S.) according to *Ovid* and the old poets, was the son of *Phaëbus*, who being of an ambitious temper, importuned his father to permit him to drive the chariot of the sun for one day, which being complied with, and the horses proving too headstrong for him, and he being also ignorant of the way they ought to go, and so driving out of the road, set both the heavens and the earth on fire, which so displeased *Jupiter*, that he struck him through with a thunder-bolt, and tumbled him headlong into the river *Po*, where his sisters the *Helades* were metamorphosed into poplars, and their tears into amber; the reality of this story is, that *Phaëton* was a prince of the *Ligurians*, that very much addicted himself to the study of astrology, and that in his time *Italy* on the side of the *Po*, was very much incommoded by very great droughts and heats, &c.

PHA'LANX (S.) an old military word that sometimes signified a battalion, squadron, &c. and sometimes the ranks or ranges into which whole armies were drawn, when they were put into a posture for a general battle; among the *Anatomists*, it is the order or arrangement that nature has appointed for the finger bones.

PHANA'TICAL (A.) whimsical, or inclined to imagine a person's self to be inspired or illuminated by some extraordinary supernatural power.

PHANA'TICK (S.) one who imagines or assumes he has supernatural inspirations of God's Spirit, to dictate what he shall speak or act, and especially in religious matters; and upon this account is universally applied to the zealots of all denominations, sects, or parties, dissenting from the established church.

PHANTASM or **PHANTOM** (S.) is sometimes applied to a real external object seen by the beholder, and continued in the imagination by the memory; and sometimes means only an imaginary being or supposed ghost, spirit, &c. and sometimes only a chimerical thought, and impossible imagination, that thrusts itself confusedly into the minds of some hypochondriack persons.

PHANTA'STICAL or **PHANTA'STICK** (A.) foolish, whimsical, unsettled, continually altering the mind, desire, or resolution.

PHARISAI'CAL (A.) like to, or after the manner of the *Pharisees*, hypocritical, &c.

PHARISAI'SM (S.) the manners, professions, and opinions of the *Pharisees*.

PHA'RISEES (S.) separatists from the common practice of religion, one of the most noted and ancient sects among the *Jews*, much

much effected upon account of their great mortifications, and rigid way of living, they fasting constantly the second and fifth day of the week; they put thorns at the bottom of their robes, that they might prick their legs as they went along; they lay upon boards covered with flint-stones, and tied cords about their waists at some particular times; they paid tythes according to the prescription of the law, and over and above gave the 30th and the 50th part of their fruits, adding voluntary sacrifices to those that were commanded, and made a great shew of exactly performing all their vows; by these methods they grew exceedingly in the opinion of the populace, as persons of great sanctity and religion, and this puffed them up so with pride, that they looked with an eye of contempt upon all others, as mere cast-offs from God's favour, and as such coveted the chief seats in feasts and assemblies, both civil and religious, and pretended to be infallible interpreters, and sincere doctors of the law, notwithstanding they had miserably corrupted it by their explications and traditions, as appears by our Saviour's reproving of them: By their doctrines they taught that the event of all things was from destiny, and that there was a transmigration of souls, especially of good men; they were also much addicted to astrology, &c. the *Talmud* enumerates seven sorts of them, *viz.* 1. The *Sichemite*, who was a profelute purely upon the account of interest. 2. The *Lame or Immoveable*, so called upon account of his seeming so much taken up with meditation, that he was as it were transformed into a statue, or like one that had lost the use of his legs. 3. The *Stumbler*, upon account of his going with his eyes shut for fear he should see a woman, by reason whereof he frequently ran against the posts, wall, &c. 4. The *Engurers* after what was necessary to be done. 5. The *Mortar*, so called from wearing a high-crown'd hat like a mortar, that his eyes might be kept from wandering, and that they might be fixed upon the ground, or else look straight before him. The 6th called the *Lowens*, who pretended to be governed in all their actions by the love of virtue only. The 7th was the *Timorous or Fearful*, whose actions all sprung from the slavish principle of fear, and their principal regard was to the negative commandments only.

PHARMACY (S.) the art of preparing or compounding medicines fit for use, vulgarly called the apothecary's art, business, or employment.

PHARSANG (S.) a *Persian* measure of very different lengths, being in some places about 4, in others 5, 6, 7 or 8 miles.

PHARYNX (S.) in *Anatomy*, is the upper part of the gullet, consisting of three pair of muscles.

PHASES (S.) appearances, representations, or the manner of things shewing themselves,

especially among the *Astronomers*, used for the several postures, in which the planets, and in particular the moon, offer themselves to our sight, as sometimes obscure, horned, half-illuminated, or in full light; the same by the assistance of a telescope may be observed in *Venus* and *Mars*.

PHENIX or PHOENIX (S.) a most rare bird, and the only one of its species, of which many wonderful things are related; as, that it lives several ages, and then is renewed again from its own ashes; the *Rabbins* say, that all the birds having complied with the first woman, and with her eaten of the forbidden fruit, except the *phoenix*, as a reward it obtained a sort of immortality; some pretend to describe it as of the bigness of an eagle, whose head is crested with a most beautiful tuft, and the feathers of its neck gilt, those of its tail purple with carnation down, and its eyes sparkling like two stars; that it is of no sex, and that there is but one at a time in the whole world; some say it lives 500 years, and others a thousand, others very different; the manner of its death and resurrection is as differently related as the humours of the writers vary from one another; but it is commonly said, when it finds itself decay by reason of age, it builds itself a nest of dry aromatick wood, or small sticks, in the most scorching heat of the sun, and by fanning the air with its wings, sets the nest on fire, and so burns itself, out of the ashes whereof comes first a small worm, which afterwards becomes a bird, &c. it commonly is the hieroglyphick of something very strange, uncommon, or wonderful.

PHIAL or VIAL (S.) a small glass bottle, commonly used by *Apothecaries* to put their draughts in.

PHILANTHROPIST or PHILANTHROPOS (S.) one who is endowed with tenderness and humanity, or is a general lover of mankind.

PHILANTHROPY (S.) the disposition of humanity, tenderness, good-nature, general compassion, or love of mankind, &c.

PHILIPPICKS (S.) orations of *Demolibes* against *Philip* king of *Macedon*, and of *Cicero* against *Mark Anthony*.

PHILIPS-NORTON (S.) in *Somersetshire*, whose market is considerable weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 84 computed miles.

PHILOLOGER or PHILOLOGIST (S.) one well-skilled in languages, or what is commonly called a humanist.

PHILOLOGICAL (A.) a critical, nice, or accurate account of words, as to their origin, derivation, various acceptations, meanings, &c.

PHILOLOGY (S.) universal learning, especially that part that relates to letters or languages, and their several origins, under which is comprised the art of criticism, or the mean-

ings and various readings of particular phrases or passages out of old authors, the customs and manners to which they often relate being wholly grown obsolete; this is frequently more the product of conjecture than reality, though it often hits upon great probabilities where the means of knowing absolutely are destroyed.

PHILOSOPHER (S.) a wife, learned, and judicious man, who applies himself to the study of nature, &c.

PHILOSOPHER'S STONE (S.) a powder that some chymical heads imagine, or at least pretend to affirm, has the virtue or power of turning all imperfect metals into silver and gold; all metals but silver, which they call the *Alcan*, and gold, which is called the *Sun*, are called imperfect; lead is called *Saturn*, tin *Jupiter*, iron *Mars*, copper *Venus*, quicksilver *Mercury*; this powder they call the *universal medicine*, and say it acts upon the whole empire of nature, which they divide into three parts, *viz.* the *animal*, the *vegetative*, and *mineral*; as to the *animal*, they pretend it will preserve the health of all creatures, keep it from alteration, and restore it when altered; and the same upon plants; and also, as they call it, take away the leprosy from metals, and convert them into the purer kinds or sorts of gold and silver; this powder is called a stone, because after it is wrought the artist vitrifies it; but being at first made up of several small parts, he forms it into a mass by gentle liquefaction, which is kept for use; but very unfortunately for the doating admirer, because it must necessarily contain in it two qualities which are not to be found together in any bodies that nature presents us with; it must be meltable like wax, and fixed and proof against fire to the hardness of gold; the first quality being necessary for penetrating through every pore, to the center of the imperfect metal, upon which it is cast when melted; and the second, to communicate the fixeness requisite for gold or silver; and therefore it is no wonder the way of succeeding in the preparation and use of this stone should be very difficult to find out, and that those who pretend to seek after this hidden mystery should frequently mistake the meaning of their enigmatical writers upon a subject they themselves knew nothing of, being lulled along either with the delusion of others, or the enthusiasm of their own brains.

PHILOSOPHICAL (A.) something belonging, or according to the rules of philosophy.

PHILOSOPHICAL EGG (S.) a glass vessel used by the *Chymists*, somewhat resembling the shape of an egg, and used in those digestions that require a great deal of time to perfect.

PHILOSOPHIZE (V.) to act or behave like a philosopher, by giving or searching into the reason, nature, and properties of the several

objects that are visible, and enquiring into their causes, effects, and laws, according to the best systems and observations known, or to be observed from the things themselves.

PHILOSOPHY (S.) is the study or knowledge both of natural productions, and also of moral obligations, and this is commonly called natural, and moral *philosophy* or ethics; the study of nature, no doubt, has been as old as nature itself; but the most early accounts say, that *Xenophanes Colophonius* began to form facts, or teach it publicly, and that he affirmed there were four elements, and abundance of worlds, that the soul was of an aerial nature, that the figure of the Deity was round, that he saw and heard every thing, but did not make use of the faculty of respiration, and that he was an intelligent, wise, and eternal Being; his successor and scholar *Parmenides*, held but two elements, *viz.* earth and fire, and affirmed the earth was spherical, and that it hung in the center of the universe; his scholars *Melissus* and *Zeno Eleates* were very different; the first maintained that the universe was infinitely extended, and without motion; the latter, that there was a plurality of worlds, denied a vacuum, made generation consist of the four prime qualities, and that the soul emerged from a particular composition of those ingredients, &c. And one notion sprung from another, till they came so effectually to lose themselves in the vast abyss of conjectures, as to affirm the world was eternal, and that there was no other deity or supram being but what they called nature, or the soul of the world; the moderns have pretty well shook off the yoke of servilely following *Aristotle*, and other ancients, who upon all occasions, where they could not account for the phenomenon, were wont to attribute it to occult qualities, in order to cover their own ignorance; but the noble inventions and experiments of the two last centuries have put us upon a much better footing than before, by accounting for abundance of appearances, that the ancients had no proper ways of discovering or accounting for.

PHILTER or FILTER (S.) a love-powder, or charm, which the stupidity of some, and knavery of others, affirm has the power or property of influencing a person, so as to alter his or her inclinations upon whom it acts, from a disregard or hatred of a person, to admiring or loving the despised object, without any other means used; and this is either only by the natural effect of the composition, when the passions are to be but moderately excited, or else by the super-addition of magical inclination, where the affections are extravagantly roused.

PHILTRATE or FILTRATE (V.) to strain liquors through a thick woollen cloth, to separate the dregs from the purer liquor.

PHLE-

PHLEBORRHAGE (S.) a breaking or bursting of a vein.

PHLEBOTOMIST (S.) a surgeon, or one who breaks, cuts, or opens a vein, in order to let a person bleed physically.

PHLEBOTOMIZE (V.) to open a vein, or let a person bleed physically.

PHLEBOTOMY (S.) the art or act of judiciously letting a person bleed in the arm, foot, &c. according as the malady may require.

PHLEGM (S.) a slimy excrement of the blood, frequently occasioned by too much nitrous air, also a watry distilled liquor, opposite to spirituous liquors; also those clouds that swim or appear upon distilled liquors; it is also the disease in hens commonly called the pip.

PHLEGMAGOGUES (S.) medicines proper to purge or take away phlegm.

PHLEGMATICK (A.) inclined to, or troubled with phlegm.

PHLEME or **PHLEAM** (S.) an instrument that Farriers use to bleed horses with, which the Surgeons, when used upon human bodies, call a lancet.

PHOEBUS (S.) one of the appellatives or names of the sun, or *Apollon*.

PHOSPHORUS (S.) sometimes means the morning star, called *Venus*; and sometimes a mineral or other artificial matter, which casts an extraordinary light in the dark; some shine naturally of themselves, and others, by being exposed to the sun or fire, imbibe so much of the light, that makes them shine in the dark; there are also liquid *phosphorus*'s of various sorts; some *Chymists* affirm that gold dissolved according to art, loses nothing of its colour, and becomes so admirable a *phosphorus*, that a person may easily read and write by the light thereof in the night-time.

PHRASE (S.) is any sentence or elegant manner of expression, peculiar to the art or language a person is talking of, or in.

PHRASE (V.) to speak properly and pertinently in any language, or upon any subject.

PHRASEOLOGY (S.) a book or collection of the phrases or elegant manner of expressing one's self upon any subject in any particular language.

PHRENSY (S.) a dotage, with a continual fever, frequently accompanied with madness and anger, proceeding from too great a degree of heat of the animal spirits.

PHRYGIAN MOOD (S.) the *Musical Term* for such sort of compositions as are usually played upon trumpets, hautboys, and other warlike instruments, intended to excite cheerfulness, courageousness, &c.

PHTHIRIASIS (S.) the lousy disease where-with most children, and some adult persons, are apt to be troubled, especially those who are not kept very clean.

PHTHISICAL (A.) subject to, or afflicted with the disease called the pthisick.

PHTHISICK (S.) a consumption of the whole body, arising from an ulcer in the

lungs, accompanied with a slow continued fever, a strong-smelling ill-favoured breath, and a cough.

PHYLACTERY (S.) a charm, preservative, &c. against diseases, misfortunes, dangers, &c. such as the heathens used to wear about them, some consisting of stones, others of metal, engraved under certain aspects of the planets; to this day all the eastern parts of the world are filled with this superstition, and the men do not only wear them for themselves, but for their animals also; but what is here intended, are those wore by the *Jews*, and mentioned in the gospel, which were certain little boxes or rolls of parchment, wherein were wrote certain words of the law; these they wore upon their foreheads, and upon the wrist of the left arm; the *Jews* wrote these four passages of the law upon them; *1st. Sanctify unto me all the first-born; whatsoever openeth the womb among the children of Israel, both of man and beast, it is mine; and what follows, as far as the 10th verse of Exodus xiii. 2d. From the 11th verse of the same chapter, And it shall be, when the Lord shall bring thee into the land of the Canaanites, &c. as far as the 16th verse. 3d. From the 4th verse of the 6th chapter of Deuteronomy, Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one Lord, and what follows to verse 9 of the same chapter. Lastly, From the 13th verse of the 11th chapter of the same book, And it shall come to pass, if ye shall hearken diligently to my commandments, &c. to the end of the 1st verse of the same chapter: Those that were fastened to the arms, were two rolls of parchment writ in square letters with an ink made on purpose, and with much care, they were rolled up to a point, and were inclosed in a sort of case of black calves skin, then they were put upon a square bit of the same leather, but something stiffer, from whence hung a thong of the same, of about a finger's breadth, and a cubit and a half long; these rolls were placed at the bending of the left arm, and after the thong had made a little knot in the form of the letter jod, it was wound about the arm in a spiral line, which ended at the top of the middle finger, it was called *teffila Joel-jad*, or the *teffila* of the hand; that of the forehead was composed of four pieces of parchment, upon each of which was written one of the before-mentioned sentences; these four pieces were joined together in a square, and they writ upon them the letter schin, then they put over them a little square of stiff calves leather, from whence proceeded two thongs like the former; this square was put upon the middle of the forehead, and the thongs going about the head, made a knot behind like the letter dalet, and then came round again to the breast, they called this *teffila Joel-jod*, or the *teffila* of the head; the modern *Jews* content themselves with putting*

on these *phylacteries* only at morning prayers; some of the most devout put them on at the time of noon prayers also, but they are under no obligation to do this.

PHYSICAL (A.) natural; also of a purgative taste, smell, or quality, or like to medicines appointed for diseased persons.

PHYSICAL POINT (S.) a real small prick or point, and is the direct opposite to a mathematical point, which is the beginning or termination of a line; so a physical body or substance is what is the opposite to spirit.

PHYSICIAN (S.) one who studies nature, in order to help the maladies and misfortunes that frequently afflict mankind, whether they proceed from internal or external causes.

PHYSICK (S.) properly is the study or practice of the art of medicine, fit to be applied to the several infirmities that afflict mankind.

PHYSICKS (S.) natural philosophy, which considers the phenomena, causes and effects arising from, or productive of the various motions, operations, affections, &c. of the heavens, meteors, or other natural bodies.

PHYSIOGNOMER or PHYSIOGNOMIST (S.) one that pretends to judge of the present, and foretell the future condition of persons by their faces.

PHYSIOGNOMY (S.) an art that pretends to know the disposition, inclination, or future condition of persons by their present countenances.

PHYSIOLOGIST or PHYSIOLOGER (S.) a student or practitioner of natural philosophy.

PHYSIOLOGY (S.) the same with physicks, or natural philosophy; also that part of physick that teaches the constitution of the body, so far as it is in its healthy or natural state, and to that purpose endeavours to account for the reason of the several functions and operations of the several members; and sometimes it is limited to that part of medicine which particularly considers the structure and constitution of human bodies, with regard to the cure of diseases.

PHYTOLOGIST (S.) one who studies the nature of herbs and plants, particularly called a botanist.

PHYTOLOGY (S.) the art of knowing, or a treatise of the nature, properties, kinds, forms, &c. of plants, herbs, &c.

PHYZ (S.) the face or countenance of a person.

PIACHE or PIAZZA (S.) walks that are arched or covered over by walls or buildings for public walking, such as the *Royal Exchange*, *Covent-Garden*, &c. and sometimes means the open area of a market, &c.

PIA-MATTER (S.) a membrane or thin skin, which immediately covers the brain and cerebellum, extremely full of sanguinary vessels, made to keep in the spirits generated in the brain, that they do not fly away.

PIA'NO (S.) a term in *Musick*, that signifies a part of the air or strain repeated very softly, or like a gentle echo.

PIA'STER (S.) a foreign coin of about five shillings sterling value.

PICA (S.) a term given by the *Printers* to a common-sized letter, which they frequently use in printing most sorts of common works or books, of which there are three different sizes, *viz.* small, great, and double, but the small is most used; in *Physick*, it is a depraved appetite which causes the patient to long for or covet those things that are the most unfit for food, as coals, chalk, &c.

PICK (V.) to chuse some out of a great many, as apples that have no bruises, &c. out of a large quantity; also to collect together at times, or gather up from off the ground, &c. any thing fallen thereon, or to pull berries, apples, cherries, &c. from off trees, &c.

PICKAGE (S.) a *Law Term* for the fine, premium, &c. that persons pay for liberty to dig up the ground, in order to erect booths, stalls, &c. in fairs, markets, &c.

PICK-AX (S.) an instrument used to dig up the ground with, either for building, paving, &c.

PICKER, or to play the PICKEROON (V.) to go a privateering, robbing, or plundering boats and small ships.

PICKERING (S.) in the *North-Riding of Yorkshire*, is a pretty good town, and the market we'll supplied with necessaries weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 170 computed, and 226 measured miles.

PICKEROON (S.) a foot-pad, or other dirty, shabby fellow; also a small privateer, or sea-robber.

PICKET or PIQUET (S.) a sharp-pointed steel-shod stake, used by engineers in an army to mark out the ground and angles of a fortification or entrenchment; also a game at cards; also stakes drove into the ground by the tents of the horse, to fasten their horses to, and before the tents of the foot to rest their muskets and pikes round about them in a circular form; also the small guards that are appointed at the head of every regiment, commanded by lieutenants or ensigns as they lie encamped, to be always ready against surprise, is called the *picket-guard*.

PICKLE (S.) a composition of salt, pepper, and other spices, dissolved in vinegar, &c. used as a preservative to flesh, fruits, &c.

PICKLE (V.) to immerse flesh, fruits, &c. in vinegar, &c. wherein salt, pepper, &c. has been dissolved or infused.

PICKLE, PICHEL, or PIGHTEL (S.) a small field or inclosure of ground.

PICKLES (S.) cucumbers, onions, *French-beans*, walnuts, &c. that have been duly ordered and steeped in vinegar, &c. and so kept to be eat as sauce with meat, &c.

PICK-LOCK (S.) sometimes is applied to the person, and sometimes to an instrument that opens

opens a lock, when the true key is lost or mislaid, &c.

PICK-THANK (S.) one who makes it his business to find out and discover the faults of others.

PICTS (S.) a *Scythian* or *German* colony, who landed in *Scotland*, much about the time that the *Scots* began to seize upon the *Ebuda*, or western isles, for want of room in *Ireland*; upon their arrival, they sent ambassadors to the *Scots*, desiring some land to inhabit, alleging, that they were originally the same people, as might appear both by their language and customs; the *Scots* answered, that they had no room to spare, but they would assist them to possess themselves of *Albion*, the neighbouring island, which was large, and thinly inhabited by people at variance among themselves; and having performed it accordingly, they desired wives from the *Scots*, because they had no women with them, which being granted, they thereby became one people; the *Scots* at the same time got footing with them, and the *Picts* being afraid that they would over-top them, begun to oppose their coming in any great numbers into *Britain*, so that it broke out into a war, which the *Britons* fomented; but the *Scottish* women got the matter made up, so that afterwards they lived as two distinct nations, the *Scots* in the highlands and the isles, and the *Picts* in that now called the lowlands; the latter were so intent upon having the *Scots* expelled, that they united with the *Britons* and *Romans* against them, and drove them from *Britain*, so that the *Irish Scots* having also submitted to the *Romans*, the *Albion Scots* were confined to the isles, and most of the remaining nobility went to seek their fortune in *Scandinavia*, now called *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and *Norway*; the *Picts* smarting under the *Roman* yoke, and being deprived of assistance from the *Scots*, entreated them to return, that they might strengthen each other against the common enemy; upon which the *Scots* returned, and, by degrees, recovered their ancient possessions, about the year of Christ 404; from this time the *Picts* and *Scots* lived in amity together for a considerable time; but afterwards quarrelling again, many battles being fought, and much time spent, the *Scots* were well nigh expelled *Albion* again; but about the year 854, the *Scots* under *Kenneth II.* totally subdued the *Picts*, and seized all their kingdom, and extended the limits as far as *Newcastle upon Tyne*.

PICTS WALL (S.) a famous wall in *Northumberland*, which reached from *Newcastle upon Tyne* to *Carlisle* in *Cumberland*, for the space of 80 miles, so that it extended almost from sea to sea, that is, from the *German* sea on the east, to the *Irish* sea on the west; it was 8 foot thick, and 12 high, ascending and descending over several craggy hills, with

battlements all along, and towers at a convenient distance from each other, in which soldiers were kept for its defence; this wall was built by the *Romans*, when possessed of this part of *Britain*, to defend it from the incursions of the *Scots* and *Picts*, from whom it took its name, some parts whereof with *Roman* inscriptions are to be seen to this day in several places; and there is a town on the very ruins of it, called *Wall-Town*, towards *Cumberland*, particularly memorable upon account of *Segbert* king of the *East Saxons*, being baptized there by *Paulinus*; at first this wall was made only of turf, strengthened with stakes and palisades; it was several times broke down in many places, at various times, by the *Picts*; but in 404, the *Britons*, with the assistance of the *Romans*, having obtained a complete victory about the year 430, rebuilt it wholly of brick; but the year following being again ruined by the *Scots*, it was from that time forward regarded only as the common boundary of the two nations by consent.

PICTURE (S.) a drawing, representation, or painting of a person, place, or thing.

PICTURE (V.) to draw or represent in colours, or otherwise, the likeness or similitude of buildings, fruit, cattle, persons, &c.

PIDDLING (A.) trifling, doing matters of small consequence, pickling or eating a bit here and there, &c.

PIE or PYE (S.) fruit or meat enclosed and baked in crust or dough; also a bird about the bigness of a pigeon, commonly called a *maggie*; among the *Printers*, it is several sorts and sizes of letters confusedly mixed together.

PIECE (S.) a part or portion of some whole thing; also a gun or musket to go a fowling or shooting birds with, &c. also a guinea or piece of gold money now worth 21 shillings, &c. in the *Weaving-Trade*, it signifies as much silk, cloth, &c. as is made up in one roll or bundle.

PIECE (V.) to sew or join cloth, wood, &c. together, for various purposes.

PIED or PYED (A.) mottled, speckled, or partly-coloured like a cow, dog, &c.

PIEP (V.) to cry or make a noise like a chicken that is diseased.

PIEPOWDER (S.) a court of judicature belonging to markets and fairs, to do justice to the buyers and sellers immediately upon the spot.

PIERCE (V.) to bore or go thorough, either by the assistance of force, or the natural sharpness of the composition, as salt does flesh, vinegar fruits, &c.

PIERCING (A.) very sharp, biting, or strong, that is capable of boring, penetrating, or going through a thing.

PIETY (S.) that religious and dutiful carriage and behaviour that is owing to God, our parents and superiors; among the old *Pagans*, they

they had a goddess whom they adored, called by this name, whom they supposed presided over the worship that was paid to other deities; and also over the dutiful and tender respectfulness that was due from children towards their parents; and also over the affection that parents naturally bore towards their children; *Piet*y had a temple at *Rome* in *foro aliterio*, consecrated to her, wherein was set up the picture of the woman so famous for her piety, who seeing her mother condemned to die by famine in her old age, demanded very earnestly leave of the goaler to see her daily in the prison till she died, which being permitted, she sustained her with the milk of her breast; this being related to the judges, they gave the mother her liberty, and allowed the daughter a sufficient pension to sustain both herself and mother; some relate this story of the father, but *Cicero*, *Lucretius*, &c. speak of the mother; the *Painters* represent this goddess as a sedate matron, holding a sword in her right-hand, extended over an altar, and a stork in her left-hand, having a child and an elephant by her side.

PIG (S.) sometimes means a young swine, whether boar or sow; and sometimes a piece of lead from one hundred to three hundred weight, called small or large pigs accordingly.

PI'GEON (S.) a small establie bird, sometimes called a dove; in *Scripture*, it is often mentioned as a simple animal, without craft, defence, or understanding, it being observed that this is the only bird that does not protect and defend its young ones, and expresses no concern when they are taken away, but returns always to the same hole, to build her nest therein, notwithstanding the frequent experience she has had, that worms, vermin, birds, or men, have taken away, or destroyed her young ones; there are several sorts of them that are called by different names; they are reported to have so strong an inclination to their own nest or home, that they will carry letters tied under their wings many leagues.

PI'GGIN (S.) a sort of bowl or pail, with one of the flaves much longer than the rest, made for a handle to lade water by, and used especially in brew-houses to measure out the liquor with.

PIG IN (V.) spoken of persons that creep querely into a small, close, or dirty bed, without making, and other decencies.

PI'GMENT (S.) any artificial paint, or colour, used as fucus for the face, or compositions for dyers, painters, &c. to match or imitate particular colours; also for staining or painting glass, and counterfeiting precious stones.

PI'GMY (S.) a dwarf, or person of a very small stature.

PI'GSNY (S.) a familiar or fondling love-word for a young girl, or pretty maid,

PII (S.) the name of those knights that were instituted by pope *Pius* IV. in 1560, who created about 530 of them while he held the see, and would have them, both at *Rome* and elsewhere, take place of the knights of the *Empire* and *Malta*; their business was to carry the pope when he went abroad; they were called the gilded knights, because they wore gilt swords and spurs; the pope conferred this honour indifferently on soldiers and gown-men; they had the title of count palatines, with a pension from the pope, and the privilege to make doctors in all faculties, appoint publick notaries, and to legitimate bastards.

PIKE (S.) the name of an excellent freshwater fish; also an instrument of war, consisting of a staff from 14 to 16 foot long, armed with a sharp-pointed steel head or long ferul; generally in a company of foot, two thirds are musqueteers, and the other pike-men; when a battalion is formed to engage horse in the open field, the pikes are so ordered, that they may face and charge every way, to cover not only the musqueteers, but the colours, drums, and baggage; now bayonets, or short swords, fastened to the end of muskets, are generally used instead of pikes.

PIKE OFF (V.) to sink away, march, or go off privately, &c.

PI'LA or **PILE** (S.) a punch used in the old way of coining with the hammer, that contained the arms, inscriptions, and other figures for one side of the piece, to be struck for the reverse of the coin; the other, or head-side of the piece, being called the cross, upon account of a cross being usually struck instead of a head in those times, as it is in the moidores of *Portugal* at this day, &c. some affirm it was called a *pule*, because that side bore the representation of a church standing upon piles, or large stakes of wood.

PI'LASTER (S.) in *Architecture*, is a square column generally let into the wall, and exhibiting but about a fourth or fifth part of its proper thickness; sometimes they are insulated, but not often; the proportions are different according to the order, having the same capitals, members, &c. with the columns, saving that the columns of all the orders take the attic base indifferently, and the pilasters the particular base of the order; architects of the greatest note neither diminish nor swell pilasters, but carry them of an equal width from top to bottom.

PILCH (S.) a piece of flannel cut triangularly, which the nurses wrap up their young infants in, next to the linen or clout which goes next their skin, to suck up the urine, that it may not wet the bed.

PILCHARD (S.) a particular sort of fish that is salted, dried, and exported abroad, much like a herring in shape and taste, but smaller,

PILE (S.) among the *Ancients*, and still among some of the *Moderns*, where they burn the bodies of the deceased, is the heap of wood or other combustible matter upon which the corpse is laid, in order to be consumed, which is called a funeral *pile*; also any great heap of bricks, stones, &c. amassed together by way of building, is called a *pile*, and as it is performed is called a noble, an elegant, &c. *pile* of building; also any heaps of stones, boards, &c. thrown or laid regularly upon one another is called a *pile*; also the flag of velvet, or that silk that stands up above the ground, is called the *pile*; in *Heraldry*, it is a triangular ordinary with one of its sides to the chief, and terminating in a point near the bottom; also large trees or timbers drove into rivers, morasses, &c. to make a foundation to build bridges, forts, houses, &c. upon, are called *piles*; and in *Physick*, the disease that particularly afflicts the fundament, by some called the hæmorrhoids, is vulgarly called the *piles*.

PILE (V.) to lay one thing upon another, as carpenters do their deal-boards to dry, &c.

PILFER (V.) to steal privately things of small value.

PILGRIM (S.) one who travels to distant places and countries, to pay his devotions at the grave or shrine of some pretended saint, prophet, &c.

PILGRIMAGE (S.) a journey undertaken upon the account of paying religious worship, at the sepulchre of some saint, &c.

PILL (S.) a portion of physick made up of powder moistened, &c. into little balls, to be swallowed at once.

PILL or PILLAGE (V.) to strip the bark or rind of a tree, the skin of walnuts, &c. also to rob, plunder, or violently take away a man's goods, cattle, &c.

PILLAGE (S.) the goods, &c. taken away by violence or robbery; but commonly is applied to the force of an army, or private theft of a wife, child, &c.

PILLAR (S.) is the vulgar name for what in *Architecture* is called a column, of which there are many sorts; from whence any one that is a trusty friend, and firm in the interest of a person or party, is called a *pillar*, as being the supporter, maintainer, or vindicator thereof.

PILL'D GA'RLICK (S.) a nick-name for one that by some distemper has his hair fallen from off his head; also one that is frowned upon, or but little esteemed.

PILLION (S.) a saddle made on purpose for a woman to sit on horseback upon.

PILLORY (S.) an instrument of scandalous punishment, or a sort of scaffold for persons to stand on, or be put in, in order to make them a publick spectacle, for every one to see and know, that they may avoid or refuse to have any commerce or dealings with them for the future, upon account of their having

been convicted of forgery, perjury, buggery, libelling, &c. in some cases the head is put through the hole, and the two hands through two others, the nose is slit, the face branded with one or more letters, and one or both ears are cut off.

PILLORY (V.) to prosecute a person for crimes, so far as to get the sentence of the law pronounced, and the party punished, by being set on or put into the *pillory*.

PILLOW (S.) a piece of furniture belonging to a bed, for a person to lay his head on, which when it is put into a chair, to sit on, or a pulpit, to lean on, it is called a cushion, with only this difference, that *pillows* are commonly stuffed or filled with feathers, and cushions with hair, &c. In a *Ship*, that timber whereon the bolt-sprit lieth, beareth, or resteth at the coming out of the hull of the ship aloft by the stern, is called the *pillow* of the bolt-sprit.

PILLOT (S.) one that is skilled in the seas, rivers, &c. by knowing what sands, rocks, bars, &c. are in them, and how to steer or conduct a ship, so as best to avoid the danger that may arise from them.

PILLOTAGE (S.) is sometimes applied to the pay or wages given to one who makes it his particular business to wait for and conduct ships across, over, and through dangerous places in seas, rivers, &c. and sometimes it means the duty, office, or business of such a person.

PIMP (S.) a wretched, abandoned fellow, who makes it his business to be a procurer of, or attendant upon whores, by waiting at the door while they commit their lewdness, and to give notice if any body is coming to interrupt them, vulgarly called a cock-bawd.

PIMP (V.) to wait upon, encourage, seek out for, or procure whores; and especially spoken of men that follow this practice.

PIMPING (S.) the act of procuring whores, &c. also any thing done in a mean, niggardly, pitiful manner.

PIMPLES (S.) are small recrements of ill blood that shoot forth in the skin, and for want of perspiration, or too viscous a matter, stick there, and cause an unequal surface, and which break forth sometimes into putulent small sores.

PIN (S.) a name given to many sorts of instruments used for fastening things together; but particularly to those made of small brass wire, and used by women to fasten their head-cloth, plait their gowns, &c.

PIN (V.) to fasten things together, to shut in or enclose; also spoken of a person when he has difficult conditions to perform, he is said to be pinned down; also when a dog catches a bull by the nose, he is said to *pin* the bull.

PIN-CASE (S.) a little case, or hollow tube,
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in which pins, needles, &c. are put, and carried in the pocket.

PINCERS (S.) an instrument used by several artificers, to draw out nails, &c. with.

PINCH (S.) a squeezing or nipping a person hard with two or more fingers, or rather with the edges or extremities of the nails; also a straight or difficulty, the point of time that any affair should, or must be performed in.

PINCH (V.) to gripe, squeeze, or nip hard with the fingers or nails; also to live at short allowance; also to save a piece out of a garment, &c.

PIN-CUSHION (S.) a small pillow or cushion made to stick pins or needles on.

PINDARICK (A) verses wrote in the manner of *Pindar*, an old poet, who used all sorts of measures promiscuously, without confining himself to any particular one.

PINE (V.) to grieve, mourn, languish, waste, decay, or consume away; also to starve with hunger.

PINE (S.) a tall, straight tree, that bears a fruit divided into many parts like an artichoke; *emblematically*, it represents death, because being once cut, it never sprouts again, and being very bitter, it is said to kill whatever other plant joins to it, or grows near it.

PINION (S.) frequently means the whole wing of a fowl, and often also only the first quill of a goose's wing, used by the writing-masters to write the smaller hands or characters with; also the nut or lesser wheel that is fastened to a long spindle, and which plays in the teeth of the larger wheel of a watch, clock, jack, &c.

PINION (V.) to tie or bind a person's hands or arms fast, as is done to highwaymen, &c. when they are taken, to prevent their getting away.

PINK (S.) a small, pleasant-looking, well-scented flower; also a small trading ship masted and ribbed like others, only she has a round stern, the bends and ribs compailing, so that her sides bulge out very much.

PINK (V.) to cut holes in cloth in various fashions; also to run a person through the body with a sword; also to wink with the eyes through weakness, or too much light.

PINNACE (S.) a large boat or small ship that goes both with sails and oars, carrying three masts, used principally to go up rivers to fetch wood, water, &c. to the ship, to land soldiers, to scout up and down the coast, to get intelligence, &c.

PINNACLE (S.) the top of a roof, or spire of a church, temple, &c. that ends in a point.

PINNER (S.) one that follows the trade of making pins of brass wire for womens use, first introduced into *England* in queen *Elizabeth's* reign; also a particular sort of head-dress worn by women with long lappets to it.

PINNING (S.) fastening shutters, &c. with wooden or iron pins, to prevent thieves, &c. coming in at the windows; also the driving in pegs to hold the joints of flooring timbers together, &c. also the fastening of tiles upon the roof of a house, with small wooden pegs or pins; also the putting on childrens or womens cloaths with small pins made of brass wire, &c.

PINT (S.) a small measure both for liquor and seeds, &c. being the one eighth part of a gallon, or one sixty-fourth part of a bushel.

PINTLE (S.) sometimes means the small iron pins, stays, or bolts, which on ship-board are fastened to the cannon, to prevent their recoiling; also the iron pins by which the rudder is hung to the stern-post; also a cant name for a man's yard.

PIONEERS or **PIONEERS** (S.) those labourers in an army, that are immediately under the command and direction of the engineer, to level roads, cast up trenches, dig mines, &c.

PIOUS (A.) devout, godly, religious, dutiful, loyal, &c.

PIP (S.) a disease in *Fowls*; also a spot or mark upon cards, to distinguish the value or worth of one before another.

PIPE (S.) an instrument applied to various uses, and consequently made of various forms and matter, some of wood, iron, stone, lead, &c. to convey water from one place to another; of clay, reeds, &c. to smoke tobacco thro', &c. of wood, ivory, &c. to produce musical sounds, &c. also the name of a large vessel to hold wine, brandy, &c. whose stated quantity is 126 gallons; also the name of a great roll of records, &c. kept in the court of *Chancery*, for which purpose there is the *Pipe-Office*, in which proper clerks make out the leases of crown-lands, &c.

PIPE (V.) to play upon the flute, hautboy, &c. also to cry.

P'PER (S.) one who goes about the country playing upon a small pipe, or musical instrument, for the country-folks to dance after, &c. also a boy that cries, &c. or one that smokes tobacco through a pipe, &c.

P'PKIN (S.) a small earthen pot with a handle to it, made on purpose to boil or heat things in over the fire.

P'PPIN (S.) the name of various sorts of pleasant eating-apples.

P'QUANT (A.) sharp, biting, satyrical, reflective, poignant, &c.

PIQUE (S.) a grudge, anger, ill-will against a person or thing.

PIQUET (S.) the name of a game at cards; also the name of a punishment used in the army, for a crime committed by a horseman, which is executed by causing the offender to stand on the point of a stake with one foot, while the contrary hand is tied up as high as he can possibly reach.

PIRACY (S.) robbing in ships upon the sea, by

by forcibly taking away a part, or the whole of another's cargo, &c. among the *Book-fellers*, the transcribing or printing the whole or a great part of another man's book or copy, is thus called.

P'RATE (S.) sometimes means a single person, and sometimes a ship with her whole crew, &c. that goes about robbing or plundering any ship of any nation whatever they can master.

PIRATICAL (A.) like to, or after the manner of a pirate.

PISCARY (S.) a market where fish are sold, or a place where they are kept; also a licence or privilege to fish in a river, pond, &c.

PISCES (S.) in *Astronomy*, is the twelfth and last sign in the zodiac, in the southern semi-circle, bordering on *Aries*; and by the *Astrologers* esteemed watery, cold, and moist, the house of *Jupiter*, and exaltation of *Venus* represented on the globe by two fishes.

P'ISMIRE (S.) a small creature alluded to by *Salomon* in his *Proverbs*, upon account of its prudent laying up corn in summer for its winter provision, sometimes called an ant.

PISS (V.) the stale or urine of man or beast.

PISS (V.) to discharge nature, or empty the bladder of urine thro' the proper vessels.

P'ISS-A-BED (S.) a plant commonly called dandelion, that bears a yellow flower, that grows upon a pretty strong, large, and long stalk.

P'ISS-PÔT (S.) the vulgar name for those vessels that are kept in bed-chambers, &c. to urinate, and from thence called chamber-pots.

P'ISTOL (S.) the smallest sort of fire-arms, carried sometimes on the saddle-bow, sometimes in a girdle round the waist, sometimes in the pocket, &c.

PISTOL (S.) a *French* or *Spanish* gold coin about 17 shillings value.

PISTON (S.) that part or member in *Pumps*, *Syringes*, &c. that works in the cavity of the barrel or body, and by exactly fitting it, when by the handle or lever it is lifted up, it takes off the column of air above or behind it, and thereby causes the water to rise till it discharges itself at a proper hole, made for that purpose, as in pumps, or else retains it in the barrel, as in syringes, &c. and also forces the water out, when pushed down again, &c.

PIT (S.) any hole, grave, &c. dug in the earth for various purposes; as, a saw pit, a tanner's pit, &c. sometimes means a coal-mine, salt-mine, or oyster-bed, they being called coal-pits, salt-pits, oyster-pits, &c. in *Scripture*, it sometimes means the grave, sometimes hell, and sometimes the dens or hiding-places of wild-beasts, &c. also the name for the mark that the small-pox leaves in a person's skin.

PIT (V.) a *Physical Term* for the indentions that are frequently made in the skin or flesh

of those who have the small-pox, and several other pustular distempers.

P'ITANCE (S.) a small feast or refreshment of food, &c. short allowance, &c.

PITCH (S.) a sort of sticky juice, or coarse gum drawn from fatty or bituminous woods, especially pines and firs, by cleaving the tree into small portions or billets, which being put into a furnace with two openings, in one of which the fire is put, the heat whereof forces out the juices, and through the other the liquor or *pitch* is gathered, the smoke being very intense tinges it of the black colour we commonly see it; some affirm, that tar is the first tappings or runnings, and *pitch* the last or worst part; it is of excellent use in many cases physically and mechanically, especially in ship-building, &c. *Pitch* acquires different names, according to its different preparations, colours, and qualities; as it distils from the wood it is called *barra*, the finest of which is called *galipot*, and the coarsest mangled *barra*; of the *galipot* is made white, or burgundy *pitch*, when melted with oil of turpentine; and also rosin, by boiling it to a proper consistence, and then making it into cakes; and when burnt and mixed with tar, it composes what is called black or common *pitch*. In *Architecture*, it is the particular angle the gable-end of a house is made to, and of course the whole roof of the building.

PITCH (V.) to daub or smear any thing over with melted *pitch*, &c. also to fix or resolve upon any thing; also to rest or throw down any burden; also to fix or fasten in the ground, to chuse a place to build or erect a tent, house, &c. upon.

PITCHER (S.) an earthen-pot with an ear or handle, to fetch drink, water, &c. in, generally spoken of the larger sort.

PITCH-FORK (S.) an instrument used by farmers to load their hay, corn, &c. with, and by hostlers to clean their stables with, by carrying away the wet straw, dung, &c. consisting of a wooden pole about five or six foot long, and about one inch diameter, and shod at one end with an iron fluke, and two or three large iron prongs or teeth.

P'ITCH UPON (V.) to appoint a person or time to do a business, &c.

PITCHY (A.) clammy, sticky, like to, or daubed, smeared, &c. with pitch.

PITEOUS (A.) sorry, mean, little worth, in a miserable condition, that deserves and demands compassion and assistance; also a tender and compassionate temper or disposition.

PITH (S.) the marrow or inside of an animal, tree, or plant; also the substance or quintessence of an argument, discourse, book, &c.

P'ITHINESS (S.) fullness of marrow or pith; also the nervousness or strength of a speech, discourse, or argument.

PITIALE or **PITEOUS** (A.) that deserves pity, compassion, help, or assistance.

PITIFUL (A.) inclined to compassion, tender-hearted, merciful, &c. also mean, base, ungenerous, &c.

PITILESS (A.) hard-hearted, without compassion, wretched, miserable, without friends.

P'ITTANCE (S.) an allowance given to monks, students, poor people, &c. for a meal or quantity of victuals, that any one shall eat at one time; also short commons, or a part of a thing.

PITY (S.) that tenderness and concern that is excited in a human breast, at seeing the miseries of our fellow-creatures, which breaks out into kind, condoling expressions, and friendly, comfortable, and useful actions, whereby the afflictions and miseries of the unhappy languishers are relieved, assuaged, and comforted; this disposition of mind is sometimes called compassion, and sometimes mercy.

P'IVOT (S.) sometimes is called a font or peg, and is that part of a spindle that rests upon a plate of brass, iron, &c. in clock-work, and so performs its revolutions upon the tip or end thereof, which for duration is commonly made in a conical form, in order to strengthen it, like the peg of a boy's top, &c.

P'IZZLE (S.) in *Beasts*, is the instrument of generation in the males; and particularly applied to an ox's or bull's, upon account that after the creature is killed, skinned, &c. that the gristly part thereof being stretched and dried, is kept as a whip or instrument of punishment for horses, unruly boys, &c.

PLA'CABLE (A.) that may be wrought upon, appeased, persuaded, or overcome by reason, intreaty, submission, &c.

PLACABILITY or **PLA'CABLENESS** (S.) a disposition of mind that may be moved, overcome, persuaded, appeased, &c.

PLA'CARD or **PLA'CARD** (S.) a term used by foreigners for a proclamation, edict, &c. set up in all publick places, by authority of the government, whereby they forbid or command all their subjects to do or forbear something therein expressed; it is also used for a writing or instrument of safe conduct through the dominions of a prince; formerly it signified a licence to hunt or shoot game, that was otherwise forbid; and sometimes it means the ornamental decorations of a chamber-door, &c.

PLACE (S.) sometimes means so much space, that a particular person or thing occupies or takes up; and sometimes a particular apartment, designed for the putting or arranging of particular things in, as books, arms, &c. or performing particular business or offices in, as a church is called a *place* of worship, the *Exchange* the *place* of trade, &c. sometimes it means the business or office that a person is to do, and to which a certain reward is annexed, and so all servants are said to be in or

out of *place*; sometimes it means a fortified town, from whence it is called a strong or a *weak place*, &c.

PLACE (V.) to put in order, or dispose of persons and things, in as they may best discharge the several offices required of them.

PLA'CKET (S.) the slit or open part of a woman's petticoat.

PLAD (S.) a particular sort of striped stuff, much used by the *Scots*.

PLA'FOND or **PLA'TFOUND** (S.) in *Building*, is the ceiling of a room, church, &c. whether flat or circular; sometimes lined with plaster, boards, &c. and sometimes enriched with paintings and other ornaments; and sometimes it means the soffit or bottom of the projecture of the larnier of the cornice.

PLA'GIARISM (S.) the act of stealing other mens essays, books, or works of learning, and publishing them for a person's own, who perhaps never wrote or understood one word of them.

PLA'GIARY (S.) the thief or person that steals other mens labours, writings, or books, and publishes them as his own.

PLAGUE (S.) any sort of trouble, vexation, or affliction whatever; but particularly means any universal, contagious, or pestilent distemper, that afflicts any particular country, city, &c. and occasions the inhabitants thereof to die in great numbers, and very speedily.

PLAGUE (V.) to trouble, torment, grieve, or afflict any body by words or actions.

PLA'GUY (A.) vexatious, very troublesome, grievous, or afflictive.

PLAICE (S.) a fine, flat, fresh-water fish, and which in some places are very large and broad.

PLAIN or **PLANE** (S.) *mathematically* means any extended flat superficies, of which there are great varieties, according to the particular branch in which it is mentioned, from whence fields that have few or no hills are called *plains*, and such a kingdom or country is called a *plain* country.

PLAIN (A.) smooth, even, without any ruggedness; also cloth, silk, pictures, &c. only, without any ornament of flowers, laces, or other embellishments; also honest, sincere, hearty, one that tells his mind without reserve.

PLAIN-CHART (S.) a map or chart, constructed upon the principle of the earth's being an extended square or plane, and consequently that the degrees of latitude and longitude are equal to one another in all parts, which is true only under the equator, and therefore they who follow the use thereof in long journeys towards either of the poles, will be sure to commit great errors; yet such is the stupidity of some, and the prevalence of custom with others, that this chart is still much used, especially by the less knowing navigators.

PLAINNESS (S.) sometimes means downright or open speaking, without any reserve; sometimes the condition of any thing naturally, without ornaments or decorations; and sometimes the clearness or evidentness of a proposition; and sometimes the condition of a country, &c. without hills, &c.

PLAIN-SAILING (S.) the art of navigation, according to the system of the plain chart.

PLAIN SCALE (S.) an excellent mathematical instrument, furnished with a line of chords, sines, tangents, &c. of various sizes, for many purposes, especially navigation, &c.

PLAIN (S.) a mourning, bewailing, or complaining; and in *Law*, is the cause or reason why one person obtains the king's writ, or brings his action against another.

PLAIN TABLE (S.) a mathematical instrument, purposely accommodated to the art of surveying land, &c.

PLAINTIF (S.) one who finds fault with, or complains of another; and in *Law* is the term for the prosecutor.

PLASTER (S.) a medicine applied outwardly to the skin, spread or run when melted upon leather, paper, linen, &c. commonly made of oils, fats, &c. mixed with powders of gums, wax, &c. according to what the malady may be, that it is applied to help or cure, and therefore goes by various names, according to the composition or purpose designed for; also the mortar or composition spread upon the walls and ceilings of houses, rooms, &c.

PLAIT (S.) a fold in a garment, &c.

PLAIT (V.) to double up, or lay in folds, as women do their head-cloths, ruffles, petticoats, &c.

PLAN (S.) a design, purpose, or contrivance after what manner any thing shall be done, executed, or performed; from whence the draughts that architects make upon paper for the directing their buildings, are called *plans*, because they proportionally contain the area and division of the intended structure, according to the use, design, or situation thereof.

PLAN'CHING (S.) in *Carpentry*, is laying or covering any room or place with boards for a floor, &c.

PLANE (S.) any extended smooth surface; also the name of a carpenter's tool, with which he smooths or shaves off the roughness of boards, &c.

PLANE (V.) to make boards, &c. even, smooth, &c.

PLANE NUMBER (S.) in *Arithmetic*, is such an one that is considered as produced from the multiplication of two others one into another, as 16 may be considered to arise from 8 and 2, or 4 and 4 multiplied together.

PLANETS (S.) are wandering stars, that have their proper motion from east to west, and do not always keep the same distances between one another as the fixed stars do in

the firmament, each of which have their *orb* or circle, wherein they make their revolution; their number is seven, viz. *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, *Mars*, the *Sun*, *Venus*, *Mercury*, and the *Moon*; the latter astronomers have discovered nine other celestial bodies, which they reckon among the number of the *planets*, and call them guards, because they resemble their officers that accompany and follow them, five of which move about *Saturn*, and four about *Jupiter*, and these are called *satellites*; the nearest of *Jupiter's* attendants is found very useful in fixing the longitudes of places, by observing when it is eclipsed by the shadow of *Jupiter*; the *Sun* is only light of itself, the others receive their light from him; astronomers compute that the *Sun* is 166 times as big as the earth, *Saturn* 91, *Jupiter* 95, *Mars* much about the size of the earth, *Venus* $\frac{1}{8}$ part of it, *Mercury* $\frac{1}{2000}$ part, and the *Moon* $\frac{1}{10}$; they pretend to say that the distances of the several planets from the earth, are as follows; the *Sun* 1100,000 leagues, *Mercury* 167,000, the *Moon* 35,000, *Venus* 64,000, *Mars* 1200,000, *Jupiter* 8,000,000, *Saturn* 14,000,000; the *Sun* finishes his course in 365 days, and almost 6 hours, the *Moon* in about 29 and a half, *Mercury* in about 6 months, *Venus* in about 18 months, *Mars* in 2 years, *Jupiter* in 12 years, and *Saturn* in 30 years.

PLANIMETRY (S.) the art of measuring plain surfaces, commonly called surveying.

PLANISHING (S.) the art of making or laying plates of metal very even, flat, and smooth, fit for the several artists that are to work upon them, whether they be Liver-smiths, copper-smiths, engravers, &c.

PLANISPHERE (S.) is the perspective representation of a sphere or globe upon a plane or flat superficies, according to the several laws or systems, that are especially followed in describing the several lines, circles, &c. that are drawn upon a celestial or terrestrial globe, for the purposes of geography or astronomy; and these are sometimes called maps, charts, or *planispheres*.

PLANK (S.) a long piece of timber sawn about two inches thick, more or less, for various purposes, both in building houses and ships, and also for other mechanical purposes.

PLAN'KING (S.) sometimes means the timber sawn into long boards of proper thicknesses for floors, laying on ships sides, &c. and sometimes the act of covering the sides of ships, floors, &c. with planks.

PLANO CONVEX (S.) any thing that has one side turned, carved, ground, &c. round or protuberant, and the other quite flat or plain.

PLANT (S.) is the universal name for all vegetable bodies, whether trees, shrubs, or herbs.

PLANT (V.) to sow or set the seed of trees, &c.

&c. also to raise a new colony of people by sending poorer persons to settle there, &c.

PLANTAIN (S.) is an excellent vulnerary herb, and is useful also for internal malacies, such as spitting of blood, running of the reins, involuntary urine, &c. and when outwardly applied cleanses and heals ulcers, allays or takes away inflammations, &c. the juice by itself, or mixed with the juice of lemons, is an excellent diuretick.

PLANTATION (S.) sometimes means a colony of people sent out of one nation to settle in another, where no people, or but few native inhabitants are; and sometimes it means only a field, garden, or spot of ground improved by culture and tillage, to produce any particular sort of commodity; and this especially in a new colony.

PLANTER (S.) one that manures barren or waste ground, and sows seed, or puts plants into it, in order to improve it, and grow some particular grain, trees, &c. in it, and this especially considered as done in a wild country by a new colony.

PLANTING (S.) the act of setting plants, sowing seed, &c. sometimes it means putting or placing cannon, so as to defend a pass, fortrefs, &c. or soldiers, &c. to lie in wait for the enemy, to surprize, or hinder them from passing along a particular way, or performing any design or enterprise they intended; in *Architecture*, it is the placing the first course of solid stones on the masonry of the foundation laid level with all possible exactness.

Imperfect **PLANTS** (S.) any that really do, or at least appear to want both flowers and seed, as mushrooms, mosses, sea-weed, &c.

FLASH (S.) a puddle or place filled with standing water, but not deep.

PLASH (V.) vulgarly called to splash; is to dash the water so with the foot or otherwise, as to make it fly over or upon a person in great quantities of small drops or pails.

PLASHING (S.) in *Husbandry*, is a corruption of plaiting, bending, or interweaving the boughs or green withs in hedges, so as to strengthen them.

PLASHY (A.) full of puddles, or shallow standing water.

PLASTER or PLASTER (S.) mortar, &c. made up fit for covering walls, ceilings, &c. also false spread upon cloth, leather, &c. to cover and heal a wound or sore.

PLASTER or PLASTER (V.) to daub or smear a wall, &c. over with mortar, &c. also to cover a wound, sore, &c. with something spread upon cloth, leather, &c.

PLASTER-OF-PARIS (S.) a particular sort of fossil stone, somewhat of the nature of lime, and used by the *Figure-makers* in moulding, making statues, &c.

PLASTICK VIRTUE or POWER (S.) the power of forming or making any thing; and by the philosophers is applied to the

virtue or power of generation, either of animals, plants, &c.

PLAT (S.) in a *Ship*, is a flat rope made of rope-yarn, to keep the cable from galling, and to cover the flukes of the anchor, to keep the fore-sheet from galling against it; sometimes it means a small piece of ground laid out for a garden; and sometimes rushes, &c. wove together, to be laid on floors, &c. to keep the house clean in wet weather.

PLAT (V.) to weave matting, &c.

PLAT-BAND (S.) in *Architecture*, is any square moulding, whose height exceeds its projection; and sometimes means only the lists or filets between the flutings of columns; with the *Gardeners*, it is a border or bed of flowers, or a border along a wall or the side of a parterre.

PLATE (S.) sometimes means a small dish made of metal, earth, &c. for people to eat their victuals out of; and sometimes it means all sorts of silver vessels, whether pots, bowls, cups, spoons, dishes, &c. that a nobleman or gentleman has both for use and grandeur.

PLATED (A.) covered over with thin metal, whether gold, silver, copper, &c.

PLATFORM (S.) a draught or design of any thing, especially of a building; also a row of beams which support the timber-work of a roof; also a sort of traffic-walk upon the top of a building; and in *War*, is a plain place prepared on the ramparts to erect a battery of cannon upon; in a *Ship*, it is what is also called the orlop, where the wounded men are taken care of.

PLATONICK (A.) any thing like to, or after the manners or opinions of *Plato* the philosopher.

PLATONICK BODIES (S.) are five regular geometrical bodies or solids, terminated on all sides by equal planes, and whose solid angles are also equal, viz. the cube, the pyramid or tetrahedron, the octahedron, the dodecahedron, and the icosahedron.

PLATONICK LOVE (S.) a pure intellectual love or spiritual affection, subsisting between persons of the same or a different sex, free from all natural desires and inclinations of fruition, interest, or advantage, regarding only the beauties of the mind.

PLATONICK YEAR (S.) is that period of time that the equinoxes take to finish their revolution, at the end of which the stars and constellations have the same place with regard to the equinoxes, that they had at first; *Tycho* says, this year or period requires 25816 common years to complete it, *Riccioli* 25920, and *Cassini* 24800, at the end of which some imagined there would be a total and natural renovation of the whole creation.

PLATONISM (S.) the philosophical or moral opinions and doctrines of *Plato*, many of which are supposed to have been drawn from the scriptures immediately, especially from the book of *Genesis*.

PLATO-

PLATONIST (S.) a follower or professor of the doctrines or opinions of *Plato*.

PLATOON or **PELTON** (S.) in an *Army*, is a small, square body of musketeers, such as is used to be drawn out of a battalion of foot, when they form the hollow square to strengthen the angles.

PLATTER (S.) a broad wooden dish, or shallow bowl, used by Cooks to take up meat, puddings, &c. out of cauldrons; also to put bread in and cut it, to save the crumbs from falling upon the floor.

PLATTER-FACED (A.) one with a very broad hard-featured face.

PLAUSIBLE (A.) something that appears to be probable, likely, fair, just, or deserving of success and praise.

PLAUSIBLENESS or **PLAUSIBILITY** (S.) the appearance or probability of success, the likelihood that a thing is honest, fair and just.

PLAY (S.) a cessation from common ordinary labour, and diverting one's self at some sport or recreation, as bowls, &c. also the representation of an history, &c. upon a stage by proper persons, who are habited as the nature of the thing requires, and pronounce dialogues or speeches suitable or fit for such personages as they represent.

PLAY (V.) to sport or divert one's self at some game or recreation.

PLAY-DAY (S.) an holy-day, or time of public rejoicing, especially spoke of those times allowed school-boys to leave their books, and divert themselves with innocent diversions, for the exercise of their bodies, and recreation of their minds.

PLAYER (S.) is sometimes understood to signify one who represents upon a stage a king, or other personage, according as the subject requires; and sometimes one who is a party in a sport or game.

PLAYS (S.) by this term the ancients understood all manner of diversions whatever; those that were performed with scenes, &c. as ours now are, were of four sorts, viz. tragedy, comedy, satyr, and farce, which began at *Rome* about the 589th year of the city; those instituted in honour of *Apollo* were occasioned by the writings of *Marcus* the soothsayer, who assured them, that *Apollo*, in return for the honour, would overthrow their enemies; at this solemnity there was an ox and two goats sacrificed, the latter of which had their horns gilt, and the people attended with crowns on their heads; the ceremony began by a pompous procession of the images of the gods, and the statues of the most illustrious persons, the *Roman* ladies making the tour of the circus in their coaches, which were sometimes drawn by elephants; there were many sorts of plays, some called *Trojan plays*, consisting of horse-races and exercises of the youth, under a proper head or captain, wherein the utmost dexterity was practised of

turning and counter-marching, &c. according to the warlike discipline of those times; the plays of *Ceres* were instituted to please the ladies, who from the 12th to the 20th of *April* were clad in white, and, in imitation of that goddess, went with a torch in their hands, as if in search of her daughter *Proserpine*; the men were also clad in white robes, and many different exercises were performed in the circus; the plays of the capitolins were also another sort of solemn horse-races, wrestlings, &c. here were also concerts of music performed by the best masters, rehearsals of poems, and other trials of wit, by the best poets and orators; those who came off conquerors had branches of palm, and crowns dressed up with ribbands; the plays of the circus were called the grand or chief play or sports, as being the most ancient, and performed with the greatest pomp and charge, which consisted of boxing with the cestus, which were gantlets plated with iron, or with swords, clubs, lances, or javelins, to which were added fencing, and fighting with wild beasts, which last two sports were performed by none but slaves, upon account of the danger; there were also races in chariots, leaping on the level ground, also from an ascent downwards, or from a descent upwards, playing with quoits, bows, &c. and all the ways of fighting at a distance, horse racing, chariot-fighting, and naval engagements; the plays of *Flora* were so offensive, that they were forced to be put down, common women appearing publicly naked, and in the night-time ran about with links in their hands, dancing in lascivious postures to the sound of musical instruments, and singing immodest songs; the *Funeral Plays*, were sports in honour of the dead, and in satisfaction their ghosts, consisting of prize-fightings at or near the funeral pile, which was introduced instead of sacrificing slaves to the ghosts of the deceased; at the *Megalasian Plays*, which were instituted in honour of *Cybele*, the mother of the gods, the *Roman* ladies danced before the altar of the goddess, and then feasted with great frugality and modesty; the magistrates celebrated this feast in their purple robes, and the slaves were not permitted to be present; in the *Pyrrhic Plays*, the young soldiers armed with swords and bucklers made of box-tree, took several turns in dancing, and made divers motions, which represented the different charges of battalions; they also exhibited, by their gestures, all the full duties of soldiers in war, how an enemy ought to be attacked, a sword managed in combat, a dart thrown, and an arrow shot, during which the music both animated the soldiers, and diverted the spectators with the sound of many flutes, &c. Besides these, there were many others instituted in honour of some deity by an actor upon a stage.

PLEA (S.) a reason or excuse for doing or forbearing something; and in *Law*, is what either the plaintiff or defendants alledge for themselves in court.

Foreign PLEA (S.) is such matter that is produced as evidence in one court, that may be tried or disputed in another.

PLEAD (V.) to excuse, defend, alledge, or bring something in mitigation, or abatement of an accusation.

PLEA'DER (S.) one who makes it his business to defend or excuse persons in courts of judicature, commonly called a counsellor or barrister at law; also any one that intercedes in the behalf of another, either to prove his innocence, or to mitigate his crime.

PLEA'DING (S.) in *Law*, is putting in an allegation, and supporting it with evidence; also excusing or defending a person or thing.

Common PLEAS (S.) are the allegations or suits that are held or had between common persons.

Pleas of the Crown, are those suits that are in the king's name for offences committed against his crown and dignity.

Clerk of the Pleas, is an officer in the *Exchequer*, that has an office, wherein all the officers of that court ought to sue, and be sued, upon any action whatever.

PLEA'SANT (A.) agreeable or diverting to the senses, good-humoured, open, or free.

PLEA'SANTNESS (S.) delightfulness, agreeableness, open-heartedness, &c.

PLEA'SANTRY (S.) joking, merry, free conversation.

PLEASE (V.) to satisfy or give content to a person, to humour or do what another desires.

PLEAS'ING (A.) any thing that is delightful or satisfactory.

PLEAS'INGNESS (S.) of a delightful or satisfactory quality or nature.

PLEA'SURABLE (A.) delightful, agreeable, &c.

PLEASURE (S.) any thing that excites the passions of joy, delight, or satisfaction in the mind.

PLEASURE (V.) to oblige, or comply with the humour, desire, or request of another, &c.

PLEBE'IAN (A.) something that belongs to the lower, or less cultivated class of people.

PLEDGE (V.) to pawn, or leave something in the hands or possession of another, for the performance of some covenant, or the payment of a sum of money; also to drink by way of answer to another, that paid his respects to you.

PLEDGE (S.) any thing left in the possession of another, as a security for the performance of some contract.

PLE'DGET or **PLE'GET** (S.) in *Surgery*, is a tent to put into a wound, being first dipped in hot salve; or a flat rag made up to put

upon the orifice of a vein after letting blood.

PLEI'ADES (S.) the poets name for the seven stars upon the breast of the sign *Taurus*, whom they have feigned to be the daughters of *Atlas* and *Pleione*, and say that *Jupiter* placed them in the heavens; at their rising it is frequent for storms to rise, and great rains to fall, which is about the vernal equinox; both the ancients and moderns have made a *pleiades* of poets each for their own country.

PLE'NARY (A.) full, perfect, complete, of absolute power or authority to do any thing.

PLE'NIPO or **PLENIPOTENTIARY** (S.) an ambassador or person intrusted and authorized to treat of, and conclude a treaty, or other publick affair, for a prince, state, or kingdom.

PLE'NIST (S.) the name of a philosopher that maintains there is in nature no vacuum.

PLE'NITUDE (S.) fullness, abundance, more than enough.

PLE'NTEOUS (A.) fruitful, abounding in quantity.

PLE'NTEOUSNESS, **PLE'NTIFULNESS**, or **PLE'NTY** (S.) great abundance of any thing, especially applied to corn, &c. for the support of man's life and health.

PLE'ONASM (S.) a rhetorical figure, whereby more words are used to express an action than is absolutely necessary, or reiteration of the matter, thereby to cause it to have a greater influence upon the hearers than it otherwise would have.

PLETH'ORY (S.) in *Physick*, is when a person has more good blood in his veins than is necessary, whereby they are over-stretched, or sometimes burst.

PLEU'RISY (S.) a disease that arises from an inflammation of the membrane called *pleura*, or that which incloses the breast and its entrails, attended with a continual fever, and stitches in the sides, difficulty of breathing, and sometimes spitting of blood.

PLI'ABLE or **PLI'ANT** (A.) limber, or easy to be wrapped round the finger, &c. also of a gentle or compliable nature or disposition.

PLI'ABLENESS or **PLI'ANTNESS** (S.) the condition of any thing that is easily bent, &c.

PLIGHT (S.) the state or condition of any person or thing.

PLIGHT (V.) to give or assure one's promise or word, for the performance of any thing.

PLI'MOUTH (S.) in *Devonshire*, situated upon the mouth of the *Plime*, between two large inlets of the sea, in the bottom of a large bay, which is encompassed with hills, and the shore is steep and rocky, but the anchorage good; at the entrance is a large rock, which has been fatal to many ships; it is now grown very large and populous (tho' about two centuries ago it was only an inconsiderable village, inhabited only by fishermen) this was effected principally by the means of its commodious and safe haven, which admits ships

of the largest burden without striking fail; the streets are very compact, and well watered, having fresh water brought to it seven miles; at the dissolution of abbeys, &c. king Henry VIII. sold the patronage of the church, and the lordship of the borough, to the corporation; the remarkables of this town are,

1. The castles and forts, which king Charles II. turned into the modern form, and made it into a strong citadel, which is commonly garison'd with two companies of soldiers, under the command of a governor and lieutenant, and contains a large magazine, five regular battions, and 165 guns; but the town's greatest security are the forts about the entrance of the harbour, wherein are about 100 guns more. 2. The dock, which is near two miles off the citadel, which is made exceedingly commodious for building and repairing large ships, and also exceeding pleasant to lock on, and walk in. 3. Two very fine and large churches, with good revenues affixed to them. The government of the corporation consists of a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 20 common-council-men; they have also a recorder and town-clerk; when a new mayor is to be chose, the acting mayor, and the aldermen, elect two persons, who are called allurers, and the common-council elect two more; these four appoint a jury of 36, who elect the new mayor; the acting mayor and his predecessor, and the two senior aldermen, are always justices of the peace; they send two members to parliament, who are chose by the free-men and free-holders of the borough; here are three markets weekly, *viz.* on Monday, Thursday and Saturday, the toll of which, and of the corn, yarn, &c. also the profits of the mill, and the rents of the shambles, all which together are now very considerable, belong to the corporation, but are farmed for 160*l.* *per annum*, and that applied to the maintenance of the mayor's kitchen; distant from London 184 computed, and 215 measured miles.

PLUMPTON (S.) in *Devonshire*, situated on a branch of the *Plim*, a borough-town, that is pretty populous, and sends two members to parliament; its market is weekly on Saturday; distant from London 120 computed, and 220 measured miles.

PLINTH or **PLINT** (S.) in *Architecture*, is a square, flat member, and is what some call the foundation of a column; also two or three rows of bricks projecting from the plane of a wall, or any flat, high moulding.

PLOD (V.) to go on in one constant road, to thresh, or strive earnestly to accomplish any thing, to study hard.

PLODDING (S.) always being at work, or thinking upon, or contriving of business.

PLOT (S.) a conspiracy against a king, prince, or state; also the design carried on, or the subject of a play; also a piece of ground designed for a building or garden; also the

draught or survey of land, or buildings.

PLOT (V.) to conspire, contrive, assemble, or do any thing against the life, person, or dignity of a king or prince, or against the interest or regular government of a state, or kingdom; also to lay down the cut-lines of a field or estate, according to its true situation and measure.

PLOTTER (S.) a conspirator or traitor against the life of a king, &c. or subverter of the established laws and government of any state.

PLO'VER (S.) an estate fowl, somewhat larger than a pigeon.

PLOUGH or **PLOW** (S.) the instrument wherewith farmers break up the ground, in order to sow their seed or grain; also an engine wherewith book-binders cut the leaves or edges of their books smooth.

PLOUGHING (S.) sometimes signifies breaking or turning up the ground with a plough; and sometimes sailing or passing through the water in a ship.

PLOUGHMAN (S.) one who works with, directs, or keeps a plow in order, so that the horses or oxen may go along regularly.

PLUCK (V.) to draw or take away by force, or with a sudden twitch.

PLUCK (S.) a sudden twitch or pull; also the estate part of the entrails of a calf, sheep, &c. such as the heart, lights, and liver all together.

PLUG (S.) any thing drove into a water-pipe, to stop the water from flowing out when it is not wanted.

PLUM or **PLUMB** (S.) any pulpy or fleshy fruit, that contains only one seed or kernel, inclosed in a hard shell, vulgarly called a stone, such as damsons, bullace, apricots, peaches, &c. also raisins, currants, &c. go by this name.

PLUMAGE (S.) the feathers of any fowl; also a bunch or parcel of long feathers tied up together for ornaments.

PLUMBER or **PLUMMER** (S.) one who makes pipes for water, &c. covers houses or churches, or does any other sort of work in lead.

PLUMBERY (S.) the work or trade of the plumber, such as making leaden pipes or cisterns for water; also the work-house where they cast or prepare their work.

PLUMBET or **PLUMMET** (S.) sometimes is used for the instrument or lead used in plumbing a wall, sounding a river, &c. and sometimes for the small leaden instrument writing-masters use to rule lines in the books of the young scholars with, to keep their writing straight or even.

PLUMBING (S.) trying whether a wall, &c. is built upright or perpendicular by an instrument for that purpose.

PLUMB-LINE (S.) a line fixed in a straight ruler or level, with a piece of lead tied to the end of it to draw it straight, to see or try

whether a wall, &c. is built straight or perpendicular.

PLUMB-TREE (S.) any tree that bears plumb, of which there are great variety.

PLUME (S.) a bunch or parcel of feathers, commonly ostriches, made up to be worn as ornaments, sometimes to men, &c. and sometimes to coaches, horses, hearers, &c.

PLUME (V.) to pull off the feathers from any bird, &c.

PLUMING (S.) sometimes means a hawk's stripping or pulling off the feathers of a fowl which he hath caught; and sometimes a person's priding, boasting, or bragging of some great advantage that is, or may be expected from a person or thing.

PLUMP (A.) fleshy, round, and full.

PLUMPNESS (S.) the condition of a person or other creature that is full of flesh, fat and jolly.

PLUNDER (V.) to rob, spoil, or take away by violence, what is the property of another, as soldiers do from the inhabitants of towns or cities they have conquered.

PLUNDER (S.) any sort of goods or spoil taken by war from an enemy.

PLUNDERER (S.) one who openly robs, or violently takes away another person's goods or property, especially in war.

PLUNGE (V.) to jump, throw, or dip a person over head in the water, or hastily and rashly to run one's self or another into trouble, danger, &c.

PLUNGE (S.) any sort of trouble, difficulty, vexation, grief, or affliction.

PLURAL (A.) more than one, of or belonging to a great many.

PLURALIST (S.) a *Low Term* for a clergyman that has several livings at one time.

PLURALITY (S.) means universally many things of one sort or kind, or else only two or more spiritual livings in the possession, and for the profit of one parson, rector, or doctor.

PLUS (S.) the name of an algebraick affirmative character $+$, and is the *Latin* word for the quantity more, universally.

PLUSH (S.) a sort of manufacture in imitation of velvet, saying that it is sometimes made of hair; and with the *Botanists*, it is the thrum in the middle of roses, anemones, &c.

PLUTO or PLUTUS (S.) by the *Poets* said to be the son of *Saturn*, and brother to *Jupiter* and *Neptune*, to whom the dominion of hell was given as his portion, heaven and the sea being given to his brothers; he is represented in a chariot drawn by four black horses, with a bunch of keys in his hand, intimating that he has the command of the key of death, that the horses ran through the four ages of men; he is said to have ravished *Proserpine* the daughter of *Ceres*, and to be the first institutor of funeral solemnities; he is sometimes confounded with *Plutus*, the god of riches, because he had mines in

Epirus, from whence he got much wealth; he is represented lame when he comes towards a person, but with wings, that enable him to fly away very fast, to intimate the difficulty that mortals have in getting riches, and how easily they may lose them; he is also said to be blind, upon account of conferring his gifts often upon the base, and neglecting the most meritorious.

PLY (V.) to wait or stand at a common or appointed place to get business, as watermen at publick stairs, porters at settled benches, coachmen and carmen at stationed plying-places; also to be very diligent in business, or studious in learning.

PLYERS (S.) sometimes means a small pair of nippers or tongs, used by clock-makers and other artificers; sometimes persons that wait for employ in their honest callings, as watermen, coachmen, carmen, porters, &c. and sometimes those vicious persons or whores that either walk the streets, or attend bawdy-houses, &c.

PLYING (S.) yielding, bending, giving way, or wrapping easily round a thing; also waiting or attending at a common stand or place for employment, as watermen, hackney-coachmen, carmen and porters do; also the earnest and diligent application that any person makes to any thing; also the continually supplying a person or engine with liquor, &c.

PNEUMATICK ENGINE (S.) an instrument commonly called an air-pump, used to shew the several properties of the air.

PNEUMATICKS (S.) the doctrine and experiments of the gravitation and pressure of elastic and compressible fluids, especially the air; among the *School Divines*, it is the doctrine of spirits, as God, angels, mens souls, &c. called also *Pneumatology*.

PNEUMONICKS (S.) any sort of medicines that help, prevent, or cure diseases of the lungs, or help free respiration or breathing.

POACH (S.) a clandestine and illegal method of killing the game, such as hares, partridges, &c. also a particular method of dressing eggs, by breaking them into a spoon, and just heating them through.

POACHER (S.) one that practises illegal methods to catch or destroy the game.

POCK (S.) may mean either the purulent scab, or the dent such scab leaves in the flesh after the small pox, swine-pox, and other skin diseases.

POCKET (S.) a purse, or little bag, usually made in peoples garments, to put or carry money, watches, or other necessaries about them; also the quantity of half a sack of wool.

POCKETTING (S.) putting any thing into one's pocket; also the applying any thing to a private use that belongs to the publick.

POCKINESS (S.) the state or condition that any person's body is in, that has the pox or foul

foul disease, occasioned by impure copulation with persons that have the disease called the French pox.

POCKLINGTON (S.) In the *East-Riding of Yorkshire*; the market is weekly on Saturday; distant from London 152 computed, and 183 measured miles.

POCKY or **POCKIFIED** (A.) tainted or afflicted with the distemper called the pox.

POCO (A.) a *Musical Term*, signifying diminution, or making the word to which it is joined somewhat less, as *poco allegro* is somewhat slower than *allegro*.

POD (S.) the husk or shell of any sort of pulse, as of peas, beans, &c.

PO'DAGRA (S.) the gout in the feet.

PO'DDERS (S.) those people that gather peas, beans, &c.

PO'EM (S.) a piece composed in verse, or according to the rules or laws of poetry.

PO'ESY or **PO'ETRY** (S.) the art of composing in verse, according to the nature of the language used, and the best rules and usages of those that have exercised themselves in this way of writing.

PO'ET (S.) a man that writes any thing valuable in verse.

POETA'STER (S.) a pretender to rhimes, but one who is wholly unacquainted with the laws or true nature of poetry.

PO'ETESS (S.) a she or woman poet.

PO'ETICK or **PO'ETICAL** (A.) after the manner, or according to the rules or laws of poetry; in compositions for the stage, when each party is rewarded or punished as the crimes or virtues they have committed or practised deserve, it is called *poetical justice*; in *Astronomy*, the poets made three sorts of rising or setting of the stars, as they stood related to the sun, which they called *cuspidal*, *acronical*, and *helical*; which see.

PO'INANT (A.) sharp, tart, biting, satirical, witty, cunning, &c.

PO'INARD (S.) a sharp-pointed sword or dagger.

POINT (S.) *mathematically*, is the beginning or termination of a line, and consequently cannot be divided; in *common*, the sharp end of any thing, as of a needle, pin, &c. is called the point; also the matter or subject upon which any debate is made, or arises; also an old-fashioned sort of lace used by women for various purposes, &c. also the very instant or moment of time a thing is done in; it is also used in many parts of the *Mathematics*, as in *Astronomy*, *Geography*, and *Navigation*; the four cardinal points are the north, east, west and south; so the solstitial points are those in which the equator and ecliptick intersect, called the north and south points; and the intersections of the horizon with the prime vertical, called the east and west points; so in *Perspective*, the point of sight, distance, and contingency, &c. are what regulate the whole of that science.

POINT (V.) to direct to a matter or person, either with the finger, &c. or by words; also to make proper stops in periods or sentences, in a piece of writing, &c. in the *Hebrew Language*, it is to make certain marks that supply, or stand for vowels; great disputes have been made among the learned about the antiquity of them.

POINT-BLANK (S.) in *Gunnery*, is the shot of a piece of ordnance levelled in a direct or horizontal line, without sinking or raising the muzzle, whose greatest range in common pieces is not above 180 paces; in *vulgar Speech*, it is the plain, downright, positive assertion of any thing; a point in *Heraldry*, is when two piles are borne in a coat of arms, so as to have their points meet together in some part of the escutcheon.

POISE (V.) to weigh with the hand, to proportion, or make weights equal.

POISON (S.) a destructive quality inhering either in the juices of an animal, an herb, or a tree, &c. or in the composition of a mineral, &c. which renders it mortal to those who take it, especially in considerable quantities; there are certain *poisons* that affect man in the most dreadful manner, and at the same time are perfect antidotes to other animals, as mandragora kills men, and feeds hogs; and hemlock, though a very deadly weed to man, is as salutary to goats, buffards, &c. and so of many others.

POISON (V.) to give a person a dose of a deadly composition, or to mix or infuse the like into wells, springs, &c. to hurt those who drink thereof; also to instil bad principles into a person, and spoil his morals, &c.

POISONOUS (A.) mixed with, or of the nature of poison, hurtful, deadly, destructive.

POISONOUSNESS (S.) the nature or quality of any thing that is destructive to the health, life, or well-being of any person or state.

POKE (S.) a bag, pocket, or sack, to put any thing in.

POKE (V.) to go groping along in the dark, or like a blind person.

POKER (S.) a fire instrument commonly made of iron to rake or raise the fire with, to make it burn clear; also a burlesque name for a sword, and for a person that hunts into all the holes and corners, &c. of a house; also an old fumbling fellow.

POLAR (A.) something belonging or relating to the poles of the world.

POLAR CIRCLES (S.) In *Astronomy*, or *Geography*, &c. are two lesser circles of the sphere parallel to the equator, at the distance of 23 degrees and a half from the poles of the world, one on the north side, and the other on the south side of the equator.

POLE (S.) sometimes signifies barely a long staff or stick; and sometimes a land-measure of the length or space of five yards and a half, or 56 feet and a half; with the *Astronomers*,

nomers, Geographers, &c. the points that the imaginary axis of the world, or any particular globe turns upon are called the *poles*, and with us the one is called the north, and the other the south *pole*; also in any moveables that proceed in their proper orbits, so many double *poles* are to be conceived; thus the *poles* of the horizon are the zenith and nadir, let the situation be what it will; the *poles* of the meridian, the two points of the rising and setting of the equator in the horizon; for the *pole* of the equinoctial colure, are the two solstitial points of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, and the *poles* of the solstitial colure, the two equinoctial points *Aries* and *Libra*, &c. in *Opticks*, that part or point where the glass is thickest in a convex, and thinnest in a concave glass, is called the *pole* of the glass.

POLE-AX (S.) an instrument that the executioner strikes off the heads of traitors with, &c.

POLE-CAT (S.) a wild cat, somewhat larger than a common house cat.

POLE-MICK or **POLE-MICAL** (A.) that sort of divinity that is wholly concerned in controversy.

POLE-MICKS (S.) disputations or arguments at universities, &c. or treatises or books wrote upon the subjects of controversy in divinity.

POLE-STAR (S.) one of the second magnitude, the last in the tail of the constellation, called the *Little Bear*; its nearness to the north pole causes it never to set to those in the northern hemisphere, and therefore is called the seaman's guide.

POLICY or **POLITY** (S.) the system of laws, orders, or regulations of a state; also the good management of a person's private affairs; also subtilty, cunning, artifice, &c.

POLICY (S.) in *Trade*, is an instrument of writing, whereby a company or a single person obliges themselves or himself to make good any damage that may happen to a house or goods by means of fire, or of ships and their cargoes against the dangers of the sea, &c. for the consideration of a premium or sum of money, commonly paid down at the time of making the insurance.

POLISH (V.) to improve a person's mind and manners by education, &c. also to render smooth, bright, or curious, by burnishing, as plate, copper, &c.

POLISWORTH (S.) in *Warwickshire*, had formerly a market weekly on Thursday, but since the dissolution of a famous nunnery that was here, the market has been discontinued, and the town is reduced to a village; distant from *London* 87 computed, and 104 measured miles.

POLITE (A.) curious, fine, well-bred, or accomplished with all manner of genteel arts, or useful learning.

POLITICIAN (S.) a practitioner or studier of policy, or the well regulating and governing

a state or kingdom; a wise or cunning man. **PO'LTICK** or **POLITICAL** (A.) cunning, well-contrived, belonging to politics.

PO'LTICKS (S.) that part of ethics or moral philosophy, that relates to the well-governing a state or kingdom; also discourses or treatises upon publick affairs and government.

POLITY-MASTER (S.) a publick officer in *Copenhagen* in *Denmark*, whose business is to see that good orders are kept and observed in the city; he is also to see that merchants sell warrantable commodities, and that they do not interlope upon one another, and if any such disputes arise, he is the umpire to decide the controversy; he is likewise to inspect the publick buildings, draw-bridges, and canals, to take care that the streets are kept paved and clean, that no prohibited goods be brought in, that the town be always well supplied with bread-corn, and that it is sold at a reasonable price, and that proper assistance be always ready to extinguish fires, &c. for which purpose certain watchmen are constantly kept in pay, and all other persons are not to come near any house on fire within a prescribed distance, to prevent thefts and hurts that may be committed and received at such times; he likewise rates the price of travelling in their open waggon, looks after the king's game, and suppresses riots or disturbances of the soldiers, who are not permitted to walk the streets after the tattoo has gone about, &c.

POLL (S.) the head or upper part of the body; also a roll or list of names entered upon choosing members to serve in parliament, &c. to know who is a proper voter, and who is not.

POLL (V.) to shave the hair from off the head; also to give in a person's name, that he votes for a particular person, &c. to serve in a particular office, &c.

POLLARD (S.) a sort of food made up by the *Poulterers* to fatten their fowls with that they keep in coops, made of bran and meal mixed, &c. also the name of the chub-fish; and with the *Huntsmen*, the name of a deer that has shed or cast his horns; also an old tree that has been often lopped.

POLL-EVIL (S.) among the *Farriers*, is a particular disease that breaks out in the necks of horses.

POLLING (S.) cutting off the hair from a person's head; also the taking or giving a person's name in the choice of magistrates, &c.

POLL-MONEY or **POLL TAX** (S.) money raised by way of tax upon every person's head in a family, which is supposed to be rated at a certain sum.

POLLUTE (V.) to profane, defile, or make a thing nasty, dirty, or filthy, or to corrupt any thing; but particularly to apply sacred things to common purposes, as to turn churches into stables, by way of wilful degrading

grading them, when there were other conveniences more proper for that use, &c.

POLLUTEDNESS (S.) the state or condition of a place or person that is rendered unfit for the performance of religious duties.

POLLUTION (S.) uncleanness, defilement, &c.

POLT (S.) a blow, stroke, or knock on the head or pate.

POLY'DRON or **POLYHE'DRON** (S.) in *Geometry*, is a solid consisting of many plain sides or faces; in *Opticks*, it is a glass consisting of many plain surfaces disposed into a convex form, whereby it represents one thing as a great many, and therefore vulgarly called a multiplying-glass.

POLYGAMIST (S.) a person that has more wives or husbands than one at the same time; in the 16th century, a sect whole head or patron was *Bernardinus Ochinus*, who had been general of the *Capuchins*, and afterwards professed himself a protestant, &c. maintained, that every man might lawfully have as many wives as he pleased, for which, with many other errors, they were suppressed; these were called *Polygamists*.

POLYGAMY (S.) the act of having, or the doctrine of maintaining that a person may lawfully have as many wives as he pleases at the same time; formerly among the *Jews*, and still among the *Turks*, *Persians*, &c. this was the universal practice, though some rabbins affirm, that the law does not allow any more than one wife at a time; but these are looked upon no better than hereticks among them, the majority of the *Jewish* doctors maintaining it lawful to have as many as a man pleases, but for political ends they restrained men to four; *polygamy* continued among the *Jews* till the reigns of *Theodosius*, *Arcadius*, and *Honorius*, who published a rescript that no *Jew* for the future should have more wives than one at a time; it has been the universal practice of the western part of the world to have but one wife, both before and since Christianity was received.

POLYGARCHY (S.) the government of any state or kingdom that is in the hands of many persons.

POLYGLOTT (S.) the Bible in many or several languages; *Francis Cismerius de Sincera*, cardinal, and archbishop of *Toledo*, was the first that published a work of this nature, called the Bible of *Complutum*, in which was the *Hebrew* text as the *Jews* read it, the *Greek* version of the *Septuagint*, the *Latin* version of *St. Jerome*, commonly called the *Vulgate*; and lastly, the *Chaldee* paraphrase of *Onkelos*, upon the *Pentateuch* only, to which is added a dictionary of the *Hebrew* and *Chaldee* words in the Bible; this was printed anno 1515, and what is most remarkable therein, is, that the *Greek* text of the New Testament is printed without accents or aspirates, because the most ancient manuscripts had none; the *Jews* have also

Polyglotts; those of *Constantinople* have printed two copies of the *Pentateuch* in the form of *Tetraplas*, which are in four languages, viz. the *Hebrew* text of *Moses*, the *Chaldee* paraphrase of *Onkelos*, the *Arabick* translation of *R. Saadiar*, and the *Persian* version of another *Jew*; others have the two first above, and the vulgar *Greek*, and a *Spanish* translation, but all in the *Hebrew* characters; most nations have now published a *Polyglott Bible*, in which there are additions or variations from one another.

POLYGON (S.) all figures in *Geometry* that consist of more sides than four, and when they are equal one to another, they are called regular polygons, as hexagons, octagons, &c. when unequal, irregular polygons; in *Fortification*, it is a term much used, and signifies sometimes the works themselves, and sometimes the spot or ground marked out to raise works of defence upon in that form, and are accordingly denominated as they are situated; so the interior polygon is the main body of the work or town, excluding the out-works; and the exterior polygon is the out-lines of all the works, drawn from one outmost angle to another quite round about.

POLYGONAL (A.) something having the shape or properties of a polygon.

POLYGONAL NUMBERS (S.) in *Arithmetic*, are the sums of arithmetical progressions beginning at unity.

POLYGRAM (S.) any figure consisting of many sides or lines.

POLYGRAPHY (S.) the art of writing in cyphers, and also of decyphering such writings.

POLYHY'MNIA (S.) one of the nine muses; the poets feigned that she took care of history; others that she presided over rhetoric, and for that reason they picture her wearing a crown of pearls, and a white robe, and her right-hand moving, as if she were haranguing, holding in her left-hand a scroll of paper, whereon was written *fusdere*; others said that she presided over hymns, songs, and music.

POLYLOGY (S.) talkativeness, full of prate and babble.

POLYMATHY (S.) universal learning, or being skilled in almost all arts and sciences.

POLYNOMIAL (S.) any thing that has many different names, from whence the *Algebraists* call those quantities that consist of many different parts or members by this name.

POLY'PODES (S.) any creature that has many feet, such as hog-lice, &c.

PO'LYPUS (S.) in *Surgery*, is a swelling in the hollow of the nostrils, which is two-fold, either like a tent, which is called *sarcoma*, or one that has many branches or feet, which extend either to the out-side of the nose, or to the in-side of the mouth; the colour is sometimes white, oftentimes reddish, and sometimes black and livid; these sort of excres-

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excrefcences happen fometimes in the heart, and in the cavities of the thicker membrane of the brain, as well as in the hollow of the nofe.

POLYSARCHY (S.) corpulency, or fatnefs of body, much flefh.

POLYSCOPE (S.) a glafs fo made and contriv'd as to make one object appear as though it were a great many, a multiplying-glafs.

POLYSYLLABLE (S.) a word that is compofed of many founds or fyllables.

POMADA (S.) the exercife of vaulting the wooden horfe, by laying one hand only on the pommel of the fiddle.

POMADO or **POMATUM** (S.) a compofition, or ointment made of the pulp of apples, hog's-lard, &c. and ufed to the hair and fkin of ladies, children, &c.

POMANDER (S.) a mufk-ball made of feveral fweet-fcented ingredients, as amber-greafe, mufk, civet, benzoin, oil of cloves, &c. with fome refinous matter to harden it, that it may be made or rolled up into balls.

POME (V.) to grow to a round head like an apple.

POMEGRANATE (S.) a fort of apple, the fruit of a tree of this name, being a fort of apple covered with a reddifh rind, and alfo red within, which opens lengthways, and fhews many red grains within, full of juice like wine, with little kernels; the representation of this fruit with golden bells were put as ornaments at the bottom of the *Jewifh* high-prieft's blue robe or ephod; the tree or fhrub on which the fruit grows is very common, and is of two kinds, the wild and domeftick; the cultivated one has feveral fmall angular boughs, armed with prickles, and covered with a reddifh bark, its leaves are fmall like thofe of myrrh, but not fo fharp, of a green colour drawing towards red; its bloffom is large and beautiful, of a red inclining to purple, and compofed of feveral stalks in the form of a rofe, in the hollow of the cup, which is oblong, hard, purple, fomewhat of the form of a bell; this garden *pomegranate* tree fometimes bears double flowers, and then it has no fruit; in *Peru* fome of this fruit is faid to have been found as large as a barrel, and that the *Spaniards*, by way of curiofity, carry them in the proceffion of the facrament.

POMMEL or **PU'MMEL** (S.) a piece of metal on the top, and in the middle of the fiddle-bow, to which the holfters or piftol-cases, the ftirrups, &c. are fiftened; alfo the top or round knob of the hilt or handle of a fword.

POMMEL (V.) to thump or beat a perfon with one's hand or fist.

POMONA (S.) was by the ancients call'd the goddess of fruits and gardens, was belov'd by *Vertumnus*, who is faid to have the power of appearing in any fhape, and who, after various transformations, had the good fortune to

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pleafe her in form of an old woman, by firft infinuating himfelf by pleafant tales, and then forcing her perfon, fhe afterwards gave her confent.

POMP (S.) the grandeur, noife, and fhew made by kings, ambassadors, &c. at publick entries, fhews, feafts, &c.

POMPOUS (A.) gaudy, ftately, magnificent, fh-wy, &c.

POND (S.) a ftanding water, ufually collected by digging away the earth, to receive the water that falls from the neighbouring grounds, &c. for cattle to drink in the field, or a place made to wafh horfes in ftable-yards, &c.

PONDER (V.) to think, confider, or deliberate any thing in one's mind.

PONDERABLE (A.) that may be weigh'd or thought of.

PONDEROUS (A.) weighty, heavy, mafive, fubftantial.

PONDEROUSNESS or **PONDEROSITY** (S.) heavinefs, weightinefs, &c.

PONTEFRACT or **PONTFRACT** (S.) in the *West-Riding* of *Yorkefhire*, is a town very pleafantly fituated in a tract of ground much noted for the great plenty of liquorice and fkirworts growing round it; it is a mile in length, and the buildings neat; its market is every Saturday well furnifhed with meat, corn, and all other provisions, and its fairs are very large for fheep, beafts, and horfes, efpecially about *Palm-Sunday*, and the firft of *September*; it is a corporation that fends two members to parliament, governed by a mayor and 12 aldermen, who are all juftices of the peace; diftant from *London* 133 computed, and 170 meafured miles.

PONTIFF (S.) a chief or high prieft, and now ufually applied to the pope.

PONTIFICAL (A.) fomething belonging to a high-prieft.

PONTIFICAL (S.) a book in the church of *Rome*, that contains the ceremonies belonging to the creating pontiffs, &c.

PONTIFICA'LIA (S.) the drefs, habit, or ornaments of a bihop or chief prieft, when he is drefsd in his diftinguifhing cloaths, to appear in publick upon any occafion whatever.

PONTIFICATE (S.) the reign or time that any one exercifes the authority of a pope; alfo the name of the dominions belonging to the pope.

PONTLE'VIS (S.) a term in the *Manège* for a diforderly rifing upon the hind-legs of a horfe, whereby he is in danger of falling or coming over upon his back, and fo of crushing his rider.

PONTON or **FLOATING BRIDGE** (S.) an invention to pafs over the water, made of two great boats placed at a fmall diftance from one another, both planked over, as is the interval between them, with rails on the fides, and built fo ftrong, as to carry over

over horse, cannon, &c. belonging to an army.

PONTYPOLE (S.) in *Monmouthshire*, a small town, noted for its iron mills; its market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 113 computed, and 136 measured miles.

POOL (S.) in *Derbyshire*, a considerable seaport town, which is a borough and county of itself, inclosed on all sides by the sea, except the north, where it is walled in, and has a gate; the houses are generally low, and built of stone; it has a good haven, and carries on a considerable trade in fish; it lies in a great bay, or inlet of the sea, which comes up to the town; it is noted for having the best and largest oysters in *Great Britain*, which afford more and larger pearls than any others; it is governed by a mayor, &c. and sends two members to parliament; has weekly two markets, viz. on Monday and Thursday; distant from *London* 88 computed, and 111 measured miles.

POOL (S.) a water confined in a place, and fed by a spring.

POOP (S.) in a *Ship*, is the uppermost part of a stern of the ship's hull, and is the deck over that which is commonly called the captain's cabin.

POOP (V.) to let a small fart.

POOR (A.) needy, indigent, that wants the help or charitable assistance of others, to get the necessary conveniences of life; also spoken of a sheep, ox, fowl, &c. that is very lean, or has but little flesh.

POORNESS (S.) the state or condition of any thing that is not plump, juicy, or in full vigour; also of one that has no wealth or money.

POP (V.) to make a small noise like the flying of a cork out of a bottle; also to come or jump upon a person unexpectedly, or by surprise.

POP (S.) any sudden noise made by the irregular discharge of a small gun, the forcing a pellet with a little stick out of a pop-gun, &c.

POPÆ (S.) among the old *Romans*, were certain under officers belonging to the sacrifices, whose business was to furnish the cattle necessary for that purpose, and to cut their throats after they were knocked down; they were naked to the navel, and from thence covered to the mid-leg with a linen apron, and the skin of a beast; on their heads they had a crown of laurel.

POPE (S.) the chief or head bishop of the *Roman* communion, who pretends to have authority over the whole Christian church, under the pretence of being *St. Peter's* successor, as bishop of *Rome*, though some have asserted that *St. Peter* never was at *Rome*.

POPEDOM (S.) the office, dignity, or authority of a pope; also the distrust and time waste and so long as any one person exercises such authority.

PO'PERY (S.) the principles and practices of the church of *Rome*, in respect to the hierarchy, &c. contrary and distinct from Christianity.

PO'PINJAY (S.) a parrot of a greenish colour; also a pale green colour.

PO'PISH (A.) inclined or belonging to popery.

PO'PLAR or **A'SP-TREE** (S.) a tree that principally thrives in marshy ground.

PO'PPY (S.) a plant or flower of a fine scarlet colour, frequently growing among corn; the juice is said to be of a somniferous nature.

PO'PULACE (S.) the common people, or the lowest, meanest, and least cultivated part of every nation.

PO'PULAR (A.) something very common, or well received among the generality; also diseases that affect all sorts of people, sometimes called *epidemical*; also common notions, or vulgar errors, that are handed from one to another, by custom or tradition, without having examined the reason or foundation of them, are called *popular errors*.

PO'PULATE (V.) originally means to destroy or unpeople a nation or country, but is now often used to fill or furnish a barren land with people.

PORCELAIN or **PURCELAIN** (S.) that fine, beautiful, and strong sort of earthen ware, commonly called china ware; and sometimes the chalky sort of earth, whereof that commodity is made, is called by this name; it is found in quarries of two sorts, about 20 or 30 leagues from *Kimtschim*, a city of the empire of *China*, where the finest of this commodity is made, from whence it is brought in great quantities in pieces in the form of bricks, which are pounded fine, and the powder thrown into jars of water, where it is well stirred with an iron instrument, after which, settling a while, a white scum of the thickness of about four or five fingers is taken off, and put into another vessel of water, and so continues till nothing but the gravel is left, which is again pounded, &c. so that the notion of being made of the powder of oyster shells buried many years under ground is a mere vulgar error; there is a small white sea shell-fish found along with the sponges, the shells whereof pounded, some have imagined was an ingredient to compose the paste, whereof the china-ware was made.

PORCH (S.) in *Architecture*, a small entrance or landing place before temples, churches, or palaces, supported by columns crowned with a pediment, &c. usually placed before the principal door of the building.

PO'RCUPINE (S.) a creature about the size of a small dog, armed with sharp and long prickles, which it can dart or shoot forth for its defence at its pleasure.

PORE (V.) to look steadfastly, long, and close to or upon any thing.

PORES (S.) small imperceptible holes in the skin

skin of all living creatures, through which, sweat and other vaporous effluvia perspire through the body; in all inanimate bodies, they are those small spaces or interstices between the particles of matter, that constitute every body, the greatness in size or quantity whereof is what gives the relative weight or gravity between different bodies.

PORISTICK-METHOD (S.) in *Mathematics*, is that which determines, when, by what means, and how many various ways a problem may be solved.

PORKET or **PORKER** (S.) a young hog, somewhat larger and older than may denominate it a pig.

PORLOCK (S.) on the western point of *Somerfetshire*, is an indifferent harbour on the *Severn Sea*, which is but very little frequented; its market is now discontinued; distant from *London* 136 computed, and 164 measured miles.

POROSITY or **POROUSNESS** (S.) the being full, or having a great number of pores, or small interstices.

POROUS (A.) spongy, hollow, full of cavities, holes, or interstices.

PORPHYRY (S.) an exceeding hard sort of marble of a brownish red colour, much valued by the ancients, and principally found in *Egypt*; it is so exceedingly hard, that no tools are found sufficient to cut it, so as to make busto's, &c. of it.

PORPOISE or **PORPUS** (S.) a sort of fish called a sea hog, said to be very good eating.

PORRAGE, **PORRIDGE**, or **POTTAGE** (S.) the liquor wherein flesh has been boiled, mixed with oatmeal, herbs, &c.

PORRENGER (S.) a small, flat vessel, usually holding about a pint, out of which it is customary to sup or eat broth or pottage, &c.

PORT (S.) sometimes means the gesture, gait, or behaviour of a person; sometimes the opening or hole, out of which in a ship the guns are put through the ship's sides, which are of various sizes, according to the bulk of the ship, or ordnance used therein; also the place or haven from whence or to where a ship sails, or is directed; also the court of the grand seignior at *Constantinople*; also the principal city for import or export of goods in *Portugal*; also a harbour or place fit for shipping to come in and out, and ride safely.

PORT (V.) in *Navigatum*, is a word used in conding the ship when the is right before the wind, or if the weather-sheet be ast as far as the bulk-head, they say, *Steady a port*, &c.

PORTABLE (A.) any thing that is of a small size and weight, and so may easily be carried from place to place.

PORTABLENESS (S.) the capacity of things being easily moved from place to place.

PORTAGE (S.) money paid as a duty or tax upon any ship's coming into an harbour or port.

PORTAL (S.) a small gate or door in a

larger; also a little arch over a door-way.

PORTCULLIS, **PORTCULLICEHERSE**, or **SA'RAZINE** (S.) in *Fortification*, is several large pieces of wood laid across one another, pointed at the ends with iron, the whole resembling a harrow, used to hang over the gates of fortified places, always ready to drop down, to prevent or keep out an enemy's coming by surprise, in the room of which now argues are used; which see.

PORTEND (V.) to foretel; foretrow, or indicate something that is yet to come.

PORTENT (S.) something that has the property of foretelling, or indicating something that is yet to come.

PORTER (S.) sometimes means one of those set of men that make it their business to carry burdens or goods from one place to another, to lade and unlade ships, &c. and sometimes a person that is appointed in a nobleman's house, &c. to open and shut the door, to take messages, &c. there is also the *porter* of the parliament, who attends at the door of that house, and has many privileges; also the *porter* of the courts of justice, who carries a white wand before the justices in eyre.

PORTERAGE (S.) the wages or hire paid for, or due to a porter for his work.

PORT-HOLE (S.) an opening or hole left in the side of a ship, wall, &c. through which cannon, or other large guns may be fired upon an enemy, &c.

PORTICO (S.) sometimes means only a small porch or covered place before the door of some great building, as those of the north and south doors of *St. Paul's church* in *London*; and sometimes it means the same with *piazza*; which see.

PORTION (S.) the lot, share, or part of any large quantity of money, lands, goods, &c. that is assigned to, or the right of one person where there are many; and is commonly spoke of the dowry or fortune that a father gives his son or daughter, either at the time of their beginning trade or business in the world, or of marriage.

PORTION (V.) to divide a whole thing into parts, or to give a fortune to a young man or woman.

PORTLINESS (S.) stateliness, majesticallness, handsomness, lustiness.

PORTMANTEAU or **PORTMANTLE** (S.) sometimner means a leather bag that travellers put cloaths or other necessaries in, and buckle upon their horses behind the saddle; and sometimes it means such conveniences of joinery as are made in a wardrobe to hang the several garments on.

PORTRAIT (S.) is a term in *Painting*, particularly restrained to those pictures that are drawn from, and designed to be the exact representation of the face or whole stature of some particular person, in opposition to history-painting, that only expresses a person or passion

passion in general, without having regard to any particular person.

PORTRAITURE (S.) the act of drawing or representing a particular person in figure, so as to be easily known that is the person designed.

PORTRAY' (V.) to draw, describe, or lively set forth a person or thing.

PORT-REEVE (S.) a governor, or principal civil magistrate of a small sea-port town.

Free PORTS (S.) certain sea port towns that are open or free for merchants of all nations to bring their commodities to, and to load and unload their ships, without paying custom or toll, &c.

PORTSALE (S.) a publication for the sale of any sort of commodities, but especially for fish as soon as brought into the harbour.

PORTSMOUTH (S.) in *Hampshire*, has the largest and strongest garrison and fortifications of any sea-port in *England*; its situation is such as to render it the best security for the navy in *Great Britain*; it is a well-inhabited and thriving corporation, governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. and has two great markets weekly on Thursday and Saturday, stored with all sorts of provisions; it sends two members to parliament; distant from *London* 60 computed, and 73 measured miles.

POSE (V.) to puzzle or set one with difficulties, to try a person's skill in any art or science, by thoroughly examining him.

POSE' (S.) in *Heraldry*, signifies any creature standing still upon all its four feet.

PO'SING (S.) trying, examining, endeavouring to puzzle or non-plus.

PO'SITE (V.) to put, place, set, or lay a thing in a particular situation.

POSITION (S.) a seating, placing, or laying; also the relation that one person, place, or thing has to another; also a proposition or asserting; in *Arithmetick*, there is a rule called by this name, because any number at all adventures is taken to work the question by, and in is put instead of the real or true number sought, with which you work according to the condition of the question; and if the answer comes out the number sought, your work is over; if not, then you have a proportional number found, either greater or lesser than the true number sought, to find it by; and this rule is divided into two parts, called *single* and *double position*; the *single* is when there is a partition of numbers into parts proportional; in which case, to find out the truth, put that number which is the result of the supposition first, the supposed number second, and the given number third, then work as in the common rule of three, and the fourth number will be that which is sought after: But if there be no partition in numbers to make a proportion, then you must use the rule of double position, that is, you must make two suppositions; and if neither of them answers the question, observe

whether the errors are both too much or too little, multiply each error by the contrary position, and subtract the lesser product from the greater, and the lesser error from the greater, and make the difference of the products a dividend, and of the errors a divisor; but if the errors are one too little, and the other too much, add the products together, and the sum of the errors shall be the divisor, and the quotients in either case shall be the number sought.

PO'SITIVE (A.) certain, sure, not to be gainsaid, obstinate.

PO'SITIVENESS (S.) certainty, sureness, obstinateness, &c.

PO'SITURE (S.) the disposition, placing, or situation of any thing.

PO'SSE (S.) a large number of persons assembled together, to execute some purpose.

POSSE'SS (V.) to enjoy, to have the use, benefit, or command of a thing.

POSSE'SSION (S.) the having any thing in our own keeping or power; in *Law*, he that is the present occupier, though it be by disseisin, hath right to any land, house, &c. against all others; but him that hath the proper right from conveyance or descent, and hath not yet actually taken the regular possession by entering into or upon it; among the *Divines*, it means a person's being actuated by an evil spirit.

POSSE'SSIVE (A.) something belonging to possession; also a *Grammatical Term* for such adjectives as signify the property, right to, or possession of something.

PO'SSET (S.) a particular sort of liquor made by the mixing milk with beer or wine and water, &c. which occasioning the milk to curdle, and the curd being skimmed off, the remaining liquor is called whey or *posset*.

POSSIBILITY or **PO'SSIBLENESS** (S.) the condition or circumstance of any thing that may, or may not, be done or effected.

PO'SSIBLE (A.) something that may, or may not be done.

POST (S.) sometimes means a stake or short piece of timber put into the ground, to separate that part of a road or street where foot-passengers and carriages are to go; and sometimes these persons that are appointed by public authority to carry letters, &c. from one part of a city or kingdom to another, &c. in *War*, it means any spot of ground, whether fortified or not, which is capable of lodging soldiers, and according to its situation may be called an *advanced post*, &c. also the office or station that an officer, minister of state, &c. discharges, is called a *post*.

POST (V.) in *Merchandise*, is to collect the particulars of each person's account into one leaf or place, that it may always readily appear, whether he be a debtor or a creditor; also to carry or make haste to or from a place; also to fix or appoint persons at a particular place to do a particular act, &c.

POSTAGE (S.) money paid for the carrying or bringing a letter, &c. by the publick post.

POSTERIOR (A.) that comes after, or later than another.

POSTERITY (S.) children, or the descendants of a family, &c. that come hereafter.

POSTERN (S.) a small door or passage in a larger, and commonly now means those passages that are made on each side the publick gates, for foot-passengers to avoid coaches, carts, horses, &c. in *Fortification*, it is a little door in the flank of a bastion, &c. to go in and out privately, without being perceived by the enemy, for the purpose of giving or getting relief, or making sallies, &c.

POSTHUMOUS (A.) any thing that is published after the death of the author; also a person born after the death of his father.

POSTIL (S.) a short discourse or explanation of a word, matter, or subject.

POSTILLION (S.) one who rides upon one of the foremost horses, when a coach has six to draw it.

POST OFFICE (S.) a publick house, place, or office, appointed to take in or send away letters, &c.

POST POLITE (S.) the *Polish* nobility and gentry, which make up or constitute the common-wealth of that country; this noblesse is very numerous, and every single person that belongs to this division has the same liberty of voting, and each of their votes has the same authority, so that a single gentleman, though the meanest in the kingdom, may hinder the resolution of a whole diet, and the election of a king; for in *Poland* publick business is not carried by a plurality of votes, but a universality or *renne contra sententia*; this great body meets but seldom, viz. at the election of a king, and when there is to be a general rendezvous of the horse, which latter is call'd the *Russias post-polite*, which with them signifies the marching or mounted *post-polite*.

POSTPONE (V.) to put back, or behind, to delay, defer, or put off, from one time to another.

POST-CRIPT (S.) an addition to a letter, or something wrote at the bottom, after it was supposed to be finished.

POSTULATA (S.) certain principles in any art or science, that are allowed or granted to be known truths; and so in *Mathematics*, any clear evident proposition, that affirms or denies that something may or may not be done, is call'd a *postulate*.

POSTURE (S.) the gesture of the body that a person stands in, or a figure is drawn or carved in; also the state or condition of a private or publick affair.

POSY (S.) a short sentence frequently engraven in the inside of a gold-ring, used at marriages or otherwise; also a nosegay of various flowers, &c.

POT (S.) a common name to all those drinking vessels that are made of pewter or copper; also to those vessels that are used for boiling, victuals in, and are hung over the fire by an iron bale or handle.

POTABLE (A.) any thing that is fit to, or may be drank.

POTAGE or POTTAGE (S.) an eatable liquor, sometimes made by boiling meat in water, and mixing oatmeal, pease, herbs cut small, &c. in it.

POTENT (A.) powerful, mighty, strong, capable of doing a great deal.

POTENTATE (S.) any king or prince that has the dominion or sovereign authority in any kingdom or state.

POTENTIAL (A.) that may or can act or do any thing, powerful, mighty.

POTENTIAL CAUTERY (S.) in *Surgery*, is a medicine composed of lime, soap, &c. and laid on to a boil, &c. to prevent its mortifying or spreading further; and when a hot iron, &c. is applied, it is call'd an *actual cautery*.

POTENTIAL COLDNESS (S.) is the physical name to those medicines or ingredients that are not remarkably cold to the touch, but in their internal effects and operations; and thus a plant or drug, &c. is said to be cold in the first, second, third, &c. degree.

POTENTIALITY or POTENTIALNESS (S.) the state or condition of any person or thing, that has power, efficacy, or possibility of being or doing.

POT-GUN (S.) a mock gun, or play-thing for school-boys, consisting of a wooden tube turned somewhat like the cylindrical part of a cannon, or the barrel of a common hand-gun, open at both ends, one of which being stuffed or stopp'd up with a pellet of tow, &c. another of the same kind is violently thrust into the other end by a rammer made on purpose, which so compresses the air between the two pellets, that the first flies out with a considerable force and noise.

POTHER (S.) a great bustle, stir, noise, examination after, or muttering about any thing.

POT-HERB (S.) a savoury, aromattick green, &c. used to boil in broth, such as thyme, leeks, onions, &c.

POTION (S.) a draught of any liquid matter, especially of a physical composition.

POTNIADES (S.) peddles among the *Ancients*, that were supposed to inspire persons with rage and fury, to whom they sacrificed pigs to appease them, believing that they came to eat them from off the altar when sacrificed; also the name of a fountain that made those mad that drank of it.

POTSHERD (S.) a piece of a broken plate or earthen pan, &c.

POTTER (S.) a person that makes or trades in earthen ware.

POTTLE (S.) half a gallon, or a bottle, or a small

small basket, &c. that holds two quarts; strawberries, raspberries, &c. are frequently brought to market in *pudding* baskets.

POTTON (S.) in *Belfordshire*, which though but a small town, has weekly a great market on Saturday; distant from *London* 37 computed, and 43 measured miles.

POT-VA'LIANT (A.) the adventuring upon dangerous enterprizes, when a person's spirits are raised by strong liquors, which he would not attempt when sober.

POUCH (S.) a small bag, purse, or pocket; also small bulk-heads in those ships that carry corn, to put it in, and prevent its rolling backwards and forwards, &c.

PO'VERTY (S.) the state or miserable condition of those who have neither money nor the necessities of life, nor proper means to provide themselves therewith; also a goddess adored by the *Pagans*, but so as to discover more fear than love or reverence for; though she was esteemed the mother of industry and useful arts, yet she was represented like a fury, pale, fierce, famished, and ready to despair; some made her the daughter of luxury and idleness.

POULTERER (S.) one who makes a trade to breed, buy, and sell all sorts of eatable fowls or birds.

POULTIS or **PULTIS** (S.) in *Surgery*, is a medicine composed of bread boiled very soft, and so mixed with ointments, &c. and laid on to a swelling, inflammation, &c. sometimes it is composed of bran, oatmeal, &c.

POULTON (S.) in *Lancashire*, has weekly a good market on Monday; distant from *London* 168 computed, and 210 measured miles.

POULTRY (S.) all sorts of tame fowls, that are usually kept about a farm-house, &c. for the sake of laying eggs, breeding chickens, and eating.

POUNCE (S.) gum-sin-dack pounded and sifted through a fine sieve, to make the powder very fine; and this is used by school-boys, to make their writing look very curious, or to rub on bad paper, to preserve it from sinking, or upon paper, &c. where any mistakes have been made, and scratched out, and so wants to be written over again upon the same place; also a nick or mock name for the noise or report of a gun.

POUNCES (S.) the talons or horny claws of birds of prey.

POUND (S.) the sum of 20 shillings current money; also the name of a common weight, consisting of 16 ounces, for sugar, tobacco, lead, &c. and of 12 for gold, silver, &c. also an enclosed open place where horses, cows, hogs, &c. are put that get into another man's ground, and eat up the grass, corn, &c. and must stay there till satisfaction be made to the distrainer; it must be open, that the owner may bring them fiddler, from whence, if he find the *pound* open, he may drive them home, but if it be locked,

he may not break it open; if a man distrain cattle for damage feasant, and put them into a covered place, or into his house, he must give them food, and shall have no reward for it.

POUND (V.) to shut in a publick enclosed place; also to imprison; also to bruise or beat gums to powder, or herbs to get the juices out, &c.

POUNDAGE (S.) a premium or reward for the collecting publick taxes, such as the window-lights, king's tax, &c. or of receiving money upon any other account, where a certain allowance is made to the receiver to defray his expences, and satisfy him for his trouble.

POUNDERS (S.) in *Gunnery*, is a common name to all great guns, which have the particular appellation added, according to the size and bore of the piece, which carry balls of 24, 36, &c. pounds weight each; also any person that beats gums, &c. in a mortar for the apothecaries, &c.

POUR (V.) to empty a vessel by inclining the sides downwards, &c.

POURSUIVANT (S.) a messenger that always attends upon the king in his wars, at the council-table, Exchequer, &c. to be ready to go of messages; and when they go about martial affairs, they are called *poursuivants at arms*.

POURVEY'ANCE or **PURVEY'ANCE** (S.) the taking care, and providing corn, fuel, and other necessities for the king's house, &c.

POURVEY'ER or **PURVEY'ER** (S.) one who provides or buys up cattle for the king's fleets, armies, &c.

POW'DER (S.) any thing beaten and sifted very fine; and particularly restrained to two sorts of commodities, the one used for adorning or strewing upon the hair or wigs of men or women, and which is always white, made of starch, &c. and the other in a warlike stile, made of charcoal, sulphur, salt-petre, &c. and granulated, and this is called *gun-powder*.

POW'DER (V.) to strew or adorn hair or wigs with powder; also to salt or season meat, in order to preserve or make it keep long and fit for eating.

POW'DER CHESTS (S.) triangular wooden boxes or chests on ship board, filled with gun-powder, stones, &c. to be fired and thrown among an enemy that has boarded the ship.

POW'DERINGS (S.) in *Painting* and *Architecture*, are certain devices that are used for the filling up of any void space with carved work, &c. in *Escutcheons*, to have ermins, &c. thrown upon the field, &c.

POW'DERING-TUB (S.) a vessel appropriated to put salted meat in, to keep a great while; also a nick name for a cradle or bed in which a person is laid while he is in a salivation, or method of cure for the *French pox*.

POWDER-ROOM (S.) in a *Ship*, that particular place where the gun-powder is kept.

POWER (S.) strength, might, ability, authority, &c.

POWERFUL (A.) mighty, capable of doing much, potent.

POWERS (S.) in that part of mathematics that relates to levers, balances, &c. is the several degrees of strength or force that such machines will be increased to, by the several combinations of wheels, pulleys, blocks, &c. in *Pharmacy* or *Chyrurgery*, the consequence of combining and uniting of essential oils with the spirit of a plant, wherein the principal virtue of it are contained; in *Arithmetic*, the several products arising from the involution of a number into itself, and again into that product, &c. *ad infinitum*, are called *powers* of such or such a degree; as suppose 2 to be the first *power* or simple number given, 4 is the second, 8 the third, 16 the fourth, &c. in *Algebra*, this is expressed by *a*, *aa*, *aaa*, *aaaa*, &c. or *a*, *a²*, *a³*, *a⁴*, &c. and in *Geometry*, the *powers* of lines or quantities are considered as arising in the same manner; in *Divinity*, some call the second station in this angelical hierarchy by this name, to whom they give the care of seeing that the impress and force of the virtues is not disturbed by subordinate agents, for which purpose they are said to check the course of contrary causes, and to keep inferior agents within rule; others say, they are to counter-work evil spirits, to check their falshies, and keep them fular under restraint, that they cannot insult mankind, or tempt them beyond their strength, &c.

POWT or POUT (V.) to put or thrust out the lips, to be or look fullen, angry, displeased, &c.

POX (S.) the common name of several disorders that break out in purulent scabs upon the skin, such as the small-pox, swine-pox, chicken-pox, &c. also that nasty disease called the *French* *pox*, got by impure mixtures of different sexes.

PRACTICABLE, PRACTICAL, or PRACTICK (A.) any thing that may be done or effected easily or readily, or that belongs to practice or performance of a thing.

PRACTICABLENESS or PRACTICALNESS (S.) the condition of any thing that may be done or performed.

PRACTICE (S.) the actual performing or doing any thing often over, the profession or business of a physician, lawyer, &c. also the rules, orders, and methods of proceedings in publick courts of law and equity, &c. in *Astronomy*, it is a concise and expeditious method of calculating the value of any commodity according to the rate, weight, or measure thereof.

PRACTICK (S.) the course or regular method of pleading or proceeding in the courts of law in the kingdom of Scotland.

PRACTISE (V.) to put in use, to follow or repeat the doing of any thing frequently.

PRACTISE UPON (V.) to endeavour to persuade or bring a person over to one's own opinions or interests, to bribe, corrupt, or tamper with.

PRACTITIONER (S.) one that follows any trade or profession.

PRAGMATIC or PRAGMATICK (A.) sometimes means practical, mechanical, or problematical; and sometimes proud, saucy, over-busy, or forward to meddle with other men's business or concerns.

PRAGMATIC SANCTION (S.) an ordinance, business, or affair, that sometimes belongs to the church, and sometimes to the state, and more particularly to those made by the kings of *France*, relating to church affairs, wherein the rights of the *Gallican* church are asserted against the usurpations of the pope, in the promotion or choice of bishops, arch-bishops, &c. sometimes it means the emperor's letter by advice of his council, in answer to a collective body of men, who desired to know the law upon a particular occasion, or extraordinary contingency, &c. relating to their community; and if this answer be given to a single person, it is called a *rescript*.

PRAISE (S) commendation, or speaking well of a person or thing.

PRAISE (V.) to speak well of, to recommend, to ascribe the power of doing a thing to another, to return thanks, to glorify, &c. also to set the price or value upon goods, lands, &c.

PRAISE-WORTHY (A.) deserving of praise or recommendation for the well-doing any thing.

PRANCE (V.) to wince, caper, or throw up the legs like a pampered or managed horse, &c.

PRANCER (S.) a man or horse that dances or capers wantonly.

PRANK (S.) an arch, unlucky trick, a merry adventure.

PRA'NKING (S.) a dressing out to the best advantage, to look fine beyond the condition or income of the party.

PRATE (V.) to talk much, foolishly, idly, or saucily.

PRA'TING (S.) talking foolishly, idly, and saucily.

PRA'TIQUE (S.) a licence or writing, signifying to all the ports in *Italy*, that the ship that is so licensed is come from a place healthy, and no ways infected with the plague, or any other contagious or infectious disease, and vulgarly called a bill of health.

PRA'TTLE (S.) the silly, idle, and innocent talk of young children.

PRATTY (S.) a debauching or corrupting a person's manners, by lewd and naughty discourses or practices.

PRAWN (S.) a small shell-fish much valued by some.

PRA'XIS (S.) the execution or performance of any thing, particularly applied to mathematical operations.

PRAY (V.) to beg, desire, or petition for something; and in a particular manner, signifies to supplicate devoutly, and earnestly beg pardon and assistance from God Almighty, either publicly in the general congregation, or privately in a person's closet.

PRAYER (S.) an earnest request, desire, or petition put up to God, or some other person or persons.

Common PRAYER (S.) the service used by the church of *England*, in the vulgar tongue, upon several occasions, ordinary and extraordinary.

PREACH (V.) to declare or publish any doctrine or particular tenets, to discourse upon any head or point of doctrine, especially in divinity; and sometimes it means to talk long or much with a pot of ale in one's hand.

PREACHER (S.) one appointed to pronounce or deliver sermons in a church, &c. upon some text of scripture.

PREACHMENT (S.) a sermon or public oration.

PREAMBLE (S.) a sort of preface, or account of what is going to be done, and the reasons why; an introduction, such as is used at the beginning of patents of honour, acts of parliaments, &c.

PREBEND or **PREBENDARY** (S.) collegiate churches, being by their institution obliged to meet in the church for divine service at the hours appointed by the canons, were therefore called canonical hours, upon which account rents or revenues were annexed to them, for the maintenance of canons or fellows; they were entertained at a common table and charge, as the regulars, or each had a portion assigned him, who was therefore called a *prebend*.

PRECA'RIOUS (A.) uncertain or doubtful, that depends wholly upon the humour, will, or pleasure of another.

PRECA'RIOUSNESS (S.) uncertainty, doubtfulness, depending upon the courtesy, humour, will and pleasure of another.

PRECAUTION (S.) a hint, notice, or warning given a person before a certain matter is or is not to be done.

PRECAUTION (V.) to warn, advise, or hint to a person some trouble or danger that will follow from the doing or forbearing of certain acts.

PRECE'DE (V.) to excel, surpass, walk, or go before or beyond another.

PRECEDENCE or **PRECEDENCY** (S.) a going or taking place before another in a procession or public appearance, by way of honour, right, or title &c. to do.

PRECE'DENT (A.) going or being before another.

PRE'CEDENT (S.) an original writing or deed to draw others by or from; also an act done, from whence others do the same upon the like occasions.

PRECENTOR (S.) he that begins or leads the chant or tune in a cathedral church.

PRE'CEPT (S.) a rule, law, order, command, or injunction; and in *Law*, is a writ issued by a proper magistrate, for the bringing a person or record before him.

PRECE'PTIVE (A.) full of, or belonging to precepts, rules, or orders.

PRECE'PTOR (S.) an instructor, teacher, or school-master.

PRECE'SSION (S.) a very slow going backwards; and in *Astronomy*, applied to the equinoxes, which by an insensible motion, go backwards, or contrary to the order of the signs of the zodiac, at the rate of about 50 seconds a year, so that as the fixed stars remain immovable, and the equinoxes go backward, the stars will have an apparent motion eastward, whence their longitudes are continually increasing; and this is the reason that since the old astronomers time all the constellations have changed their assigned places.

PRE'CINCT (S.) a division of a town, parish, &c. into several portions, within which particular officers act.

PRE'CIOUS (A.) any thing very valuable, scarce, or of great price.

PRE'CIOUSNESS (S.) valuableness, either upon account of some extraordinary beauty, usefulness, or goodness of a thing.

PRE'CIPICE (S.) any dangerous or steep rock, hill, &c.

PRE'CIPITANT or **PRE'CIPITOUS** (A.) hasty, rash, thoughtless, dangerous.

PRE'CIPITANT (S.) with the *Chymists*, is a term used for any liquor poured on a dissolution, which separates the dissolved matter, and causes it to subside.

PRE'CIPITANTNESS, **PRE'CIPITA'TION**, or **PRE'CIPITANCY** (S.) rashness, hurry, thoughtlessness, &c. in *Chymistry*, the pouring in of an alkali, &c. will cause the metalline particles to subside, which before swam in the menstruum that dissolved it.

PRE'CIPITATE (V.) to hurry over, to run rashly and unadvisedly upon a matter, to throw or cast a person headlong from a steep rock, or plunge him into inextricable difficulties; in *Chymistry*, it is to make a dissolved matter settle at, or fall to the bottom.

PRE'CIPITATE (S.) with the *Chymists*, is any matter separated from a menstruum that dissolved it, and which by some means has been made to fall or subside at the bottom, of which there are many sorts going under various names; as, green *precipitate*, or a mixture of the dissolution of mercury with the spirit of nitre; red, or the dissolution of mercury in the spirit of nitre, after the moisture is evaporated by fire, &c.

PRECISE

PRECISE (A.) stiff, formal, affected; also nice, scrupulous, exact, accurate, just, true, &c.

PRECISENESS (S.) formality, stiffness, over and above religiousness, affectedness, or scrupulosity; also exactness, accuracy, justness, &c.

PRECISIANS (S.) such persons as are over and above scrupulous, exact, or cautious, especially in matters of religion.

PRECOGNITION (S.) a knowing beforehand.

PRECONCEIVE (V.) to imagine or think, to form an idea or judgment of a thing beforehand.

PRECONCEPTION (S.) an idea or imagination of a thing before it is done, a being prejudiced in favour or dis-favour of a person or thing beforehand.

PRECONISATION (S.) when the *French* king has named any one to be archbishop, or bishop, his name is given in to the consistory at *Rome* by a cardinal, who delivers the king's letter, to dispose the pope to agree to his majesty's choice, and collate the person nominated, who has three letters wrote by the *French* king, one to the pope, another to the cardinal protector of *France* at *Rome*, and the third to his majesty's ambassador at the pope's court; this done, there is a certificate of the nominated person's life and behaviour given in to the pope's nuncio, or in his absence, to the bishop of the place where the elected was born, or to the bishop of the place where he lives; he likewise makes a profession of his faith before the bishop, and gives in a schedule of the condition of the bishoprick to which he is nominated; these three enquiries being done, and made acts of the court, he sends them to *Rome* with the king's three letters; they are directed to the banquier for dispatches in the court of *Rome*, who upon receipt thereof carries them immediately to the ambassador, who puts an expediture on that he sends to the pope, and the banquier gives it the datary, who delivers it to his holiness; then the banquier gives the cardinal protector the letter wrote to him by the *French* king, to execute the contents whereof, he declares in the first consistory, that at the next meeting he intends to propose such a person for such a see, and this declaration is called *preconisation*; at holding the next consistory, he makes a recital of the condition and circumstances of the bishoprick, and of the qualifications of the persons nominated by the king; upon which the pope, taking the advice of the cardinals, orders the engrossing nine bulls for the person preconised; the first and most considerable is called the bull of provision, and is directed to the person nominated, wherein the pope lets the person know that he assigns him such a bishoprick; the second is the pope's commission to one or more bishops to perform the

consecration, in which is also contained the oath the bishop ought to take to the pope at his consecration; the third is directed to the king; the fourth to the metropolitan; and when these bulls are for an archbishop, this fourth is directed to the bishops of the province; the fifth is sent to the chapter; the sixth to the clergy; the seventh to the laity of the diocese; the eighth to the tenants belonging to the see; and the ninth is the bull of abolition.

PRECONISE (V.) to report, in the pope's consistory, that a party presented to a benefice is duly qualified for it.

PRECONSIGN (V.) to appoint, assign, or make over a thing beforehand.

PRECONTRACT (S.) a bargain or agreement made formerly, or before one that is now offered to be made.

PRECONTRACT (V.) to make an agreement before the work is done, or gone about, &c.

PREDECESSOR (S.) one that executed an office or employment before the present person.

PREDECESSORS (S.) any persons that were before us; and often spoke of fathers, grandfathers, &c. in relation to children, grandchildren, &c.

PREDESTINARIAN (S.) one who maintains the doctrine of predestination.

PREDESTINATE (V.) to order or appoint beforehand, that which must or shall absolutely come hereafter.

PREDESTINATION (S.) a fore-appointing, ordering, or fixing; and in *Divinity*, is the same with the doctrine of the heathens fatality, so that no endeavours or prudential actions of mankind signify any thing; nay even the best acts of the mind, as well as the natural functions of the body, are purely mechanical, and the effect under an unavoidable necessity of acting in that precise manner, whereby the nature of good and evil is entirely destroyed.

PREDETERMINE (V.) to appoint or unalterably resolve beforehand what shall absolutely be done.

PRE'DIAL TYTHES (S.) in *Law*, are such as are paid of those things that arise or grow from out of the ground only.

PRE'DICABLE (A.) that may be told or spoken abroad; also in *Logic*, it is a general quality or affection that may be applied to several subjects.

PRE'DICAMENT (S.) a particular arrangement of things into proper classes, according to their nature.

PRE'DICATE (V.) to publish, affirm, or declare any thing of a matter or subject.

PRE'DICATE (S.) in *Logic*, is that which is said or affirmed of a subject; as, *Mary* is a cook.

PREDICT (V.) to prophesy or foretell what shall happen before it comes to pass.

PREDI'C-

PREDICTION (S.) a publishing or declaring what shall happen hereafter.

PREDISPOSE (V.) to qualify or dispose a person before-hand, for or against a matter or person.

PREDOMINANCY or **PREDOMINANTNESS** (S.) a dominion, power, authority, or superiority over a person, or in an affair.

PREDOMINANT (A.) over-ruling, or having the influence, power, or authority over another.

PRE-ELECTED (A.) chosen or appointed before-hand.

PRE-EMINENCE or **PREHEMINENCE** (S.) something that sets one person or thing above or before another.

PRE-EMINENTNESS (S.) the conditions or qualifications of a person that give him the preference or superiority over another.

PRE-EMPTION (S.) a buying a thing up before-hand.

PRE-ENGAGED (A.) promised or engaged in a matter or affair before.

PRE-ENGAGEMENT (S.) a making a promise or obligation before-hand.

PRE-EXIST (V.) to be or exist before.

PRE-EXISTENCE (S.) the actual being of a thing before.

PREFACE (S.) an introductory discourse or preamble before a person comes upon the matter intended to be spoken to or wrote upon, and ought to be explanative of what follows.

PREFACE (V.) to make a speech before a person comes to the principal matter intended.

PREFATORY (A.) introductory, or by way of apology or explanation of something.

PREFECT (S.) among the *Romans*, was one who had a post of jurisdiction at *Rome*, much like our lord chief justices, and in the provinces they were governors or lieutenants; there is in the present court of *Rome*, an officer called the *prefect* of the signature of justice, who is both a cardinal and a lawyer, who peruses and signs the petitions, unless when the matter of them is questionable, and then he advises with the officers of the signet before he signs them; there is also a *prefect* of the signature of grace, who is likewise a cardinal and a lawyer, who signs all dispatches of grace and favour, which are always done in the pope's presence, or in his absence, in the presence of 12 prelates; there are also several *prefects* of less note.

PREFECTURE (S.) the government or regulation of a city or province by a prefect.

PREFER (V.) to value or esteem one person or thing above or before another; also to bring in a complaint in the court of *Chancery* against a person; also to advance, promote, or raise a person to a greater dignity, or more valuable post or office.

PREFERABLE (A.) that is more valuable, or deserves to be chose before another.

PREFERABLENESS (S.) the condition or quality of a thing or person that renders them more deserving than another.

PREFERENCE (S.) the value or esteem that a person gives one man or thing above or before another; also the choice.

PREFERMENT (S.) rising to a more profitable, great, or more honourable station in life.

PREFIGURE (V.) to signify by types or figures before a thing comes to pass, to foretel, &c.

PREFIX (V.) to add, fix, or put before; also to appoint or determine a thing before-hand, when a matter or thing shall be done.

PREGNANT (A.) the being or going with young, especially spoken of women; also sharp, ready, or ripe-witted; with the *Botanists*, it is when a bud is ready to burst out into flowers or leaves, &c.

PREGNANTNESS or **PREGNANCY** (S.) the state or condition of being with young, or great with child; also sharpness, ready-wittedness, ripeness of judgment, &c.

PREJUDGE (V.) to judge or determine a matter before-hand.

PREJUDICATION (S.) a judging or determining before-hand, a being prejudiced or biased; also a precedent in law, by something of a like kind's having been formerly tried.

PREJUDICE (S.) a bias or determination in favour of, or against a person, arising from a personal love or ill-will for the person or cause, without justly and maturely examining every particular circumstance that might probably give another turn to the matter; also an injury, hurt, or damage done or sustained.

PREJUDICE (V.) to hurt, or injure, to endeavour to bias a person's opinion or judgment in favour of, or against a person or cause.

PREJUDICIAL (A.) hurtful, injurious, or detrimental.

PRELACY (S.) the office or dignity of a bishop or prelate.

PRELATE (S.) a person promoted to the highest office in the church, sometimes called a patriarch, arch-bishop, or bishop, &c.

PRELATICAL (A.) something belonging to the office, person, or dignity of a prelate.

PRELATURE or **PRELATESHIP** (S.) the state, condition, or dignity of a prelate.

PRELECTION (S.) a lecture, lesson, or public discourse read upon an art or science in an university, college, or public school.

PRELIBATION (S.) a foretaste of something that is to come hereafter.

PRELIMINARIES (S.) some general articles or conditions agreed upon, before the main or principal contract or agreement is gone upon, or can be settled to any good purpose.

PRELUDE (S.) in *Musick*, is an overture or sort of flourish in the key, to try whether the instrument is in tune, and to dispose the hand

hand to stop the following lessons the better ; also the entrance upon, or begining of any business.

PRELU'DE (V.) to lay down some general propositions before the main business is begun or entered upon ; also to run over the strings or stops of a musical instrument, to prepare the hand, and try whether the instrument is in tune.

PREMATURE (A.) ripe too soon or early, before the proper time.

PREMEDITATE (V.) to think sedately upon a matter before it be put into action.

PREMEDITATION (S.) a thinking, contriving, or musing upon a matter beforehand.

PREMISE (V.) to lay down something, or speak of a matter before by way of explanation, preamble, or preface.

PREMISES (S.) sometimes means matters or things spoken of before hand by way of preparation ; and sometimes the lands, tenements, &c. at first mentioned in a deed, whether it be a lease, &c.

PREMIUM (S.) a reward, allowance, or recompence made to a person for the doing of any thing ; and particularly applied to the money paid to insure a ship, house, &c.

PREMONISH (V.) to advise, forewarn, &c. beforehand.

PREMONITION (S.) advice given a person of what the consequences of any thing will be, a forewarning, &c.

PREMUNIRE (S.) is sometimes taken for a writ so called, or for the offence upon which the writ is grounded ; to trace this matter to its head, observe, that formerly the church of *Rome*, upon pretence of her supremacy, took upon her to bestow most of the bishopricks, abbies, and other ecclesiastical preferments of greatest value, before they were void, pretending to provide the church with a better qualified successor before the vacancy ; to put a stop to these encroachments, king *Edward III.* made three statutes in 25 and 27 of his reign, against those that drew the king's subjects out of the realm, to answer things belonging to the king's court ; and in 28 he also made another statute, which very much checked the usurpations of the court of *Rome*, who still went on with these provisions ; *Richard II.* made also a statute against them in the 12th year of his reign, and in the 13th another, wherein he confirmed the first of *Edward III.* and made the penalty of the breach thereof, perpetual banishment, forfeiture of lands, goods, and chattels, &c. and in the 16th year, to prevent all manner of evasion, he repeated the offence more particularly than had yet been done, and affixed the former penalty to the offenders ; in succeeding reigns, several other offences were taken or explained to belong to this statute, and the clergy themselves very much harassed thereby, as

well as others ; in common speech, it means any sort of trouble, inconvenience, or forfeiture whatever.

PRENOMINATION (S.) a mentioning, or naming a person or thing before-hand.

PRE-OCCUPY (V.) to possess, use, enjoy a thing before another.

PRE-ORDAIN (V.) to appoint or ordain beforehand.

PREPARATION (S.) a making or getting ready proper materials to do or perform any thing before the work itself is begun ; in *Pharmacy*, a medicine compounded or made fit for use, is called a *preparation*, and so is the manner or method of doing it.

PREPARATIVE or PREPARATORY (A.) that is relative to, or belongs to making a thing ready.

PREPARE (V.) to put things in order, to provide, fit, or make ready for the execution of any thing ; also to instruct, persuade, or incline a person to do or forbear a thing.

PREPENSED (A.) designed, resolved beforehand, premeditated, &c.

PREPONDERATE (V.) to over balance or outweigh any thing actually or by strength of argument ; to meditate, think, deliberate, or consider thoroughly.

PREPOSITION (S.) a placing or putting before any thing ; and particularly spoke of those small particles in a language that are put or set before others.

PREPOSSESS (V.) to influence or bias a person's mind, inclination, or judgment in favour or prejudice of another before hand.

PREPOSSESSION (S.) a being influenced, biased, or prejudiced for or against a person or cause beforehand.

PREPOSTEROUS (A.) any thing that is irregular, unnatural, or in disorder, and as it were turned topsy turvy.

PREPOSTEROUSNESS (S.) irregularity, disorderliness, contrary to good sense, and a natural preceeding in business.

PREPUCE (S.) the fore skin of a man's yard, or that loose skin that covers the nut, &c.

PREROGATIVE (S.) the right, privilege, power, or authority, that one or more persons have in any particular affair above all others.

PRESAGE (V.) to prophesy, foretel, betoken, or apprehend any thing before it actually comes to pass.

PRESAGE (S.) a token, indication, or forerunner of any thing hereafter to come to pass.

PRESBYTER (S.) simply means an elder, but all priests are called by this name.

PRESBYTERIANISM (S.) the doctrines or principles of the people called Presbyterians, especially relating to church government.

PRESBYTERIANS (S.) a particular sect of Christians, so called, because they maintain that the government of the church appointed in the New Testament, is by presbyteries, that

that is, ministers and ruling elders, associated for government and discipline; they say, that there is no order in the church superior to a Presbyter by divine institution; that all ministers, being ambassadors of Christ, are equal by their commission, and that elder and bishop are the same in name and office, according to the scriptures; the lowest of their courts is the minister of the parish or congregation, with his elders, who govern that single parish or congregation; having power to call before them any member to instruct, examine, admonish, rebuke, and suspend them from the Lord's table, as they shall judge most convenient; they have also a deacon to take care of the poor: The next court is a presbytery, composed of a number of ministers and elders associated, for governing the churches in their bounds; their highest court is a synod, which they say may be provincial, national, or oecumenical, and allow of appeals from the lesser to the greater; the ordination of their ministers is by prayer, fasting, and imposition of the hands of the Presbyters, after he is examined, as to his conversation, religion, and learning, by the preaching Presbyters, who only lay hands on him.

PRESBYTERY (S.) priesthood, eldership; also church-government by elders, or an assembly of priests, together with lay-elders for the exercise of church authority or discipline.

PRESCIENCE (S.) the peculiar knowledge that God has of things not yet come to pass; a knowing a thing or matter beforehand.

PRES-COTT (S.) in *Lancashire*, a large town, which is but thinly peopled; its market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from London 147 computed, and 177 measured miles.

PRESCRIBE (V.) to regulate, order, or appoint, to direct or command.

PRESCRIPT (S.) an order, command, or appointment.

PRESCRIPTION (S.) ordering, commanding, limiting, appointing, or determining; in *Law*, it is the right or title that a person has to an estate, &c. by having been in possession beyond the memory of man; and in *Physick*, the appropriating proper remedies to particular diseases goes by this name; also the medicine itself.

PRES-ENCE (S.) sometimes means the actual being in a room or other place; and sometimes the countenance, looks, mien, or gesture of the body.

PRE'SENT (A.) being in sight, or at the time of doing an act.

PRE'SENT (S.) any thing given freely and voluntarily to another.

PRESENT (V.) to offer, give, or bestow any thing to or upon another; to name to a church benefice; also to bring a complaint or information against any person in a court of judicature.

PRESENTATION (S.) the act of presenting; and in the *Church Law*, a patron's nominating and offering his clerk to the bishop or collator, to be instituted in a benefice of his gift; among the *Jews*, there were two sorts of presentations, the first was commanded by the law, according to which every woman that had a child was obliged to make her appearance in the temple, at the end of 40 days, if it was a son, &c. the other belonged to those that had made a vow; from the time of *Moses*'s delivering the law, there was a religious custom of devoting either themselves or their children to God, and either for their whole life-time irrevocably, or else to be redeemed with presents or sacrifices, for which purpose there were several apartments about the temple, for those who were under a vow of their own or their parents, whose business was to spend their time in the service of religion, and to make ornaments for the temple, according to their respective ages, condition, and capacity.

PRESENT-EE (S.) in the *Canon Law*, is the person or clerk presented or nominated by a patron or collator to some spiritual benefice.

PRESENTMENT (S.) in *Law*, is a mere denunciation of the jurors themselves, or of some other officer, as justices, constables, surveyors, &c. most commonly upon their own sight, without the information or prosecution of a third party, of any offence inquirable in the court, whereunto it is presented.

PRESENT TIME (S.) a *Grammatical Term*, importing the immediate or actual time that is now.

PRESERVATION (S.) a keeping, taking care of, helping, defending, &c.

PRESERVATIVE (S.) any thing that has the quality of preserving, defending, keeping, or restoring, &c. another from harm, danger, &c.

PRESERVE (V.) to keep safe, to guard against hurt, danger, &c. to put into a condition of continuing good and pleasant a great while, as confectioners do fruits, &c.

PRESERVES (S.) fruits prepared according to the art of the confectioner with sugar, &c.

PRESIDE (V.) to sit as the head, governor, or chief of a company, city, or kingdom, to have the command, direction, or management of persons and things.

PRESIDENCY (S.) the place or office of one that has the chief place, seat, or command in any affair.

PRESIDENT (S.) the governor, chief, or head person in any affair, command, or business; in the *King's Council*, he that proposes the business to the board, and reports to the sovereign the several transactions passing there, is called the *lord president*; also an example or copy for a person to do any thing by or after is called a *president*, especially in courts of law, where the resolutions of former courts

upon like cases, are called *presidents* or examples.

PRESIDENTSHIP (S.) the office or dignity of a president.

PRESIDIAL (S.) the name of a *French* court of judicature.

PRESS (V.) to squeeze or thrust close together, as under large wooden screws, to give a gloss to broad cloth, and make the nap lie very smooth and agreeable to the eye; also to crowd in among a great throng or number of people; also to urge very solicitously, to be so importunate as to take no denial; also to force men into the king's service in the time of war; also to excite, spur, or egg a person forward very much.

PRESS (S.) an instrument that works with a large screw, sometimes wood, and somet mes iron, to squeeze grapes for wine, apples for cyder, cloth for sale, packs for convenience of rocm, &c.

PRESSINGNESS (S.) urgency, serventness, earnestness. &c.

PRESSURE (S.) any thing that lies very hard upon, or close to a person, that does as it were torture or afflict him exceedingly; also a gravitating upon, or forcing down, as the atmosphere upon any bodies here below, &c.

PRESTIGE or **PRESTAIN** (S.) in *Radnorshire*, *Scotch-Wales*, is the handsomest and best-built town in this county, situated in a pleasant valley on the river *Lug*; here the assizes are held, and the county goal kept; it is well inhabited, and much frequented; its market is weekly on Saturday, which is well stored with provisions, and all sorts of grain, but especially malt, of which they make great quantities, both for their own consumption, and sale to others; distant from *London* 116 computed, and 148 measured miles.

PRESTIGATION (S.) imposing upon, or deceiving of a person by sleight of hand, juggling,legerdemain, &c.

PRESTO (S.) in *Musick*, signifies quick or very fast; also with jugglers, a term for *Be gone, make haste, &c.* to any of their puppets, &c.

PRESTON (S.) in *Lancashire*, for its largeness and beauty might very well pass for a city; its principal inhabitants are either gentry or lawyers; no considerable manufactures being carried on here, renders it but thin of inhabitants; nor is its trade worth noting, though it is a borough-town, that sends two members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, eight head-aldermen, four under-aldermen, 12 common-council-men, a recorder, and sub-officers; the court of Chancery, and other offices of justice, are held here for the county, which is a palatinate; it has weekly three markets well supplied with corn and all sorts of provisions, &c. on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday; it is seated on the *Ribble*, over which it has a

large stone bridge; distant from *London* 168 computed, and 211 measured miles.

PRESUME (V.) to imagine or think one's self in the right, without being absolutely certain; also to do what a person has been forbid upon some extraordinary occasions, &c. to be bold, over-forward, or saucy.

PRESUMPTION (S.) sometimes signifies over-forward or saucy doing of a thing without orders; pride, conceit, or suspicion; in *Law*, where the circumstances of the act very much favour the suspicion of a certain person's having committed it, though it cannot be fully and positively proved, yet the court judges the accused guilty, this is called a violent suspicion or *presumption*.

PRESUMPTIVE (A.) supposed, imagined, conjectured, &c. and in *Law*, the next relation or heir is called the *presumptive* heir.

PRESUMPTUOUS (A.) over-daring, bold, adventurous, saucy, vain.

PRESUMPTUOUSNESS (S.) boldness, daringness, adventurousness, fool-hardiness, conceitfulness. &c.

PRE-SUPPOSE (V.) to take a thing for granted, to imagine or suppose a matter before-hand.

PRETENCE (S.) a shew or reason for something done, or going to be done, a colour or appearance, when a person offers at one thing, and intends another.

PRETEND (V.) to make a shew or appearance of a thing, to lay claim to what is not a person's due, to maintain or boldly assert any thing.

PRETENDED (A.) imagined, supposed, asserted, maintained for a truth.

PRETENDER (S.) one who lays claim to more than his right, either of skill or property.

PRETENSION (S.) a claim, excuse, or reason why a person demands or asserts any thing.

PRETERITION or **PRETERMISSION** (S.) a passing over, or by, a neglecting or seeming to take little notice of that which at the same time under cover we desire to explain, and have due notice taken of it.

PRETERMIT (V.) to neglect, pass by, or over, to slip, omit, or leave out.

PRETERNATURAL (A.) above, or contrary to the common order of nature, something extraordinary or unexpected.

PRETEXT (S.) a colour, sham, pretence, or excuse, a blind or cloak.

PRETOR (S.) a *Roman* magistrate that administered justice, whereof there was at first but one; but afterwards when many foreigners came to reside there, another was appointed to determine the differences that might arise among them; in the year of *Rome* 605, their number was increased to six; the two first had the cognizance of the cases of private persons, the other four of public crimes, such as extortions, unreasonable fees, treasons,

treasons, &c. in future time they increased to 35 in number; they exercised their charge one year; the provincial *pretors* administered justice in the *Roman* provinces, and commanded the forces during their year, unless when the war was dangerous, or the enemy formidable, then they sent a consul to take upon him the command of the army.

PRETORIANS (S.) the guards of the *Roman* emperors, first picked out by *Scipio Africanus* from among the bravest of the army; afterwards *Augustus* settled and divided them into several bodies, and appointed two officers to command them; their pay was double to the rest of the soldiers, their whole number was about 10,000, divided into nine or ten cohorts, and generally had a great hand in all the revolutions that happened.

PRETORIUM (S.) the place where the pretor or captain of the guard lived who was the governor of *Judea*, or where he tried causes and administered justice; sometimes the tent where the generals met at a council of war was thus called.

PRETTINESS (S.) handfomness, beautiful-ness, pleasingness, &c.

PRETTY (A.) handsome, beautiful, delightful, pleasing, charming.

PREVAIL (V.) to influence or get the ascendancy over another, to conquer, overcome, master, subdue, &c.

PREVALENCE, PREVALENCY, or PREVALENTNESS (S.) the power, strength, or ascendant quality of any thing.

PREVALENT (A.) powerful, prevailing, influencing, effectual, &c.

PREVARICATE (V.) to shuffle, to say sometimes one thing, and sometimes another, to evade or endeavour to flie the truth.

PREVARICATION (S.) an unjust, unfair way of acting or treating any person, an equivocation, or endeavouring to hide the truth, by saying one thing and meaning another, a deception, or double dealing.

PREVARICATOR (S.) one who deals unfairly or unjustly with another, a deceiver; also one chose in a university at a commencement to satyryze the misbehaviour of the masters or principals.

PREVENT (V.) to stop, hinder, or do something before-hand, so that another cannot come at, or do what he aims at or desires.

PREVENTER-ROPE (S.) in a *Ship*, is a small one made fast over the ties, to secure the yards in case any of the other ropes should break.

PREVENTION (S.) a hindrance, stop, or keeping back, by stepping in before, &c.

PREVENTIONAL (A.) coming before; and when applied to the moon, means the full or change next before any great conjunction of the superiours, appearance of a comet, moveable feast, &c.

PREVENTIVE or PREVENTATIVE

(A.) that has the power or faculty of hindering or keeping back any thing.

PREVIOUS (A.) something that introduces, prepares for, or leads the way to another thing.

PREY (S.) the goods, persons, cattle, &c. that is taken in war by an enemy, or the spoil of wild beasts and robbers.

PREY (V.) to spoil, plunder, rob, or feed upon the person or property of another by violence or craft.

PRIAPUS (S.) a god of the Ancients, said to be the son of *Bacchus* and *Venus*, and who had the care of gardens, worshipped particularly at *Lampsacus*, *Adonis* or *Ofrit*, having consecrated a phallus of gold in memory of a wound he had received in the groin; the reason of the phallus by length of time being forgot, the priests of that god introduced a great many shameful vilenesses upon this occasion; it is supposed that *Adonis* and *Priapus* were the same deity under different names, both being gods of the gardens, &c.

PRICE (S.) the fixed or absolute rate set upon any commodity by publick authority, as of bread, &c. or the rate agreed for any thing between any two parties; from whence a publick paper printed weekly, containing the usual prices of all sorts of commodities is called a *price* courtant.

PRICK (V.) to enter the flesh slightly with the point or sharp end of a needle, pin, or sword, &c. also to write down in proper notes a lesson of musick upon ruled paper; also to trace the steps of a hare in hunting, &c.

PRICK (S.) a small wound made with the sharp point of a pin, needle, sword, &c. also a dot or small mark made to signify something particular in a map, chart, &c. also tobacco rolled up very tight in the shape of a nine-pin, &c.

PRICKER (S.) an instrument used by the *Stationers* to mark paper or parchment with, so as to rule the lines at equal distances; also a neat small wheel used by those who draw mathematical schemes to mark dotted or pricked lines with; with *Hunters*, it is also a huntsman on horseback.

PRICKET (S.) a small basket; also a male deer of two years old beginning to put forth the horns.

PRICKLE (S.) any sharp-pointed matter, as a thorn, &c.

PRICKLINESS (S.) the condition of any thing that has many sharp points, as briars, thorns, rose-trees, &c.

PRICK-POSTS (S.) are those timbers that are framed into the breast summers between the principal posts, to keep the frame steady and strengthen it.

PRICK-UP (V.) to appear, cheerful, brisk, lively; also to adorn or trim a person or thing to make them look handsome.

PRIDE (S.) that haughty disposition of mind that makes a man think more worthily of himself,

himself, and meaner of others, than he ought; disdain, loitelines of mind, behaviour, or carriage.

To *pride one's self*, to take pleasure or delight in any thing, to scorn or disdain others, though above or equal to us.

PRIEST (S.) properly signifies an elder or old man; but it is now generally restrained to those persons who are employed about religious matters; in the *Old Testament*, the age was fixed to 30 years, before they were admitted into the order of *priests*, and it is supposed our Saviour was about that age before he began his ministry; in the *Christian Church*, there is no certain term of years absolutely prefixed, different churches having different usages; as to the heathen *priests*, they were of different sorts, some appointed to sacrifice to all the gods in general, and others to a particular god, &c. among the *Jews*, the dignity of high or chief *priest* was annexed to *Aaron's* family; after the captivity of *Babylon*, the civil government and the crown were super-added to the high-priesthood; it was the peculiar privilege of the high-priest, that he could be prosecuted in no court, but that of the great *Sanhedrim*; but some are of opinion, that was in cases criminal only, and in matters of property he might be sued in the common courts, only he was privileged so that he was not obliged to appear in person, but might substitute any proxy to appear for him; he was likewise exempted from being put to his oath either in court or elsewhere, unless the king happened to have a trial, and the high-priest's testimony might be serviceable to the crown; when the succession was disputed, the *Sanhedrim* only had the power of nominating a successor, under him was a vicar, called the *Sagan*, who had the direction of all the other *priests*, who had also two other deputies to act under him; after building the second temple, learning and care were so decayed among the *priests*, that a little before the feast of expiation in every year, a committee of the *Sanhedrim* met, and read the whole exhortation to the high priest, according to the form in *Leviticus*, and enjoined him to repeat the office to himself, that he might not mist ke in the least circumstance; upon this day all sorts of sacrifices were to be offered by him alone; on the morning of the day of preparation, they set him in the middle of the gate of the temple, and had heifers, rams, and lambs brought before him, to refresh his memory with these different sorts of sacrifices; then he was conducted to the senior priest, who instructed him in the method of offering incense, who obliged him to swear that he would offer his incense according to the form prescribed, in the Holy of Holies; every year he was conveyed from his house into the temple with a great deal of pomp, the grand *Sanhedrim*,

the king, and the body of *priests*, making a part of the parade; the heathens had their arch-flamen or high-priest, and so have the Christians, excepting among some particular sects.

PRIESTHOOD (S.) the office, business, or dignity of a priest.

PRIG (S.) a young, foolish, gay fellow; also a smatterer in art, a boaster or pretender.

PRIM (A.) nice, set, formal, starched, stiff, peculiar, &c.

To be **PRIM** (V.) to be conceited, fantastical, over-nice, or reserved.

PRIMACY (S.) the dignity or office of a primate, or chief governor, especially in ecclesiastical matters.

PRIMAGE (S.) an allowance or duty formerly appointed to be paid to the captain and masters of ships, for the use of his cables, &c. and to the men for lading and unlading of the cargo; but this is now quite laid aside, all charges of that sort being swallowed up in the freight, though this term is still used in bills of lading.

PRIMARY (A.) any thing that is first in order, or chief in place, from whence *Mercury*, *Venus*, the *Earth*, *Mars*, *Jupiter*, and *Saturn*, upon account of their revolving round the *Sun* as a center, are called the *primary* planets.

PRIMATE (S.) the supreme, head, or chief bishop, who has the rule and government over several other bishops and arch-bishops, as the *primate* of *Poland*, &c.

PRIMATESHIP (S.) the dignity and office of a primate.

PRIME (A.) the best, chief, or most valuable part of any thing.

PRIME (S.) when applied to the *Moon*, signifies the new-moon, for about three days after the change; in *Chronology*, it is the same with golden number, which see; in *Geometry*, those figures that cannot be divided into any other more simple than themselves, as a triangle in plains, the pyramid in solids, are called *prime* figures; in *Astronomy*, those numbers that are measured or divided only by themselves and unity, are called *prime* numbers; among the *Roman Catholics*, it is the name for one of their canonical hours; in *Fencing*, it is the first and principal guard the body is thrown into at drawing of the sword, in order to intimidate the adversary, and defend one's self, &c.

PRIME (V.) in *Gunnery*, is to put beaten powder into or upon the touch-hole of any piece of ordnance, in order to make it fire easily; in *Painting*, it is laying on the first colour upon boards, &c.

PRIMER (S.) a small book, formerly set forth or published by authority, as the first book children should publicly learn or read in schools, containing prayers and portions of the scriptures; also the name of an instrument in *Gunnery*, used to pierce the cartridge through

through the touch-hole of a piece of ordnance.

PRIME'VOUS or **PRIME'VAL** (A.) something belonging to the first ages.

PRIMIGENIOUS (A.) original, or the first of any thing in its sort or kind.

PRIMING-HORN (S.) an instrument or horn-vessel worn by a gunner's side of a ship, when engaged, filled with beaten or *priming*-powder, on purpose to pour on the touch-holes of the guns as they are charged.

PRIMITIVE (A.) something done after the manners or customs of the ancients, or first ages.

PRIMITIVE (S.) an original, and especially used by the *Grammarians* for the root, from whence many other words flow.

PRIMITIVENESS (S.) originalness; and sometimes means particularity or stiffness.

PRIMNESS (S.) demureness, affectedness, stiffness, formality, &c.

PRIMOGENITURE (S.) the right or title that belongs to the eldest son of a family, &c.

PRIMROSE (S.) a pleasant yellow spring-flower, usually fit to gather about the end of *April*, or beginning of *May*.

PRIMUM MOBILE (S.) according to the old *Astronomy*, was the ninth sphere, which includes both the firmament or heaven of the fixed stars, and all the spheres of the planets, and hurries them round from east to west once in 24 hours on the poles of the world, and this heaven is known only by its motion, for there are no stars or characters in it; this notion is now rejected, but the term is still retained, and means the principal or moving cause or person in any affair whatever.

PRINCE (S.) sometimes means the supreme acting magistrate in a kingdom, or lesser division of a country; and sometimes only a title of honour to the heirs or great men of a kingdom; and sometimes to famous persons for art, &c. as *Sir Isaac Newton* is called the *prince* of philosophers.

PRINCELINESS (S.) that noble and commendable behaviour that becomes a prince in words and actions.

PRINCES CORONET (S.) a character in *Heraldry*, whereby persons of that dignity are distinguished from all others, consisting in crosses and flowers raised upon the circle, which no others are allowed to have.

PRINCESS (S.) the wife or consort of a prince; also the daughters of kings, &c.

PRINCIPAL (A.) chief, or that most to be regarded, &c.

PRINCIPAL (S.) the sum of money let out to interest for a determinate time; also the chief person in any affair or business.

PRINCIPALITY (S.) the royalty or dominion of a prince; among the *Divines*, one of the orders in the angelick hierarchy is called *principalities*.

PRINCIPLE (S.) the first cause or foundation upon which any thing is made or built; also the same with maxims or self-evident truths; and in *Morality*, a man is said to act upon good or bad *principles*; among the *Glymists*, phlegm or water, mercury or spirit, sulphur or oil, salt and earth, are called the *principles* of mixed or natural bodies, of which spirit, oil, and salt, are called active, and water and earth passive *principles*.

PRINT (V.) to make a mark or character upon a thing, so as it shall remain; to infuse or instil proper doctrines into the minds of a people, so that the matter intended to be conveyed or impressed upon or into the person shall be deeply rooted.

PRINTER (S.) he that causes or makes durable marks upon a thing, and this is generally understood to be a callico or linen *printer*, who from wooden or metal patterns, stamps flowers, birds, &c. in various colours upon linen, &c. a copper-plate *printer*, or one who has a rolling-press, to print pictures, writings, &c. engraved on copper-plates, upon paper; or a common letter-press *printer*, who composes single letters or types into words, and those into sentences, &c. which being impressed upon paper, gives us news-papers, pamphlets, books, &c.

PRINTING (S.) sometimes means the staining calicoes and other cloths with colours and figures, &c. but generally that useful and necessary art that conveys the writings both of the ancients and moderns to us in a beautiful, plain, and cheap manner, by causing a large number of copies to be spread abroad with great ease and expedition; it is supposed to be invented, or at least published, between the year 1420 and 1450, to which many pretend the right of first divulging it, and it is so managed among them, that it is difficult to determine who was the first inventor.

PRIOR (A.) the first in order of time.

PRIOR (S.) the head or governor of a monastery or priory among the *Roman Catholics*, next in dignity to an abbot.

PRIORESS (S.) a woman that presides over a priory of women, next in dignity to an abbess.

PRIORITY (S.) the order or right of first having the title to any thing, or being before or above in course of time, rank, or dignity.

PRIORSHIP (S.) the office or dignity of a prior.

PRIORY (S.) a society of religious persons, male or female, that live together in common in one large house, under the direction or government of a prior or prioress.

PRISM (S.) in *Geometry*, is a solid figure contained under five several planes, two of which being opposite to one another are triangles equal, alike, and parallel, the others are parallelograms; a glass ground truly in this form, is used to shew the order that nature makes

makes in the arrangement of colours; for by the falling of the sun's rays in a proper angle, the most perfect and beautiful representation of a rainbow is seen, from whence Sir Isaac Newton formed his theory of colours, &c.

PRISON (S.) any place of confinement, but particularly meant of those appointed by authority, to keep offenders against the law in, till the time of legal trial, or of confining debtors, &c. till the law is satisfied, vulgarly called a goal or jail.

PRISONER (S.) one under the restraint or confinement of another, whether taken by an enemy in war, or by the common justice of the kingdom where he resides, &c. for any offence. &c.

PRISTINE (A.) the first, former, or ancient state of any thing.

PRITTLE PRITTLE (S.) foolish, silly, idle, childish talk.

PRIVACY or **PRIVATENESS** (S.) secrecy, retirement, familiarity, or trust.

PRIVATE (A.) hid, concealed, retired, withdrawn from publick view. &c.

PRIVATEER (S.) a small, light, convenient ship of war, fitted out by any prince, or with his authority, to make prize of, or take all the ships he can of the enemy of that state or kingdom.

PRIVATEERING (S.) going about in a privateer, with the intention to look for, and take any ship of the enemy's he can.

PRIVATION (S.) a taking away or bereaving of something that a person had; also the want or absence of some natural perfection that ought to be in a subject.

PRIVATIVE (A.) that deprives, takes away from, or prejudices a thing.

PRIVILEGE (S.) a particular authority or grant, whereby a person is enabled to do or forbear something that before he was not.

PRIVITIES (S.) those parts of the body that custom or decency require to be kept covered.

PRIVITY (S.) knowledge, consent, agreement, &c. also in *Law*, it is a private familiarity or inward relation of different parties with, or to one another.

PRIVY (A.) knowing of, acquainted with, or consenting to a thing, &c.

PRIVY (S.) in private houses, it is also called the *necessary-house*, or proper place to discharge the excrements of nature is to; but in *hous* of *Court*, and other publick places where several apartments are joined together for this purpose, it is called the *beg-house*.

PRIVY SEAL (S.) that which the king first sets to such grants as are to pass the great seal of *England*, used also in matters of lesser consequence.

Lord Privy Seal, in our *Constitution*, is the fifth great officer of the crown, thro' whose hands pass the king's grant of charters, pardons, &c. and who is always a member of the king's council.

PRIZE (V.) to esteem, value, set, or make a great account of a person or thing.

PRIZE (S.) in the *Sea Language*, signifies a ship, &c. of one king's subjects, that is confiscated or taken by those of another's; also any valuable success in a lottery, &c.

PROBABILITY or **PROBABLENESS** (S.) a reasonable appearance or likelihood of any thing's being true or false.

PROBABLE (A.) likely, possible, credible, &c.

PROBATE (S.) a proof or allowance from a proper office under the seal thereof, &c. that the will of the person therein mentioned was duly and regularly proved, according as the law directs or requires.

PROBATION (S.) a proof, trial, experiment, endeavour, &c. in the *University*, it is the examining young students at the time of taking up their degrees; and in *Religious Houses*, it is the year of trial to prove the virtues of a novice upon his entrance, to see how he bears the severities of the orders he enters into.

PROBATIONER (S.) a scholar or novice, or one that is under a state of trial or examination; among the *Presbyterians*, a young preacher, who a year before his ordination is licensed to preach.

PROBATOR (S.) in *Law*, is one that is to prove another guilty of a crime, and is usually understood of an accomplice that is made or admitted an evidence.

PROBE (S.) a surgeon's instrument to put into and search a wound, &c.

PROBE (V.) to search into a wound, ulcer, or any hollow cavity in the flesh; also to examine thoroughly and to the bottom of any thing.

PROBLEM (S.) something proposed to be done, and is usually understood of constructing mathematical figures, and demonstrating the truth and reason of the process or methods used to effect it; so likewise when in *Algebra*, a question or proposition contains some unknown truth, that must be investigated and demonstrated.

PROBLEMATICAL (A.) something done, proposed, or laid down after the manner of a problem.

PROBOSCIS (S.) the trunk of an elephant, with which he eats, drinks, and defends himself.

PROCEDURE (S.) the regular or irregular management or carrying on an affair, especially law-cases.

PROCEED (V.) to come or derive from another, or some act that follows from a known and certain cause; also to continue, go on, pursue, and make an end of a thing.

PROCEED (S.) in *Trade*, is the net amount of a cargo or parcel of goods, after all charges are defrayed.

PROCEEDING (S.) coming out of, or from another; also the continuing or going forward.

ward in a law-suit, journey, or other business.

PRO'CESS (S.) in *Law*, means at large all that has been done in a real or personal action, and all criminal and common pleas; a *process* is always in the name of the king, and usually after an indictment found, or other conviction; in *general*, it means the regular method or order of doing any thing; also the standing-out part or knob of a bone, by the *Surgeons*, is called a *process*; in *Law*, the writ or citation that calls a person into court to answer complaints, &c.

PROCESSION (S.) any solemn march, religious or civil, upon extraordinary occasions, but especially understood to be an ecclesiastical ceremony or public appearance, where the clergy and people go to some church, singing litanies, or any other prayers, as they move along; the old *Romans*, when the empire was distressed, or after some victory, ordered *processions* for several days together to be made to the temples, to beg the favour of, or return thanks to their gods; the *Jews* likewise went in companies to the temple to say their prayers, and so did the primitive Christians to the martyrs tombs; but it is not recorded that the priests went foremost with them upon these occasions, or directed the order of the *procession*; the first *processions* among the Christians mentioned by the ecclesiastical writers, with the clergy at the head of them, are those set on foot at *Constantinople* by St. *Chrysostom*, to oppose the resembling appearance of the *Arians*, who being forced to hold their assemblies without the town, went thither night and morning singing anthems; St. *Chrysostom*, to prevent their perverting the Catholics, set up counter-*processions*, at which they sang prayers in the night, and carried crosses with flambeaux upon them; from hence the custom came to the *Latins*; the custom of the church of *Rome*, from the time of *Gregory the Great*, has been for the clergy and people to go in *procession* from one church to another, singing prayers and litanies; and when they came to the church designed, they sang the service of the day, and mass, which they called the *station*; this has much increased, and they are used in the country as well as towns, upon all public occasions, in the time of war, famine, plague, &c. there are also settled or annual *processions*, some small remains whereof are still left in some parts of *England*, at, or about *Whitstide*; after *Brerengarius* had declared against transubstantiation, and the worshipping the Eucharist, it was made a particular mark of religion in the church of *Rome*, to carry the consecrated elements triumphantly in *procession*; this custom began in the 14th century, and after the reformation and opposition of the *Lutherans* and *Calvinists* thereto, was carried to a higher solemnity and degree of adoration; it is also

used to express the solemn manner of going to a prince's coronation, marriage, &c. or any other public or joyful occasion; but the most noted or extraordinary mentioned in history, is that of the *League* formed at *Paris* in 1590, consisting of 1500 monks and clergy; *Roje* bishop of *Sedus*, and the prior of the *Carthusians* led them on like captains, each of them carrying a cross in their left hand, and a halbert in their right; after these, marched, four in front, all the monks of the *Mendicant* orders; but the monks that had estates either in town or country, and were afraid the premises might be ruffled, kept out of the way, and made no part of the *procession*; all those that went had their gowns tucked up at their girdle, their cowls let fall upon their shoulders, a helmet on their head, a corselet or coat of mail for back and breast; besides which some had bucklers and daggers, some partizans, some cross-bows, others rusty arms unfit either for charge or defence; the old monks marched in the first ranks, counterfeiting the air and motions of captains, as well as they could; the younger sort followed, shooting every minute with their cross-bows, to shew their skill and courage; all this body marching through the streets of *Paris*, with an affected gravity halted now and then, and sung anthems with a discharge of their muskets; the pope's legate, and some cardinals, &c. attended and countenanced this ridiculous and profane solemnity; the same year, upon *Ascension day*, there was a more solemn *procession*, attended by many priors, bishops, nobility, judges, &c. at which they swore never to admit a heretic to be their king, &c. In *Church Language*, the issuing or coming forth of the Holy Ghost from the Father and the Son, is called by this name.

PRO'CHRONISM (S.) in *Chronology*, is an error in point of time, by asserting an action was done before it really was.

PROCLAIM (V.) to publish or declare any thing solemnly, openly, and aloud.

PROCLAMATION (S.) in *Law*, is a writ issued to the sheriff of the county where the party dwells, to make three publications or *proclamations* for the defendant to surrender himself, or be out-law'd, which is done upon awarding an exigent; also those public declarations of the result of what the king with the advice of his council comes to, upon particular cases, such as calling or dissolving parliaments, proclaiming peace or war, &c. and now are usually printed and stuck up at public places, such as the Exchange, market, or town-house, &c.

PROCLIVITY (S.) the natural aptness or tendency of a thing to go downwards.

PROCONSUL (S.) a name given in the beginning of the *Roman* republic, to him who was continued in the office of consul, after the year of his consulship, for some important

reasons, and afterwards those who going out of their consularships had the government of a consular province given them, were called by this name; in the time of the emperors, he that was chosen to govern one of the provinces of the people, was called a *proconsul*; the *proconsuls* going out of their consularships, were not chosen in the assemblies of the people, but they cast lots for one of the two consular provinces, and took the government of that which fell to them, where they administered justice, and commanded the army that was in that province.

PROCONsulSHIP (S.) the office or dignity of a *proconsul*.

PROCRAsTINATE (V.) to delay, put off till to-morrow, &c.

PROCRAsTINATIOn (S.) a delaying, deferring, or putting off till to-morrow.

PROCREATE (V.) to beget children.

PROCREATIOn (S.) a begetting of offspring or children.

PROCTOR (S.) a pleader, advocate, council, or manager for another, especially in the ecclesiastical courts; also two students chose in a university to see that good orders are kept, and regular exercises constantly performed; also the name of those two clergymen for each diocese, that appear for the cathedral and collegiate churches, one for each, to sit in the lower house of convocation.

PROCTORSHIP (S.) the office, duty, business, &c. of a *proctor*.

PROcUMBENT (A.) lying along.

PROcURACY (S.) the deed or instrument whereby a person is appointed a procurator; also the office of such a person.

PROcURATIOn (S.) that whereby one person is empowered to act, receive, treat, or do any thing for, or in behalf of another, to which that person is absolutely bound to comply, let the conditions be what they will; also an entertainment or feast; and formerly meant a reservation of service due from the vassal to the lords, by whom they were to be entertained at stated times in the year, when they came among their farms; in consideration whereof, it was frequent to pay a sum of money; and as the temporal lords used to receive from their vassals and tenants *procurations*, so the bishops and archdeacons used to be entertained by the churches under their jurisdictions; and here the archdeacons putting the parish-priests sometimes to unreasonable charges, were complained of to the popes, who endeavoured to redress the grievance, both by councils and bulls, particularly Innocent III. upon a complaint preferred against the arch-deacon of Richmond, who is said to have visited with 100 horse in his company, so that when he came to a parsonage-house, he destroyed and eat up all in a moment.

PROcURATIOn MONEY (S.) a sum, premium, or reward given to a particular set of

men, called *Money-Scrievers*, for the lending or procuring a sum or sums of money upon proper securities, at legal interest.

PROcURATOR (S.) a *proctor*, solicitor, or manager for another; also a governor of a country under a prince, and at Venice the person next in dignity to the doge or duke, called the *procurator of St. Mark*.

PROcURE (V.) to buy or get any thing for one's self, but especially for another; and infamously applied to, or understood of, the act of bringing or providing whores, to satisfy the lustful inclinations of a disorderly affection.

PROcUREMENT (S.) the act of getting, or the actual thing got.

PROcURER (S.) one that makes it his or her business to get what the inclinations of another desire; and is generally understood to mean an infamous man or woman, that busy themselves to get and encourage whores for those that are desirous of them.

PRODIGAL (A.) profuse, lavish, extravagant, riotous, foolish, vain-glorious.

PRODIGALNESS or **PRODIGALITY** (S.) the act or disposition of a spendthrift, or extravagant, vain-glorious, foolish, proud, haughty person.

PRODIGIOUS (A.) strange, wonderful, extraordinary, amazing, excessive great, uncommon, or contrary to the common course of nature.

PRODIGIOUSNESS (S.) strangeness, uncommonness, wonderfulness, greatness, excessiveness, &c.

PRODIGY (S.) something very strange, or uncommon, contrary to, or out of the common course of nature.

PRODUCE (V.) to bring forth, yield, or give; to shew, or declare; in *Geometry*, is the stretching, lengthening, or extending of a line farther than it now is, to answer a purpose intended.

PRODUCE or **PRODUCT** (S.) the result, effect, or fruit, that is brought forth or yielded from or by any person, thing, or work; and in *Arithmetic*, it is the amount of two numbers multiplied by or into one another; and in *Geometry*, it is the rectangle made from the multiplying or drawing two lines by or over one another.

PRODUCTIONS (S.) all works and effects of nature and art; as, the fruit of a tree, &c. also the general act of bringing forth, extending, or lengthening any thing.

PRODUCTIVE (A.) that is apt, fit, or inclined to bring forth or yield any thing.

PRODUCTIVENESS (S.) the nature or aptness of any thing to produce, yield, or bring forth any thing.

PROEM (S.) a preface, introduction, entrance, or beginning of, or preparatory to a discourse.

PROFANATIOn (S.) the act of using religious things for common purposes, as of sacraments.

eramental bread and wine for the entertainment of jovial company, by way of ridiculing the true intent and use thereof, &c.

PROFANE (V.) to unhallow or abuse the true use and intent of things set apart for religious purposes, in order to make a scoff and derision of them and it.

PROFANE (A.) wicked, un sanctified, unholy, irreligious, scoffing, &c. and sometimes by a priestly flitch means all common persons or things, to which their character of sacred is not annexed.

PROFANENESS (S.) impiety, irreligion, a mocking at, and abusing the name of God and sincere religion, also the person and things separated for, or consecrated to the immediate service and attendance upon religious matters.

PROFECTIONS (S.) among the *Affirgers*, are equal and regular courses and prognostications of the sun, and other significators through the signs of the zodiack, according to the successions of the signs, allowing to each *profection* the whole circle, and one sign over.

PROFESS (V.) to own, or publicly declare one's self of a particular sect, opinion, or party in religion, or a member or practitioner of a particular art or science.

PROFESSION (S.) a trade, art, or mystery, that any one practises for a livelihood; also a public owning of the common or any other particular notions in religion, &c.

PROFESSOR (S.) a public practitioner of any art or science; and particularly spoke of a reader of lectures in universities, &c.

PROFFER (V.) to offer, present, tender.

PROFFER (S.) a proposal to give, offer, or tender something to another.

PROFICIENCE or PROFICIENCY (S.) the skill or knowledge that any person or persons have acquired in any trade, art, or science.

PROFICIENT (S.) a person that has acquired a good degree of skill or knowledge in any art or science.

PROFILE (S.) a term in *Painting*, meaning the side-view of a person or thing, as the heads of kings and queens are commonly put on coins; but in *Architecture*, it is such a draught of a pile of building, that expresses the breadth, depth, and height of the whole, but not the length, and such as would appear if it was cut down perpendicularly from the top to the foundation; and sometimes it means a design or description.

PROFIT (S.) gain, benefit, advantage.

PROFIT (V.) to get something, to be benefited or advantaged by a person or thing.

PROFITABLE (A.) beneficial, advantageous, useful, painful, &c.

PROFITABLENESS (S.) gainfulness, beneficialness, &c.

PROFITING (S.) gaining, improving, benefiting, &c.

PROFLIGATE (A.) very wicked, dissolute, profane, lewd, debauched,

PROFLIGATENESS (S.) all manner of debauchery, lewdness, profaneness, or wickedness.

PROFOUND (A.) a pit, &c. that's very deep; also a great person, or one eminent for learning or knowledge.

PROFOUNDNESS or PROFUNDITY (S.) deepness; also the quality of any sort of learning or knowledge, that is difficult to find out, or come at.

PROFUSE (A.) wasteful, extravagant, lavish.

PROFUSENESS (S.) extravagance, especially in a riotous way of living, and lavish squandering away of money.

PROFUSION (S.) a pouring out of any thing; but especially meant of the influence of God's Spirit, to enable his prophets and ministers to do what by nature they could not.

PROG (S.) a cant word for provision, goods, or money laid up in store.

PROG (V.) to lay up by little and little privately and industriously.

PROGENITORS (S.) all those that were before us, such as our fathers, grandfathers, &c.

PROGENY (S.) children, or the offspring that comes from us; our issue, &c.

PROGNOSTICATE (V.) to prophesy, foretell, conjecture, guess, or imagine.

PROGNOSTICATION (S.) foretelling, prophesying, &c.

PROGNOSTICATOR (S.) one that pretends to foretell future events.

PROGNOSTICK (S.) an indication, sign, or token of any thing that is yet to come, especially regarded by the physicians, as the symptoms of life and death, the increase or decrease of the distemper, or the probability of its continuance, &c.

PROGRESS (S.) sometimes means the improvement that a person has made in arts and sciences, &c. and sometimes the rout that a king, &c. takes in a journey, &c.

PROGRESSION (S.) the regular and ordinary course that any person or thing takes to perform what is designed or intended; in *Astræmetick*, it is also called proportion, and is of two sorts or kinds, the one called *arithmetical progression* or proportion continued, which is a continued series of numbers increasing or decreasing by equal distance, as 7, 10, 13, 16, &c. or 16, 14, 12, 10, &c. the other is called *geometrical progression* or proportion continued, which is when any series of numbers have the same or an equal ratio, that is, the quotients of each following term divided by the foregoing one, are equal, as 2, 4, 8, 16, &c. or 81, 27, 9, 3, &c.

PROGRESSIVE or PROGRESSIONAL (A.) any thing that goes on regularly, successively and orderly.

PROHIBIT (V.) to forbid, bar, hinder, or keep from any thing.

PROHIBITION (S.) a forbidding, or hindering, and chiefly used in *Commerce*, where parties

ticular sorts of goods are forbid by a state to be imported or exported, &c. in *Law*, it is a writ issued to forbid a court to proceed in a cause there depending, upon supposition that the cognizance thereof does not belong to it.

PROJECT (V.) to invent, contrive, or design; and in *Mathematick*, signifies the drawing or laying down of the lines, &c. of a sphere or globe upon a plain; and in *Carpentry*, &c. it is the bulging or standing out of a cornish, &c. beyond the plain of the wall.

PROJECT (S.) a design or contrivance, rather in the brain than yet executed.

PROJECTILE (S.) any thing thrown or cast with a considerable force from one.

PROJECTION or PROJECTURE (S.) the act of throwing or forcing a heavy body into a strong or violent motion, as an arrow out of a bow, a bullet out of a gun, &c. also the delineating mathematically any sort of figures, especially the representation of the lines, circles, &c. of the sphere; also the quantity that the base or capital of a column, &c. stands out beyond the shaft, &c.

PROJECTOR (S.) a deviser, contriver, inventor, &c. of any new matter or thing.

PROLATE SPHEROID (S.) a geometrical solid generated by the revolution of a semi-ellipse about its transverse diameter.

PROLATION (S.) in *Music*, is the act of forming the till or shake with the voice, which occasions various inflections upon the same syllable.

PROLOGOMENA (S.) introductory or preparatory discourses, proper to inform the reader of the true design and intention of the book or discourse following.

PROLEPSIS (S.) a preconceiving, imagining, or forming things in one's mind beforehand; and with the *Orators*, it is a figure, whereby they endeavour to bespeak their audience by repeating the objections, that their opponents may be supposed to make, and so answering them.

PROLEPTICK or PROLEPTICAL (A.) any thing that belongs to a prolepsis; and in *Physick*, those diseases that return sooner each day than before, as is frequent in agues, are called *proleptical* diseases.

PROLIFICK (A.) fruitful, fit, or apt to breed or bring forth young.

PROLIX (A.) tedious, using many words where few would serve, long, dilatory, superfluous, &c.

PROLIXNESS or PROLIXITY (S.) the length or needless tediousness of a discourse, &c. by entering into the recital of every minute circumstance, or a useless detail of what might be spared.

PROLOCUTOR (S.) the speaker of the upper and lower house of convocation; among the *English Clergy*, the arch-bishop of *Canterbury* is the chairman, president, or *prolocutor* of the upper house of convocation; he

that acts in this station in the lower house, is chose the first day of their meeting by the inferior clergy, and is to be approved of by the upper house, for it is by him their affairs, debates, &c. are to be directed, and their resolutions, messages, &c. delivered to the upper house; he reads all propositions made to, or in the house, collects the suffrages, &c.

PROLOCUTORSHIP (S.) the office or dignity of a speaker, chairman, president, &c. of a convocation, synod, &c. for religious affairs.

PROLOGUE (S.) the entrance, preface, or introduction to a speech, sermon, oration, &c. but more particularly of a play acted upon the stage for publick diversion.

PROLONG (V.) to continue, lengthen, or make a discourse, &c. last long or a great while; also to put off or delay, &c.

PROLONGATION (S.) a lengthening, continuing, delaying, putting off, &c.

PROMETHEUS (S.) is reported to be assisted by *Minerva* in making men, and that she carried him up into the sky to light a piece of wood at the burning wheel of the sun, with which he kindled the man he had made into life; the poets say he also made the woman *Pandora*, to whom *Jupiter*, by way of revenge, gave a box filled with all manner of diseases and calamities that mankind is incident to; *Pandora* carried it to *Prometheus*, who helped *Jupiter's* present, and would have nothing to do with it; whereupon she gave it his brother *Epimetheus*, who no sooner had opened it, but out flew all manner of diseases to afflict mankind; upon which he would gladly have shut it again, but his understanding came too late, the venom being dispersed, and nothing but a little hope lay at the bottom; this is supposed to be an allegorical description of the fall of man, &c.

PROMINENT (A.) standing or jutting out farther than the plane of any thing.

PROMISCUOUS (A.) mixed, confused, or jumbled together, &c.

PROMISCUOUSNESS or PROMISCUOUSNESS (S.) the being jumbled, or confusedly mixed together, &c.

PROMISE (V.) to assure a person, or give one's word about the doing or forbearing any thing, a solemn engagement or plighting of troth in marriage, or any other contract.

PROMISE (S.) an assurance by word of mouth, of the doing or forbearing something; and in *Law*, when a person obliges himself to perform something upon a valuable consideration, and does it not, an action lies against him for non-performance, but without a consideration no action lies.

PROMISER (S.) one who makes promises.

PROMISSARY (S.) the person to whom a promise is made.

PROMISSORY (A.) something that belongs to a promise, or distant performance of a thing; so a note given for money borrowed, or

or goods bought, &c. at a certain time to come, is called a *promissory note*, &c.

PRO'MONTORY (S.) a hill or rock that runs its head out into the sea, commonly called a cape or head-land.

PROMOTE (V.) to advance, push forward, prefer, or do all that lies in one's power to put a person in a higher or more profitable station of life than he was in before.

PROMOTER (S.) one that encourages, assists, or puts a matter or thing forward.

PROMOTION (S.) advancing from one degree of honour or benefit to another, whether ecclesiastical or civil.

PROMPT (V.) to egg on, or whisper a person in the ear, to be ready to put one in, that is acting a play, &c. to encourage or forward a matter.

PROMPT (A.) ingenious, ready-witted, &c. also a term for paying money down at the making a bargain, for which there is commonly an allowance or discount made to the person paying.

PROMPTER (S.) one that eggs or encourages another on to do something; also a person that stands behind the scenes in a play, to put the actors in, whenever they are at a stand, or make the least boggle.

PROMPTITUDE or **PROMPTNESS** (S.) perfectness in, or readiness at the performing any exercise, &c.

PROMPTUARY (S.) a ware-house, store-house, buttry, &c.

PROMULGATE or **PROMULGE** (V.) to publish abroad, to declare aloud, proclaim to all the world the errand that a person is sent about; and especially spoken of the *Roman laws*, which were hung up in the market-place, and exposed to publick view for three market-days before they passed into a law.

PRONE (A.) bent, or inclined towards any thing; also the lying flat upon one's face, or in a posture with one's hands and head hanging down towards the ground.

PRO'NENESS (S.) the inclination or readiness with which a person complies with the doing any thing; also the inclining, hanging, or lying with one's face towards or on the ground.

PRONG (S.) the teeth or sharp points of a fork, great or small, for meat or hay, &c.

PRO'NOUN (S.) among the *Grammarians*, is the term for a personal noun; as, *I, thou*, &c. or something immediately belonging to a person or thing, &c. as, *who, which*, &c.

PRONOUNCE (V.) sometimes means only to speak, sometimes to read or preach an oration or speech to a congregation, and sometimes to pass sentence after a judicial trial and a verdict brought in by the jury.

PRONUNCIATION or **PRONOUNCING** (S.) the particular manner that a person does or ought to speak the words of any particular language; also among the *Rhetoricians*, it is the changing or varying the tone of the voice

at particular times, in such a manner as may most affect the auditors, and impress the matter deeper upon them than otherwise they could.

PROOF (S.) a trying to see whether the thing or person can or will answer the purpose intended; also a demonstration or reason of the truth of any thing advanced by way of argument, a testimony, witness, or mark; in *Printing*, the first sheet wrought off after composing the matter, to see whether it is rightly done or not, is called the *proof sheet*, which sometimes is forced to be done several times over; in *Arithmetic*, it commonly means an inverse manner of performing the question, on purpose to try whether the calculation or sum is truly wrought.

PROP (S.) a support, to preserve any thing from falling.

PROP (V.) to sustain, keep up, or preserve from falling.

PRO'PAGATE (V.) to encrease, spread abroad, or cause many young ones of the same kind, to grow or come forth; also to publish, encourage, declare, &c.

PROPAGATION or **PRO'PAGATING** (S.) the act of increasing the number of any species of being; also a publishing, declaring, or encouraging any matter or thing.

PROPAGATOR (S.) one that encourages, spreads, or increases any thing.

PROPE'NSE (A.) inclined to, hankering after, &c.

PROPE'NSENES, **PROPE'NSION**, or **PROPE'NSITY** (S.) an inclination or hankering to a thing, a desire for, or hankering after.

PRO'PER (A.) fit, convenient, suitable, peculiar; also tall, lusty, handsome, well-proportioned; also something essentially, immediately, and peculiarly belonging to a thing, and without which it cannot subsist; also the true and real meaning of words in the discourse then reading or speaking; also in *Law*, it means an estate that comes to a person by inheritance; in *Arithmetic*, a fraction that expresses some part less than a whole number or thing, is called a *proper fraction*; also the particular name of a person to distinguish him from others, is called a *proper name*.

PRO'PERNESS (S.) fitness, justness, convenientness, peculiarity; also tallness, handsomeness, lustiness, &c.

PRO'PERTY (S.) the peculiar virtue, quality, or endowment of every person or thing by nature; also the right or title that a person has to any thing; and in *Law*, is esteemed the best and highest title a person can have, and such as no ways depends upon the humour, courtesy, or favour of another.

PRO'PHECY (S.) something predicted or foretold should be, long before it came to pass, and particularly means such things as the messengers of God, for the good of man-

kind, declared to the world by the immediate inspiration and command of God.

PROPHECY (V.) to foretell things to come, especially by divine inspiration; to preach, &c.

PROPHET (N.) one that foretells future events; in the *Scripture*, they are called messengers of God, angels, or messengers of the Lord; sometimes it is applied to the heathen poets, because they were imagined to be inspired by the gods, &c. sometimes impostors are called by this name, with the appellation *false*; sometimes the society of the priests are called *prophets*, and performing such exercises as they used, is called prophesying, such as singing psalms, hymns, &c. and playing upon instruments, &c. Their *prophets*, when any thing extraordinary was to be declared, used to be excited violently; but the ordinary way of God's communicating his mind, was by illuminating the mind of the person, and exciting his will to proclaim what God informed him of, though sometimes he was pleased to convey himself by dreams and nocturnal visions; the Old Testament contains the writings of 16 *prophets*, viz. four greater and 12 lesser; the first are, *Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel* and *Daniel*; the 12 lesser are, *Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah*, and *Malachi*; there are several others also mentioned in *Scripture*, both men and women; also a sect of Christians in *Holland*, called *prophets*, who come from all parts of the province to *Worms* near *Leiden*, the first Sunday in every month, and spend the day in reading the *Scriptures*, every one proposing his difficulties, and using the liberty of explaining the text according to his own notions; as to other matters, they agree with the Remonstrants, excepting in the case of war, which they universally condemn; most of them study *Greek* and *Hebrew*, thereby to understand the *Scriptures* the better.

PROPHETESS (S.) a woman prophetess, or foreteller of things yet to come, &c.

PROPHETICAL (A.) something belonging to prophecy, or the prophets.

PROPINQUITY (S.) nearness in place, or relation of blood, &c.

PROPITIATION (S.) a satisfaction, atonement, or sacrifice offered to God to appease his wrath, or satisfy his justice, by humbling ourselves before him, and acknowledging his power and dominion over the creation.

PROPITIATORY (A.) of an appeasing or satisfying nature.

PROPITIATORY (S.) in the *Jewish Worship*, was the mercy-seat, or the cover or lid of the ark of the covenant, lined both within and without with plates of gold, on each side whereof was a cherubim of gold with wings spread over it, having their faces looking towards each other.

PROPTIOUS (A.) kind, tender, merciful, favourable, &c.

PROPTIOUSNESS (S.) the act of kindness, tenderness, mercifulness, &c.

PROPORTION (S.) *mathematically*, is the similitude or likeness of two or more ratios between themselves; upon this the whole structure of geometry is founded, and it is the scope to which all its precepts tend; but because quantity is two-fold, viz. continued and disjointed, hence arises a two-fold *proportion*, viz. geometrical, which relates to continued quantity; and arithmetical, that relates to numbers, which by comparing one with another, the knowledge of others before unknown, is discovered; also the relation of the whole to its parts, &c. in building, painting, and also of the parts between themselves, according to their use, situation, &c.

PROPORTION (V.) to distribute to each person or part its true and just quantity, &c.

PROPORTIONABLE or **PROPORTIONAL** (A.) agreeable, beautiful, or according to the rules of nature and proportion.

PROPORTIONALS (S.) numbers or quantities so circumstanced, as to answer the rules or laws of proportion, as in four given numbers: the greatness or littleness of the first in comparison of the second, is the same of the third to the fourth.

PROPOSAL or **PROPOSITION** (S.) an offer or cordon upon which something is proposed to be done.

PROPOSE (V.) to offer something to be done upon certain conditions.

PROPOSER (S.) one that makes an offer or motion to do something upon certain conditions.

PROPOSITION (S.) a thing proposed to be proved, demonstrated, or mathematically solved, and which may be a theorem or a problem; also any thing that is to be taken under consideration, to be approved or disapproved of.

PROPOUND (V.) to offer, propose, lay, or set something before others for their consideration, approbation, or rejection.

PROPOUNDER (S.) one that makes a proposal, to be approved or rejected.

PROPRIETOR or **PROPRIETARY** (S.) one who has the right or title to any thing, and by virtue thereof enjoys it.

PROPRIETY (S.) the proper or right sense that words are to be taken in, in any language, and upon any occasion.

PROROGATION (S.) the act of putting off, or adjourning publick bodies of men, especially the session of parliament, which can be done only by the king; and at any such time all acts that have not had the king's assent, must at the next meeting be begun afresh, as though they had not been begun; but an adjournment may be by the authority of the house itself for a small time upon an extraordinary affair, and all things remain as though they had sat all the while.

PROROGUE (V.) to put off, delay, or prolong to a distant time.

PROSA or PROSA (S.) a goddess among the ancients, that was imagined to be kind or propitious to women at the time of their lying in, by directing the infant to come forth the right way; her statue represents her as the most straight or upright of all the goddesses.

PROSAICK (A.) a writing or speech in the manner or order of nature or prose, or in opposition to verse.

PROSCRIBE (V.) to out-law, banish, or sequester a person's estate, &c. among the old *Greeks* and *Romans*, it was to inflict a penalty that reached to the persons and estates of the party; for instance, if a person sued in an action of debt absconded or refused to appear, the plaintiff applied to the pretor or chief justice, and procured an order to summon him to court, which was affixed in the presence of several of his neighbours upon the absconding person's house; and if he still refused to appear, either by himself or his proxy, the pretor ordered an execution against his goods; if he still refused to appear, the goods were to be delivered to the plaintiff, who offered them to sale at the end of thirty days, which was thus; the creditors, if more than one, desired leave of the pretor to have one of them nominated to sell the goods by auction; which being obtained, and the sale over, the creditors again requested authority from the pretor to have the usual privilege of their case; which being granted, proclamation was made, that whoever bought or purchased any thing belonging to the debtor, should answer about half part of the value to the creditors, so that they received about 40 or 50 per cent. The *Cornelian* law mentions a *proscription* that forfeited the lands of the proscribed or out-lawed person to the government; in this latter case, the names of the parties and the crime were engraved on brass or marble, &c. and set up in the public market-place, &c. among the *Greeks*, it was usual to set a price upon the heads of enemies and malefactors that were not in their power, and to encourage the killing of them, by publishing a reward for such service by the common crier, and sometimes by engraving it upon public pillars, &c.

PROSCRIPTION (S.) an out-lawry, or confiscation of goods, or a reward promised by public authority for the seizing or killing a person, that is declared an enemy to any government.

PROSE (S.) the natural and free manner of speaking or writing, without regard to the rules or restraints of poetical measures.

PROSECUTE (V.) to push forward, or vigorously carry on any business or affair whatever, particularly suing a person in the courts of law, either as a debtor or felon, &c.

PROSECUTION (S.) a law-suit for some

offence, &c. also the earnest pursuit of any thing, or the study of an art or science, &c. also a continuance in the study and practice of any thing.

PROSECUTOR (S.) the acting person in a law-suit, who is commonly called the plaintiff.

PROSELYTE (V.) to convert or bring a person over to make profession of, and practise what before he did or would not.

PROSELYTES (S.) propriety signifies strangers; among the *Jews* there were two sorts, one called *proselytes* of righteousness, the other *fourning proselytes*, or *proselytes* of the gate; the first conformed in all things to the law of *Moses*, or were thorough converts; the others lived among the *Jews*, and were obliged only to observe the seven precepts of the sons of *Noah*, which were esteemed the law of nature, and obligatory to all persons, *viz.* the first forbid idolatry. 2. To honour or reverence the name of God. 3. To forbid murder. 4. To condemn aculeity and incest. 5. Forbidding theft. 6. To do justice and submit to it. 7. To forbid the eating things strangled, and blood; the *Jews* maintained the first six were given immediately by God to *Adam*, and the seventh to *Noah*, and that this was all the revealed religion till *Abraham's* time; but now the word means any person that comes over to another sect or opinion in religion, which he did not before profess.

PROSODY (S.) a Grammatical Term for that part of Grammar which is employed about the quantity of syllables, in respect of being long or short.

PROSOPOEIA (S.) a Rhetorical Figure, by which the speaker or orator stands silent, while he makes the person to whom he is speaking answer to what he has said of or about him.

PROSPECT (S.) the appearance, view, or representation of any thing, as to immediate sight, or probability of success, &c.

PROSPECTIVE (A.) something belonging to a view, shew, representation, aim or design.

PROSPER (V.) to thrive, succeed, improve, grow rich, &c.

PROSPERITY or PROSPEROUSNESS (S.) the condition or state of life in which a person grows rich, thrives, or increases in wealth, &c.

PROSPEROUS (A.) thriving, improving, growing rich, successful, favourable, or according to one's own wish or desire.

PROSTITUTE (S.) a vile, dissolute woman, or common whore, &c.

PROSTITUTE (V.) to sacrifice a person's honour, chastity, and body, to gratify the vicious inclinations of others, for the sake of gain, or a mean reward; also the submitting to, or complying with any mean base action or office.

PROSTITUTION (S.) the act of prostituting a person's body, to commit whoredom for hire; also the supplying of any thing that was intended for a virtuous and useful purpose to the quite contrary.

PROSTRATE (A.) all along, or flat upon the ground with the face downwards, as if supplicating something in the most submissive manner.

PROSTRATE (V.) to throw one's self down in the presence, or at the feet of another, by way of humiliation, &c.

PROSTRATION (S.) a throwing one's self down at another's feet in the most submissive manner.

PROSTYLE (S.) in *Architecture*, is a building that has pillars or columns only in the front.

PROTECT (V.) to defend, comfort, support, save harmless, screen, &c.

PROTECTION (S.) the act of defending, comforting, supporting, saving harmless, &c. in *Law*, it is the defence that every subject has a right to claim under the government of the king and the laws; and sometimes it has a particular meaning, as that in time of war a person that has certain writings shall not be liable to be impressed into his majesty's service, or shall not be arrested for debt, &c.

PROTECTOR (S.) one that is a defender against insults, or other harms or inconveniences that might happen.

PROTECTRIX (S.) a woman that is the support or defender of any person whatever.

PROTEST (V.) to vow, affirm, to solemnly promise or swear to do or forbear any thing.

PROTEST (S.) in *Parliament*, is the act of the members of the house of lords declaring their dissent to, or against some particulars of the proceedings of that house in matters debated before them, which is drawn up in writing, and registered, with the names of the parties subscribed; in *Trade*, it is a summons made by a publick notary to a merchant, &c. to discharge a bill drawn on him, after his having refused to accept it, when the time it is drawn at is come.

PROTESTANCY or **PROTESTANTISM** (S.) the religion or principles of those dissentients from the church of *Rome*, commonly called the reformed churches, of which there are various sorts, such as the *Lutherans*, *Calvinists*, *Church of England*, and the several sects within the dominions where the others are the established or national church.

PROTESTANTS (S.) now commonly means all Christians that deny the pope's supremacy, and several other doctrines of the church of *Rome*, but first given to the Reformed in *Germany* of several imperial towns in 1529, because they protested against a decree made in the diet of *Spire*, by *Ferdinand*, arch-duke of *Austria*, and other *Roman-Catholic* princes, and desired liberty of conscience, till the

holding of a council, in pursuance of a decree made in 1526.

PROTESTATION (S.) a solemn vow, or publick assurance; also an open declaration against the proceedings of others.

PROTEVANGELION (S.) the name of a book attributed to *St. James*, which treats of the birth of the *Virgin Mary*, and her Son *Jesus Christ*; but the many fables wherewith it is stuffed makes it apparently an imposition.

PROTEUS (S.) by the *Poets* said to be the son of *Neptune*, and that he could change his shape at his pleasure.

PROTHESIS (S.) in the *Greek Church*, was the name of a small table, upon which the bread and wine were set, before they were carried up to the great altar to be consecrated.

PROTHONOTARY (S.) a principal clerk or chief scribe; and in *Law Courts*, such as the *Common-Pleas*, he enters and enrols the proceedings, pleadings, issues, judgments, actions, &c. in the *King's-Bench*, he records all the civil actions sued in that court; in the *Greek Church*, it means a principal officer that takes place next to the patriarch of *Constantinople*, writes all the dispatches he sends to the grand seignior; besides which, he has a power to inspect over the professors of the law, into purchases, wills, and the liberty given to slaves; in the primitive *Latin Church*, they were those who wrote the acts of the martyrs, and the circumstances of their death; but now it is a title of honour in the court of *Rome*, to which is annexed the privilege of legitimating bastards, making apostolick notaries, doctors of divinity, and doctors of canon and civil law; their number is twelve.

PROTO-MARTYR (S.) one that is or was the first that suffered death for being a witness to, or promoter of, any particular doctrines or religious opinions, as *St. Stephen* for Christianity.

PROTOPLAST (S.) sometimes signifies the Original or first Former of all things; and sometimes the thing first formed, as God the Former, and *Adam* the first-formed of men.

PROTOTYPE (S.) the original draught or pattern of a thing.

PROTRACT (V.) to delay, put off, prolong, or continue; also to draw or lay down the draught of any thing, whether of houses, lands, &c.

PROTRACTING (S.) the act of delaying or putting a matter off from time to time, the making a thing long and tedious; also the drawing, plotting, or laying down an actual survey of a field, estate, &c. upon paper.

PROTRACTOR or **PROTRACTER** (S.) a surgeon's instrument used to draw out splintered bones, dirt, &c. from a wound or ulcer; also a small mathematical instrument

ted to draw any sort of angles with, especially in surveys of land, that is to be plotted or laid down on paper, parchment, &c. also a person that delays or puts off business from time to time.

PROTRUDE (V.) to force, thrust, or push any thing forward.

PROTUBERANCE (S.) a bumping, swelling, growing, projecting, or standing out beyond the plane of any thing, as the knob of a bone, &c.

PROTUBERANT (A.) standing, projecting, or bumping out.

PROUD (A.) elated, puffed up with too much conceit of one's self, either upon account of riches, or real or imaginary qualifications.

To be proud, to behave or act in a lofty and imperious manner towards others, having too mean an opinion of them, and too great or lofty a one of ourselves; also a term for dogs when they have mutual desires of copulation.

PROUDISH (A.) inclined to, or having a degree of pride.

PROUDNESS or PRIDE (S.) haughtiness, loftiness, &c.

PROVE (V.) to demonstrate, or make any thing plainly appear to be true or false, &c.

PROVE'DITOR or PROVIDER (S.) one whose particular business is to go before others, and see and prepare all sorts of proper provisions for them.

PROVENDER (S.) properly signifies food for cattle, but means also frequently the same for men.

To be Provender-prick'd, to be wanton, proud, saucy, or vicious, upon account of having plenty of food or rich victuals, &c.

PROVERB (S.) a concise, short, witty speech or sentence, commonly grounded upon experience, and usually containing either a satirical description, or cautionary advice against the follies of the world; also the name of one of the books of the Old Testament, written by Solomon, king of Israel, in the sententious way, and containing a great many instructions and moral maxims for the conduct of life, as well regarding politics and economy, as the worship of God, and the innocent and regular behaviour of ourselves in civil life; some of them held forth in a plain and open meaning, and others of them wrapped up in allegories and emblematical representations; but all of them written in a noble, sublime, and poetical manner.

PROVERBIAL (A.) of the nature, or like to a proverb.

PROVIDE (V.) to furnish, or take care to get proper necessaries for the well-being of any person, or the regular doing of any thing.

PROVIDED (A.) furnished or assisted with proper and convenient necessaries; also a term used in writing, importing a condition or reason why a thing should, or should not be done,

PROVIDENCE (S.) among the old Romans, was a deity which they represented by the figure of a Roman lady, with a sceptre in one hand, and pointing to a globe, which lies at her feet, importing that she governs the world like a good mistress of a family; the emperor Titus figured her with a rudder and a globe; Maximian by two lads, with ears of corn in their hands, and this legend, *Providentia Deorum quæ Augustum;* Severus with a cornucopia, with a large vessel at her feet full of ears of corn; sometimes an ant, with three ears of corn in her mouth, is a representation of Providence; in common speech among us, it means the powerful and regular management of the world by God; and sometimes it means only that careful and diligent management or behaviour that wise men use in their affairs.

PROVIDENT (A.) thrifty, saving, careful, cautious, diligent, &c.

PROVIDENTIAL (A.) something that happens or comes to pass unforeseenly, or as it were by the immediate interposition of God, and commonly in a merciful and preserving manner from some imminent danger.

PROVINCE (S.) in Church Government, is sometimes meant of an archbishoprick, and sometimes of the extent of his jurisdiction; also the proper sphere of any person's activity; also a large division or part of an empire, kingdom, &c. comprehending several towns, cities, &c. under one general governor.

The United PROVINCES (S.) now commonly called the states-general, are those countries or provinces, that in the 16th century revolted from the tyrannous government of the Spaniards, united together, and formed a republic still subsisting, and perhaps the greatest in the world; they are seven in number, viz. *Holland, Zealand, Lower Guelderland* and the county of *Zutphen, Friesland, Over-
Yssel,* the lordship of *Utrecht* and *Greenow;* these provinces lie about the mouths of the *Meuse* and *Rhine*, in the northern part of the *Low Countries*, between the territories of the king of Spain in *Flanders*; each province sends deputies to the *States*, where they form three assemblies or colleges, the states-general, the council of state, and chamber of accounts; all the provinces must agree in the resolutions taken in the assembly of the states-general, because nothing is carried there by plurality, but universality of voices; each province in particular presides a week; the province of *Guelderland* is the chief, because the most ancient, and the first that proposed the union; commerce and manufactures render this people too very powerful, that they have footing in all the parts of this world; the province of *Holland* has two famous companies of merchants, the one for the *East*, and the other for the *West-Indies*; upon the whole, this state is become very powerful.

powerful, especially by sea; all opinions in religion are tolerated, but the state one is *Catholism*.

PROVINCIAL (A.) something relating to a province, as the meeting or assembly of a particular province, or under the direction of a primate, archbishop, &c. is called a *provincial synod*.

PROVINCIAL (S.) among the religious of the church of *Rome*, is a sort of general supervisor of all the monasteries, &c. in a province.

PROVISION (S.) sometimes means all sorts of food, such as bread, flesh, fish, &c. sometimes it means a certain allowance, or yearly income left to a person for life by some friend, such as a husband, father, &c. for their maintenance; and sometimes it means a laying in a large stock of any commodity against the time it may, or will be called for; in the *Canon Law*, it sometimes means the pope's nominating a successor to a bishopric, or spiritual living, before the present incumbent is dead; and sometimes it means the title, deed, or instrument in writing, whereby an incumbent holds a living, &c. in *Trade*, it means the same with commission, or the reward or premium paid to a factor for the buying or selling any sort of goods for another.

PROVISIONAL (A.) conditional, or done by way of prevention or caution.

PROVISO (A.) a condition, article, agreement, or exception in a deed, by virtue whereof something may be done or omitted, that seems contrary to the general scope of the deed, instrument, or contract.

PROVOCATION (S.) an affront, or injurious treatment, an enraging or making angry, an incensing or stirring up, &c.

PROVOCATIVE (A.) affrontive, abusive, apt to incline or stir a person up to anger.

PROVOCATIVE (S.) in *Physick*, a medicine composed to strengthen nature, and stir up a person to the frequent act of copulation.

PROVOKE (V.) to urge, abuse, or stir a person up to anger, to cause or incline.

PROVOST (S.) a chief magistrate of a city, head, or president of a college, &c. in *Armies*, *Navies*, &c. they are a sort of goalers or executioners, having the care of delinquents, or other criminal offenders.

PROVOSTSHIP or PROVOSTRY (S.) the office, dignity, or power of a provost.

PROW (S.) in a *Ship*, is the foremost part considered aloft, and between the decks; so to go or enter into the *prows*, is to go into the fore-castle, &c.

PROWESS (S.) valour, courage, stoutness; and sometimes applied to exploits or feats of arms themselves.

PROXIES (S.) in the *Canon Law*, is the annual payments made by the parochial clergy to the bishop, &c. on visitations, but in common, it means such parties as act for or in

behalf of another, a delegate, substitute, attorney, &c.

PROXIMITY (S.) the nearness of place, or nigh relation of blood or kindred.

PRUDE (S.) a nice, over-precise, coy, finical woman.

PRUDENCE (S.) the most useful of all the social virtues, or that wise conduct of a person's self in the several circumstances he is concerned, that causes him always to consider and reflect seriously and judiciously, what will be the event of any precipitate or rash action, and to make proper allowances for the weakness of others.

PRUDENT (A.) discreet, thoughtful, considerate, wise, judicious, &c.

PRUDENTIAL (A.) something done by way of prevention, thoughtful, wise, discreet.

PRUNE (V.) to dress or trim any thing by cutting off, or taking away any superfluous matter, as *Gardeners* do to vines or other trees, by cutting off the dead or superfluous sprigs or branches, &c.

PRUNES (S.) a dried plumb brought from the *Levant*.

PRURIGINOUS (A.) itchy, inclined to, or affected with the distemper called the itch.

PRURITUS (S.) the itch, or any scabby or scurfy distemper on the outward coats of the skin, exciting a great uneasiness to the party, by the gnawing of an innumerable quantity of *animalcula*, that are generated between the coats of the skin from sharp corrosive humours.

PRUTENICK TABLES (S.) astronomick tables calculated to find the motions of the heavenly bodies, by *Rheinoldus*, and dedicated to the duke of *Prussia*.

PRY (V.) to search or look narrowly into any thing, to be inquisitive and desirous of knowing.

PRYING (S.) the act of searching, enquiring, or striving to come at the knowledge of something.

PRYTANÆUM (S.) the place in *Athens* where the judges and magistrates sat, and where those were maintained at the publick charge, who had done any considerable service; there was also an altar whereon fire was continually burning, consecrated to the goddess *Vesta*; but they were not virgins, but widows, that attended and looked after it, who were called *Prytanides*.

PRYTANES (S.) the name of the 50 judges among the *Athenians*, which were chose out of each tribe in *Attica*, and which made up the council of 500.

PSALM (S.) a divine hymn or song upon religious matters, but now commonly restricted to those contained in that book of the Old Testament, called the *Book of Psalms*, consisting of 150, generally called *David's*, tho' it is supposed they were not all wrote by him, some having the names of *Asaph*, *Ethan*, *Ethan*,

Erben, &c. at the head of them, which some suppose were only either musicians, that composed proper tunes to sing them in, or chief singers, to lead the tune, &c. Much debate has been among the learned, whether and what sort of verse they were composed in; but that part of *Hebrew* knowledge is not exactly known, so that it probably was only a poetical sort of prose the authors made use of, to make them more easily conform to the music of those times, which together with their instruments, are wholly unknown to us.

PSALMIST or **PSALMO'GRAPHIST** (S.) a composer or singer of psalms, hymns, or divine songs; and among the *Divines*, commonly means *David*, king of *Israel*.

PSALMODY (S.) the art of singing or playing the musical tunes of the psalms upon instruments.

PSALMO'GRAPHY (S.) the art of writing or composing divine songs, hymns, or psalms.

PSAL'TER (S.) the book of psalms in the Old Testament, printed and bound up by itself.

PSAL'TERY (S.) sometimes signifies the psalter or book of psalms; and sometimes a musical instrument used by the ancients to play the psalm tunes on; and by us now is generally understood the latter, which was an instrument of wood, having strings somewhat like our harp; the modern *psaltery* is a flat instrument in a triangular form, strung with three rows of strings of iron, or brass wire, tuned to an unison, or an octave, raised upon two bridges, which are upon the two sides, and the strings extended from side to side.

PSEUDOPO'STLE (S.) a false apostle, &c.

PSEUDEVA'NGELIST (S.) a false messenger, or counterfeit, a cheat, or impostor.

PSEUDO (A.) a *Greek* particle, signifying false, counterfeit, &c. frequently added to other words, to make them have the direct or opposite meaning to what they naturally have.

PSEUDO'GRAPHY (S.) a false writing, or counterfeiting the hand of another.

PSEUDOMARTYR (S.) a false witness, or counterfeit martyr.

PSYCHO'LOGY (S.) a discourse or treatise upon the soul.

PSY'CHOMANCY (S.) a pretended divination by the ghosts, souls, or spirits of dead persons.

PSYCHRO'METER (S.) an instrument to measure the degree of humidity or moisture of the air.

PSY'SAN (S.) a physical cooling diet-drink, made of the decoction of barley husked, raisins, and liquorice.

PTOLEMA'ICK SYSTEM (S.) in *Astronomy*, is what is now commonly called the old system, which divided the world into two regions, the *ethereal* and *elementary*; the first

begins at the *primum mobile*, which in the space of 24 hours moves from east to west, and includes ten heavens, viz. the double crystalline, the firmament, and the seven planets; the two crystallines between the *primum mobile* and the first firmament, are supposed to solve some irregularities of the *primum mobile*; the elementary region reaches to the concavity of the moon, and comprehends the four elements of fire, air, water, and earth; the terrestrial globe is supposed to be made up of water and earth, and immovably fixed in the center of the world, the element of air encompassing the earth, and the element of fire encompassing the air, and that the whole heavens moved round the earth from east to west; but the absurdity and inaccuracy of this system is now almost universally known and exploded, and that of *Copernicus* substituted in its room, which is much better adapted to answer the several phenomena of the heavens, &c.

PTOLEMAITES (S.) a sect among the *Gnosticks*, that maintained that the *Mosaic* law came partly from God, partly from *Moses*, and partly from the traditions of the *Jewish* doctors.

PTYALY'SMUS (S.) a salivation excited by medicine on purpose, or a disorder that occasions the spittle to run uncommonly from the glands of the mouth.

PUBERTY (S.) that age when the hair begins to grow visible upon the privities of either sex; among the *Romans*, it was reckoned from 14 to 16, so that at the entrance of the 17th year, they took the *toga virilis*, as beginning then to be men; among the *Athenians*, it extended to the end of the 18th year; but among the *Jews*, it was reckoned from thirteen to thirteen and a half, and then they were subject to all the precepts of the law, as being esteemed men, and in particular, were obliged to marry; their girls time of *puberty* began at twelve years old, and ended at twelve and a half, unless nature was so backward as to shew no visible marks; as soon as the time of her *puberty* was ended she was at liberty, and her father had no longer any power to hinder her from marrying.

PUBLICAN (S.) among *Us*, now means a person that keeps a house of entertainment for travellers, such as ale-houses, inns, &c. anciently it was a farmer of the publick revenues, or a tax-gatherer, which were generally looked upon as the vilest of men, by their too frequently abusing their trust and power, and by vile impositions, getting the appellations of extortioners, thieves, or pick-pockets; the *Jews* were so averse to these people, that they would not allow them to come into their temple or synagogue, nor admit them to partake of their publick prayers or offices of judicature, nor even take their evidence in their courts of law,

PUBLICATION (S.) a declaring abroad, or making any thing openly known.

PUBLIC (A.) common, open, free for every body's use, &c.

PUBLISH (V.) to set forth, make an open declaration of any thing, that every body may see and know it.

PUBLISHER (S.) one who declares or makes any thing known; and among the *Bookfellers*, is one that has his name put at the bottom of pamphlets, news-papers, &c. tho' the property is in another person, to whom he is accountable for the sale, &c.

PUCKER (V.) to draw any thing up irregularly, or in furrows, as in sewing linen to make it lie as if it was plaited, &c. also to be in a hurry or confusion of mind, for fear of something being known, or not succeeding, &c.

PUCKER (S.) a hurry, fright, surprize, straight, difficulty, &c. also a garment or cloth drawn up in wrinkles like plaits, where it should not.

PUDDER (S.) a hurry, bustle, noise, or stir; also a confused or awkward doing any thing.

PUDDING (S.) a composition of flour, suet, eggs, &c. boiled or baked; and sometimes plumbs, apples, &c. are put in it and boiled; but when baked with apples, or other green fruit, it is called a *pye* or *possy*, &c. in a *Ship*, those ropes that are fastened round to the yard-arms of the main and fore-yards, close to the end to save them from galling; also the serving of the ring of the anchor with ropes to save the clinch of the cable from galling, are called the *puddings* of the yard and anchor; also pads worn upon the heads of young children, to prevent their hurting themselves by falls.

PUDDLER (S.) a settling of a small quantity of water upon the ground or road, where the earth or stones are worn away.

PUDDLER (V.) to play with water, by causing it to move with the hands; also to go on with doing things in a coarse ordinary way.

PUDDOCK (S.) a small field or inclosure.

PUDICITIA (S.) a goddess adored by the ancient heathens, under the form of a veiled woman, with an exceeding modest countenance, as being esteemed the goddess of chastity, modesty, and other female virtues; she had two temples at *Rome*, one belonging to the *Roman ladies*, the other to the plebeians, and tradesmen's wives.

PUDICITY (S.) modesty, chastity, temperance, regularity, &c.

PUERILE (A.) childish, young, foolish, weak, trifling.

PUERILENESS or **PUERILITY** (S.) boyishness, childishness, weakness, injudiciousness, &c.

PUERITY (S.) childhood, infancy, &c.

PUFF (S.) a sudden blast of wind, or throwing out of the breath; also an instrument

made of thrums of silk, worsted, &c. to take up powder, and put on hair, perriwigs, &c. with; also a vaunting, boasting, or over-valuing of any thing; also those persons that attend at auctions or sales, to bid money for the goods there offered, to draw in others to out-bid them; also a person kept at a gaming-house, to play for a decoy to others.

PUFF (V.) to pant and blow, or fetch one's breath short, by reason of hasty running, &c. also to advance the value, character, or price of any thing privately, to make others buy it, or have a good opinion of a person's skill, &c.

PUG or **PUGGY** (S.) the name given to a monkey; also sometimes given to favourite children, by way of fondness and familiarity.

PUGIL (S.) with the *Apothecaries*, is so much as may be taken up between the thumb and two fore-fingers.

PUISSANCE (S.) power, might, strength, force.

PUISSANT (A.) powerful, mighty, strong, of great force, &c.

PUISSANTNESS (S.) powerfulness, mightiness, &c.

PUISNE (A.) a younger child; also a young pleader or counsellor, &c.

PUKE (S.) a vomit.

PULCHRITUDE (S.) fairness, handsomeness, beauty, &c.

PULHELY (S.) in *Caernarvonshire, North-Wales*, seated on the sea-shore between two rivers, is a pretty large bailiwick town, that has a considerable sea trade, and a good market weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 177 computed, and 213 measured miles.

PULING (A.) sickly, weak, faint, &c.

PULL (V.) to drag, hale, or force along by main strength.

PULLET (S.) a young hen that has never sat upon eggs, in order to hatch them; and sometimes applied to a young unmarried woman, maid, or virgin.

PULLEY (S.) one of the mechanick powers used to raise great weights, consisting of a wheel or block in channels for a rope to run in it.

PULMONARY or **PULMONEOUS** (A.) something belonging to the lungs.

PULMONES (S.) the lungs or organs of respiration, and of mixing and ascending the nitre that is sucked in at the mouth, &c. with the blood; the substance whereof is said to be nothing but a heap of little bladders, the contexture whereof is so ordered, that there is a passage into them from the wind-pipe, and into one another, till they all open into the membrane which cloaths the lungs.

PULMONICK (S.) a person disordered in breathing, or one that is consumptive.

PULP (S.) the fleshy or inward part of plumbs, &c. after the outward skin or rind is pared or stripped

stripped off; also the soft part of fruits, roots, &c. that is got by infusion, decoction, &c.

PULPIT (S.) a little pew made for a person to stand and preach, or speak to a public audience in.

PULSATION (S.) a beating, knocking, or throbbing of the arteries, &c.

PULSE (S.) the motion or tremor occasioned in the arteries, &c. and is the immediate index of the heart, by the mediation whereof the blood is diffused through the whole body, and is differently affected thereby, according to the different influx of the animal spirits, the motion whereof is chiefly to be attributed to the circular and direct fibres that compose the several parts; the *pulse* is sometimes strong, weak, swift, slow, equal, unequal, intermittent, &c. and is generally a pretty sure information of the health or sickness of the party, &c. also the common name for rice, barley, wheat, and other vegetable food.

PULVERIZATE or **PULVERIZE** (V.) to pound, break, or reduce to powder.

PULVERIZATION or **PULVERIZING** (S.) the pounding, breaking small, or reducing to powder.

PUMICE STONE (S.) a calc or light spongy matter thrown out of the burning mountains or subterraneous fires, useful to rub out scratches, &c. out of copper-plates, &c.

PUMMEL (V.) to thump, beat, or thresh with the fist.

PUMP (S.) a machine to raise water out of pits, wells, and other low places, of which there are various sorts that go by as many different names; also a thin, light shoe, with none, or very low heels, wore by ropedancers, &c.

To PUMP (V.) to sound a person, in order to get secrets out of him; also to raise or get water out of a well, &c. by the working of a pump.

PUMPING (S.) the act of raising water by a pump; also a cunning artificial manner of getting secrets out of a person.

PUN (V.) to droll, quibble, or play with words in a merry manner.

PUN (S.) an arch, merry, and ingenious playing or quibbling with words.

PUNCH (S.) the name of an instrument used to strike marks upon iron, copper, wood, &c. also the name of a compound liquor in great request among all the sea-faring people in particular, made of water, brandy, rum, arrack, &c. the juice of lemons, oranges, &c. and sugar; also the nick or mock name to the principal puppet in a puppet-show; also the name of any very short and thick person.

PUNCH (V.) to cut or force a hole through metal, leather, wood, &c. with a *punch*; also to strike or thrust one with the fist, elbow, a stick, &c.

PUNCHEON or **PUNCHION** (S.) the name of a vessel that holds $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons of wine; also steel engraved with letters or devices for money, &c. stamping the matrices to cast for printing, &c.

PUNCTILIO (S.) a small, trifling matter, or mere nicety, &c.

PUNCTUAL (A.) exact, careful to do or perform a promise, bargain, or contract.

PUNCTUALNESS (S.) exactness, doing or performing a contract, &c. according to the time and conditions specified.

PUNCTUATION (S.) that part of grammar that teaches the true method of stopping or pointing a paragraph, or discourse, &c.

PUNCTURE (S.) a prick or small wound made with any sharp-pointed instrument; and among the *Surgeons*, any small hole made in the flesh, either to let out the blood or other humours, especially one made in the belly, to tap a dropical person.

PUNGENCY or **PUNGENTNESS** (S.) the prickingness, sharpness, or piercingness of any disease, instrument, &c.

PUNGENT (A.) sharp, pricking, piercing.

PUNINESS (S.) weakness, tenderness, &c. in children, or grown persons.

PUNISH (V.) to afflict, chastise, or torment a person for a real or imaginary fault.

PUNISHABLE (A.) liable to, or deserving of punishment.

PUNISHMENTS (S.) the several chastisements or corrections that are, or have been inflicted upon offenders for their several misdemeanors against the several states of the world they lived in, which are, and have always been various, and more or less intense, according to the economy or disposition of the government or people, where they are, or have been practised; but no crimes, how wicked forever, have ever been punished with so much severity as dissenting in judgment or opinion from the national churches of the several respective nations, even though they were self-evidently absurd.

PUNK (S.) a scandalous, nasty, whorish, wicked woman.

PUNNING (S.) inverting or using words in a bantering or satirical sense.

PUPIL (S.) the ball or apple of the eye; also any person that is a learner of an art or science of another; and in a *Law Sense*, a woman till she be 24 years old, and a man till he be 21.

PUPILAGE (S.) the age or time a person is under the care, direction, or instruction of another.

PUPPET (S.) the representation of a man or woman, boy, or girl, by little babies that are moved by wires, &c. in shows.

PUPPY (S.) a young dog or bitch, properly one that sucks or laps milk; also a term of reproach for a silly, scandalous, foolish, idle fellow.

PURBLIND (A.) one that is short-sighted,

or that cannot see things but when they are very near.

PURCHASE (V.) to buy any thing; and in *Law*, means the acquiring lands or tenements with money, to distinguish them from those that go by hereditary descent.

PURCHASE (S.) any thing bought or acquired by means of money.

PURE (A.) simple, uncompounded; also chaste or free from corruption; also exact, positive, downright, &c. and when applied to *Mathematicks*, means arithmetick and geometry in the abstract, without being applied to any particular name or matter.

PURENESS or **PURITY** (S.) simpleness, unmixedness, innocency, and chastity.

PURPLE (S.) the ornament upon musical instruments, such as bas-violis, &c. also the ornament of womens garments made of tin-
fel, &c.

PURGATION or **PURGING** (S.) the cleaning, scouring, or taking away all sorts of impurities or superfluities; and in *Law*, is the proving one's self innocent of any crime or accusation by oath, or otherwise, before a judge; in *Physick*, it is the exciting the frequent going to stool by proper medicines, in order to carry off any disease or morbidick matter that is supposed to lodge or remain in the body.

PURGATIVE or **PURGATORY** (A.) of a cleansing nature, or purifying quality.

PURGATORY (S.) a middle place between the grave and hell, where the Papists say the souls pass through the fire of purification before they enter heaven; also any place of punishment or uneasiness.

PURGE (V.) to clear one's self of a crime or accusation laid against one; also to scour, clean, or rectify any thing from the filth or impurities that are in or about it; also to throw out the humours of a dead carcase after one, two, or more days.

PURGE (S.) so much physick as is proper to be taken at one time, in order to make a person go to stool, &c.

PURIFICATION (S.) the act of cleansing, &c. and especially considered as relating to some religious performance; as among the *Jewish* women, it was ordained by that law, that a woman should keep within her house 40 days after her lying-in if she had a son, and 80 if she had a daughter, at the expiration whereof she was to go to the temple, and offer a lamb with a young pigeon or turtle, and, in case of poverty, two pigeons or turtles; among the *Christians*, the feast of *Purification* was instituted in honour of the *Virgin Mary's* going to the temple, where, according to custom, she presented her Son *Jesus Christ*, and offered two turtles for him; pope *Sergius I.* ordered the procession with wax tapers, from whence it is called *Candlemas-day*.

PURIM, **PUR**, or **PHUR** (S.) lots or

chances, the name of a very solemn feast among the *Jews*, instituted in memory of the lots that were cast by *Haman* their enemy in *Ahasuerus's* court, who superstitiously cast them the first month, and marked out the 12th month for the execution of his purpose, which was the destruction of all the *Jews* in the kingdom of *Persia*; but there being so much time between the intent and the execution, *Mordecai* got intelligence thereof, and by means of his niece *Ester*, who for her extraordinary beauty and wise behaviour was advanced to be queen, set aside the whole project, and destroyed *Haman* the contriver, and his abettors; this feast was first celebrated by the *Jews* at *Sbusan*, on the 14th, and by those in other parts of the kingdom on the 15th of the month *Adar*, answering to our *February*; from whence to the present time they have religiously kept up the observation of this feast, with the following ceremonies; on the eve of this feast, if it be a day on which they may fast, they do it strictly, or else observe this fast the day before the true time, viz. 11th of *Adar*, at which time they give alms to the poor liberally, and on the feast day they give them part of their provisions; on the evening of the 13th the feast begins, when they light up their lamps, and upon the appearance of the stars, they begin to read the book of *Ester*, which they read quite through, at five places whereof the reader sets up such a dreadful howling, as is sufficient to fright the women and children; then they return to their houses, where they make a meal of milk meats rather than flesh; the next morning they go to the synagogue, and read proper portions of scripture, and the whole book of *Ester* as before, and then return home, and keep holy-day, with all the expressions of joy imaginable, even to excess and impurity; this festival continues for two days, but only the first is kept with a religious solemnity.

PURITAN (S.) a name given to such persons as in the reign of queen *Elizabeth*, king *James*, and king *Charles I.* pretended to greater holiness of living, and stricter discipline than any other people, who at first were members of the established church, but afterwards became Separatists, upon account of several ceremonies that were by the rigour of those times severely insisted upon.

PURL (S.) a small, narrow edging or lace set or made upon the edge of a broad lace; also beer or ale made bitter by infusing wormwood in it; also the fine, clear, resounding tone of a musical instrument.

PURLIEU (S.) in the *Forest Law*, is all that ground near any forest, which formerly was a part of the forest, but is now separated from it, and quitted of the services thereunto belonging.

PURLING (S.) the gentle murmuring noise
made

made by running of waters in a stream or brook.

PURLINS (S.) those pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside, to preserve them from sinking in the middle of their length.

PURLOIN (V.) to thieve or steal privately.

PURPLE (S.) a very curious and rich reddish colour, said to be first found out by a dog's having by chance eaten a shell-fish called *murex* or *purpura*, and upon returning to his master *Hercules Tyrius*, he observed his lips tinged, whereupon search was made after what had done it, which being found, proper use was made of the discovery; it was anciently used by the princes and great men for their garments by way of distinction, and to this day is the livery of the bishops, &c. also the dignity of an archbishop or great magistrate is frequently meant by the *purple*.

PURPORT (S.) the general sense, meaning, or tenor of a writing, book, argument, &c.

PURPOSE (V.) to design, intend, resolve.

PURPOSE (S.) a design, resolution, intention, matter, or subject of a discourse.

PURPOSING (S.) intending, designing, resolving, &c.

PURR (V.) to make a murmuring noise like a cat when she is pleased.

PURRING (S.) the noise or song of a cat when she is pleased.

PURSE (S.) a small, curious net or bag to put money in; and in the grand seignior's court, is a gift or present of 500 crowns, it being usual or customary for that monarch to keep his treasure divided in bags or purses with such sums in them.

PURSER (S.) in a large *Ship*, is an officer who has the care and charge of the provisions, to see that they are good when brought in, and carefully stowed, so as to get no hurt; he is also to keep a list or roll of the ship's company, and to enter the day of each man's admittance into pay.

PURSINESS (S.) some disease or disorder that prevents an animal's free and natural respiration; and in *Men*, is commonly applied to those who are over-grown with fat, either through want of exercise, or too high living.

PURSLAIN (S.) a fine, pleasant, cooling salad herb; also a fine sort of earthen-ware.

PURSUANCE (S.) in consequence of, or according to something laid down before.

PURSUANT (A.) in obedience to the orders, commands, designs, &c. of another.

PURSUE (V.) to follow eagerly, or run earnestly after any creature or thing, to study hard an art or science, or to carry on some design; to acquire.

PURSUER (S.) one that runs or follows eagerly after another; also a diligent or hard student in arts and sciences.

PURSUIT (S.) the earnest and diligent following after, or pains-taking in any thing.

PURTENANCE (S.) something belonging or appertaining to a thing.

PURVEY (V.) to take care of, and provide for others, especially in relation to food, &c.

PURVEYANCE (S.) the act of procuring or providing corn, fuel, and other necessities for the king's house.

PURVEYER (S.) one that provides food, &c. for others, especially the king's household, ships, armies, &c.

PURVIEW (S.) a *Law Term* for the body of an act of parliament.

PURULENT (A.) full of corruption or sores, from whence white, thick, and corrupted matter runs.

PUS (S.) the thick, white, corrupted matter that issues from an ulcer, &c.

PUSH (V.) to thrust, shove, or run against another in a rude manner.

PUSHERS (S.) young canary-birds that cannot feed themselves.

PUSHING-SCHOOL (S.) a fencing-school; also a bawdy-house.

PUSH-PIN (S.) a childish sport or play with such pins as are used to stick in women's cloaths.

PUSILLANIMITY (S.) cowardliness, fearfulness, faint-heartedness, &c.

PUSLE or **PUZZLE** (S.) a slatternly, dirty, fluttish woman.

PUSS (S.) a cat, hare, or rabbit; also a contemptuous name for a woman.

PUSTLES (S.) small wheals or pimples that rise in the skin, which contain a watry matter within them, especially in the disease called the itch.

PUSTULOUS (A.) full of blisters, wheals, or watry pimples.

PUT (S.) a game at cards.

PUT (V.) to lay or place any thing where one intends it to be or remain.

PUTANISM (S.) the trade or practice of whoring.

PUTATIVE (A.) reputed, esteemed, supposed, or imagined.

PUTID (A.) stinking, nasty, uncleanly, unpleasant, disagreeable in smell.

PUT-OFF (V.) to delay, excuse, or prolong.

PUT-OFF (S.) an excuse or trifling answer.

PUTREFACTION (S.) the act of corrupting, spoiling, wasting, or going to decay; and in flesh, cheese, &c. causes maggots or small worms to engender in great quantities.

PUTREFY (V.) to corrupt, rot, decay, waste and breed worms, &c.

PUTRID (A.) corrupt, rotten, &c.

PUTRIDNESS (S.) the state of corruptedness, rottenness, &c.

PUTT-TOCK (S.) a long-winged kite; and in a *Ship*, small shrouds that go from the main, fore, and mizzen-masts to the round-tops, for the men to get into the caps or tops of those masts.

PUTTY (S.) a composition used by *Painters* to stop up holes in the wainscot, &c. and by *Glauciers* to fasten in the panne's of fish-glasses;

- glasses; also a powder used to polish metals, marble, &c. made of calcined tin.
- PUZZLE** (V.) to put or throw difficulties in a person's way, to propose questions very difficult to be answered, &c.
- PUZZLE** (S.) a strait or difficulty; also a naïve, fluttish woman.
- PUZZLING** (A.) cramping, teasing, perplexing, &c.
- PY-BALD** (A.) patched or made up of several colours, especially spoken of a horse, &c. whose skin is spotted.
- PYCNOTICKS** (S.) medicines of a cooling, watry, and condensing nature.
- PYE** (S.) the name of a bird; also meat, fruit, &c. baked in crust.
- PY'GMY** (S.) a man or woman of a very short stature; also the name of a fabulous poetical nation of people, the height of whose stature was about half a yard.
- PYLO'RUS** (S.) in *Anatomy*, is the lower orifice of the ventricle or mouth of the stomach, which lets the meat out of the stomach into the intestines.
- PYRAMID** (S.) in *Geometry*, is a solid figure contained under divers plains, which terminate in one common point, being drawn from another plain, which is for its base; one thing remarkable is, that all bodies, whether opacous or luminous, transmit their shadow to a pyramidal form, only the luminous body casts it so, that the vertex of the pyramid formed is in that point of the luminous body, from whence the light proceeds, and the basis on the superficies of the body enlightened, and the opacous body directly contrary.
- PYRAMIDAL or PYRAMIDICAL** (A.) having the form or properties of a pyramid, something like or belonging to a pyramid.
- PYRAMIDS** (S.) several flatly buildings within three leagues of *Cairo* in *Egypt*, esteemed by the ancients to be one of the seven wonders of the world, whereof there are three principal ones differing both in height and thickness; the two first are shut up, and the third, which is the largest, is open, which has 208 stone steps, each stone about three foot thick, being every way extraordinary large and high; they are supposed to have been built by the children of *Israel*, during their bondage, for sepulchres for the kings of *Egypt*, &c.
- PYRETICKS** (S.) medicines that are applied to cure fevers.
- PYRETOLOGY** (S.) a discourse or description of fevers.
- PYROMANCY** (S.) a divination by the fire of the sacrifice, in which if the flames immediately took hold of and consumed the victims, if they were bright and pure, without noise or smoke, if the sparks tended upwards in a pyramidal form, and the fire kept in till all was reduced to ashes, they promised themselves good success, and the contrary presaged the displeasure of the gods, misfortunes, and ill success,

PYROTECHNY (S.) the art of making or composing artificial fire-works with gunpowder, &c. both for service in war and diversion; also the art of chymistry, which performs most of its operations by means of fire.

PYROTICKS (S.) medicines that are virtually hot, and which being applied to human bodies, occasion a great heat or burning in it, or at the part they are applied to, and are vulgarly called causticks, of which sort are all those that cause redness in the flesh or skin, blisters, that ripen or rot sores, ulcers, or swellings, that bring wounds to a crust, and that pull hairs out of the body, &c.

PYTHAGOREAN SYSTEM (S.) in *Astronomy*, is the same with what is now commonly called the *Copernican system*; which see.

PYTHAGOREAN TABLE (S.) in *Arithmetick*, is that now commonly called the multiplication table.

PYTHAGOREAN THEOREM (S.) in *Geometry*, is the famous one that is the 47th of the first book of *Euclid*, which demonstrates that in every right-angled triangle, the square of the hypothenuse, or that side opposite to the right angle, is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides.

PYTHIA, PYTHONIS'SA, or PYTHONESS (S.) the priestess of *Apollo*, who pronounced oracles at *Delfos*, in a temple consecrated to that god; also a common name to all those women that pretended to prediction, and boasted they were inspired by this god.

PYTHO (S.) the name of certain diviners imagined by the heathens to be inspired by *Aspidoch*; also a common name to all who pretended to foretell future events.

PYTHON (S.) in the *poetical Fables*, was a serpent of a monstrous size, produced by the earth after *Deucalion's* flood, which *Apolla* killed with his arrows, and was thereupon called *Pythius*, in honour whereof, there were also certain games instituted, called the *Pythian* games.

PYX (S.) a box or vessel the *Roman Catholics* keep the host, or consecrated *Agnet Dei's* in.

I S a mute letter. and in the judgment of some is altogether as useless as the K, affirming that the C may have the same signification, and serve in their stead, and by the *Latins*, is frequently changed into C, as *sequor*, *secutus*, *liquor*, *locutus*, &c. in the old *Roman Numeration*, Q stood for 500, and when it had a dash over it, thus, $\bar{Q}$ for 500,000; there are many contractions in arts and sciences, which this letter makes a

part of, as *Q. D.* with the *Grammarians*, stands for, as if it were said; *Q. E. D.* with the *Geometricians* for, which was to be done, proved, or demonstrated; *Q. S.* with the *Physicians* for, as much as is necessary, &c.

QUACK (V.) to cry out, or make a noise like a duck.

QUACK (S.) a pretender to an art or science, especially to that knowledge in physick, that a person's education and practice can no way suppose him to be master of.

QUACKERY (S.) the practising arts or sciences by those not sufficiently skilled, especially physick.

QUADRANGLE (S.) any figure consisting of four sides and four angles.

QUADRANGULAR (A.) having four sides and angles, or something belonging or relating to that which has.

QUADRANT (S.) signifies the fourth part of a circle, or any thing else; but is particularly applied to a mathematical instrument in the form of a quarter of a circle, and which for its excellence may justly have the preference of all others, by reason that almost all operations of geometry, astronomy, and other parts of the mathematics, may be easily and truly effected by it, but especially in *Astronomy* and *Geography*, by finding the elevation of the pole, the height of the sun or stars above the horizon, their declination, distance from each other, place in the zodiac, &c.

QUADRAT (S.) a square or four-cornered figure, whose sides are of an equal length; also a square blank piece of metal used by the *Printers* to fill up short lines, &c.

QUADRATE (V.) to shape, fashion, square, or make one thing agree to, or with another.

QUADRATIC EQUATION (S.) an *Algebraick Term* for such equations, whose highest power of the unknown quantity is a square, expressed by $a a$, $x x$, &c. and these are divided into simple *quadratics*, or such where the square of the unknown root is equal to the absolute number or known part given; and affected *quadratics*, or such as have some intermediate power of the unknown quantity between the highest power of the unknown number, and the absolute number given.

QUADRATRIX (S.) a square, or squared figure; also a mechanical line by help whereof right lines may be found equal to the circumference of a circle or other curve, and the several parts of it.

QUADRATS (S.) those square pieces of metal with which the *Printers* fill up the void space of a line at the end of a paragraph, &c.

QUADRATURE (S.) the making any thing regularly square, or the finding out a square that shall be equal to the area of any other given figure; so the *quadrature* of the circle, is finding a right-lined figure, whose area is

equal to the area of a circle; also a right line that shall be equal to the circumference of the circle, which is no otherwise to be performed than by approximation; in *Astronomy*, the *quadratures* of the moon are the medial points of her orbit, lying between the points of conjunction and opposition.

QUADRIENNIAL (A.) any thing that is repeated once in four years.

QUADRILATERAL (A.) four-sided, or any thing that has four sides.

QUADRIN (S.) a small piece of coin valued like our farthing, at the fourth part of a superior coin.

QUADRINOMIAL (A.) any quantity that consists of four names or parts; and in *Algebra*, is a root expressed by four different letters.

QUADRIPARTITE (A.) any thing divided into four parts, or an instrument wherein four persons or parties are concerned.

QUADRISYLLABLE (S.) a word composed of four syllables.

QUADRUPEDAL or QUADRUPEDOUS (A.) four-footed.

QUADRUPED (S.) any creature that has four feet.

QUADRUPLE (A.) four fold, or one quantity four times as much as another.

QUADRUPLE (V.) to increase, make, or multiply any thing four times as much as it was before.

QUADRUPLICATE (V.) to fold or repeat a thing or number four times.

QUADRUPLICATION (S.) the act of multiplying or increasing a thing to four times as much as it was before.

QUAFF (V.) to drink merrily, to swallow large draughts, &c.

QUAGMIRE (S.) a boggy, thick, muddy place, that is not sufficiently firm to walk on.

QUAIL (S.) the name of a bird that is mentioned to be miraculously brought to the camp of *Israel*, when they wanted flesh in the wilderness. In such numbers as were sufficient to sustain above a million of people more than a month.

QUAINT (A.) neat, curious, fine, delicate; also uncommon, whimsical, strange, fantastical.

QUAINTNESS (S.) strangeness, oddness; also neatness, delicacy, curiousness, &c.

QUAKE (V.) to tremble, shake, or shiver, either with cold, fear, or some other sudden emotion of the mind.

QUAKER (S.) one that shakes or shivers with cold, fear, or some other agitation of the mind, from whence a large sect of Christians are so called, especially in *England*, and the dominions thereof, that at their first appearing about the year 1650, seemed to be agitated by some supernatural power, and acted and behaved as if possessed, pretending to the immediate and extraordinary inspiration of God's holy

holy Spirit, that external ordinances are abolished, and that no sacraments are necessary, but that in every action the Spirit of God guides the faithful, and inspires them with the true knowledge and understanding of the scriptures, &c.

QUAKERISM (S.) the principles or tenets of the people called Quakers.

QUAKING (S.) shaking, shivering, or trembling with cold, fear, &c.

QUALIFICATION (S.) something that enables or empowers a person to do that which otherwise he could not.

QUALIFIERS (S.) a name given to the divines of the inquisition, who when a person is tried for heresy in that court, and the question arises concerning the quality of a proposition either maintained by heretics, or those suspected of heresy, are to pronounce, *Whether it is downright heresy, or has not a tincture of it? Whether it is erroneous, or sounds ill, and is offensive to pious dispositions? Whether it is rash, scandalous, or schismatical? Or, lastly, Whether it is seditious, blasphemous, or dangerous?* They are likewise judges of the prisoner's defence, *Whether their answers to the matters objected, are sufficient and reasonable, or absurd and wide of the point?* They are also consulted by the inquisitors, when they are debating about the apprehending of any person informed against, and here they are obliged to deliver their opinion in their own hand-writing, to be inserted into the process, as being the ground and warrant upon which their trial proceeds; but the inquisitors are not necessitated to follow their opinion, which is not conclusive in the court, but only taken as advice.

QUALIFY (V.) to teach or instruct persons in knowledge proper to discharge particular functions of life; also to swear persons into an office, or to do or perform something before a person can be admitted to execute a charge, &c. also to moderate, temper, appease, or soften a person's sour and angry disposition, or the sourness or harshness of liquor, &c.

QUALITY (S.) the kind, sort, or manner of any thing; also that rank or order of persons called nobility; also the name of a particular sort of binding, used by women for the bottoms of their petticoats.

QUALM (S.) a sickish or fainting fit; also a scruple or conscientious doubt.

QUALMISH (A.) sickish, troubled or afflicted with qualms.

QUALMISHNESS (S.) the being subject, inclined to, or afflicted with fainting fits, &c.

QUANDARY (S.) a suspense or doubtfulness of mind what to say or do.

QUANTITIES (S.) are those that are expressed by a single letter with the sign $+$ or $-$, &c. in *Algebra*, and are called simple quantities, when there is only one, and

compound, when there is more than one, connected by the signs $+$ or $-$; those which have the sign $+$ are called positive quantities, and those with the sign $-$, negative quantities, &c. in *Trade*, it means any large parcel of goods.

QUANTITY (S.) whatever may be measured, or otherwise estimated.

QUARANTAIN or **QUARANTINE** (S.) a custom observed at *Venice*, by virtue whereof all merchants, or others, coming from the *Levant*, are obliged to remain 40 days in the house of St. *Lazarus*, before they are admitted into the city; but if the passengers bring letters of health, this time is frequently shortened; but without such testimonials, or if the plague happens to be in the place from whence the ship came, then the whole company are obliged to stay the whole time in the house of health to be purified, though not one of them be sick, and likewise all the cargo which they fancy capable of infection from the air, &c. and if any of the quarantiners fall sick of any distemper within the 40 days, the time is doubled; this house is built in the water, and surrounded with a wall, in which there are several apartments; some are shut up and restrained in their conversation, and those whose time is nearly finished, are not permitted to talk with those who are but just come in; if any person is desirous to see a friend shut up in this *Lazarus*, he must stand at some distance, and if any visiter touch a person that is performing quarantine, he must be confined, and stay as long as the directors shall please to appoint to be thoroughly purged; all manner of provisions are brought hither from the city, and every person may have his food dressed as he pleases; in the times of the plague, *England* and all other nations oblige those that come from the infected places to perform quarantine with their ships, &c. a longer or shorter time, as may be judged most safe; also the privilege allowed to the widows of landed men, to stay or remain 40 days after their decease in their chief mansion-house or messuage; also the time of *Lent*, or abstaining from flesh 40 days, according to the church appointment annually.

QUARREL (S.) a strife, difference, variance, dispute, battle, assault, &c. also a square pane of glass set upon the angles.

QUARREL (V.) to fall out, wrangle, dispute, fight, &c.

QUARREL PICKER (S.) a nick name for a glazier; also one that delights in strife, contention, fighting, &c.

QUARRELSOME (A.) an uneasy, turbulent, find-fault disposition, ready, apt, or inclined to quarrel.

QUARRELSOMNESS (S.) a natural furliness, or ill-natured disposition, that delights in tumults, battles, wranglings, &c.

QUARRY

QUARRY (V.) to feed upon the game killed or caught by falconry.

QUARRY (S.) a rock or mine from whence stone is dug, for the uses of building, &c. in *Falconry*, it is any bird or fowl that is flown at and killed.

QUART (S.) a common name for the fourth part of a gallon, whether of liquids or dry goods, &c. also a term in *Gaming*, signifying a sequence, or four cards immediately following one another, as the 7, 8, 9, 10, or the 4, 5, 6, 7, &c.

QUARTAN (S.) the name of an ague or fever, that returns every fourth day inclusive.

QUARTER (S.) the fourth part of any thing; also any particular person or place, from whence any thing comes; also eight bushels of wheat, barley, &c. in *Carpentry*, those pieces of timber that are four-square, and four inches thick, used for the partitions of rooms to nail the laths to, in order to be plastered; and in a *Ship*, it is that part of the hull, which is from the steerage to the fashion-piece; also an inn or other place where a person lodges, is called his *quarters*; in *War*, sometimes the ground where a body of men are encamped, and sometimes the troops themselves are called *quarters*; sometimes the interval of time between two campaigns, is called winter *quarters*, and sometimes the places where they are lodged for that season, &c.

QUARTER (V.) to cut any thing into four equal parts; also to cut off the arms, legs, &c. from off a person's body, as a punishment for treason; also to put soldiers into a proper place for the winter, &c. where they may have necessaries; in *War*, it means variously, as when an enemy is overcome, and throw down their arms, to spare their lives, &c. is to give them *quarter*, &c.

QUARTERAGE (S.) any salary, pension, or sum paid quarterly.

QUARTER-DAYS (S.) four fixed and certain times of the year, wherein tenants pay, or ought so to do, their landlords their rent, which in different places are at different times, and called by different names; but the most general are the 24th day of *June*, commonly called *Midsummer*; the 29th of *September*, called *Michaelmas*; the 25th of *December*, called *Christmas*; and the 25th of *March*, called *Lady day*.

QUARTER-DECK (S.) in a *Ship*, is that aloft the steerage, reaching to the round-house.

QUARTERING (S.) in *Gunnery*, is when a piece of ordnance lies so, and may be so traversed, that it will shoot in the same point of the compass as the quarter bears; in *Navigation*, when a ship sails with quarter-winds, we say, she goes *quartering*, in order to which the weather-tack is raised, the sheet to the fore-mast throuds is haled aft, and the lee-sheet is a little veered out; when this is done with judgment she sails the safest, because

now all the sheets draw together; in *Heraldry*, it is the partitions of an escutcheon, according to the number of coats that are to be on it, or the several divisions that are made in it, when the arms of several families are borne altogether in one; in *Traveling*, it is the crossing the roads with coaches and other carriages, so as to avoid sloughs, hillocks, &c. in common *Affairs*, it sometimes signifies putting soldiers into a private house, there to be fed, lodged, &c. and sometimes it signifies the cutting of eatable carcasses into four parts, such as sheep, lambs, hogs, &c.

QUARTERLY (Part.) every three months, or four times in the year; also a shield divided into four equal parts.

QUARTER-MASTER (S.) an officer in an army, whose business it is to see that the soldiers have convenient quarters or places to lodge and be in, especially in the winter-time, for which purpose there is one general officer for the whole army, and also subordinate ones for every particular regiment of foot, and every troop of horse; in *large Ships*, the *quarter-master's* business is to rummage, stow, and trim the ship in the hold, to overlook the steward in delivering out victuals to the cook, and the pumping and drawing out the beer, &c.

QUARTERN (S.) a small measure containing the eighth part of a quart, or the fourth part of a pint, and used by the retailers of brandy and other strong and spirituous liquors; in *Wine Measure*, it is called a gill; with the *Bakers*, a loaf that is the fourth part of a peck of bread, is called a *quatern loaf*.

QUARTER-ROUND (S.) in *Architecture*, is any sort of ornament, whose contour is either a perfect quarter of a circle, or near it; it is sometimes called *ovolo* or *echinus*.

QUARTERS (S.) the four principal parts of the heavens and earth; when spoken of the moon is the space of seven days, during which she increases or decreases, is at the full or change, &c. sometimes it means a carcass cut into four parts; sometimes the divisions of the year into four times three months, &c. generally any thing divided into four equal parts, are called *quarters*.

QUARTER-SESSIONS (S.) an assembly of the justices of the peace in every county, at which time a court is held to determine civil and criminal causes.

QUARTER-STAFF (S.) sometimes means only a staff or instrument about seven or eight foot long, chiefly carried as a weapon offensive and defensive, by park-keepers, foresters, &c. and sometimes it means the art of using their staff in a dextrous manner peculiar to those who practise it, whereby they are able to defend themselves, and offend their opponents.

QUARTER-WIND (S.) such an one as comes in abaft the main-mast throuds just with the quarter.

QUARTILE (A.) with the *Astrologers*, is an aspect of the planets, when they are three signs or ninety degrees distant from each other, and marked thus □.

QUARTO (S.) a term among the *Booksellers*, for such books whose leaves are a quarter of a sheet of paper each.

QUARTODECIMANS or PA'SCHITES (S.) a name that was given in the second century to those Christians who would celebrate the feast of *Easter* on the fourteenth day of the moon, what day of the week soever it happened, in imitation of the *Jews*; the dispute at first was only among the *Cartholicks*, and made no breach of charity, but in a council held at *Rome* 106, pope *Viktor* excommunicated those who celebrated *Easter* on any other day than a Sunday. In 325, this dispute was entirely quashed by the council of *Nice*, who ordered, 1. That the festival of *Easter* should not be celebrated till after the vernal Equinox. 2. That the vernal Equinox should be fixed to the 21st of *March*. 3. That that Sunday should always be pitched upon, which immediately followed the 14th day of the moon. 4. That if the 14th day of the moon happened upon a Sunday, then the Sunday following should be *Easter-day*, on purpose to prevent our celebration of *Easter* at or upon the same day with the *Jews*; so that the full moon which regulates the feast of *Easter*, either falls upon the 21st of *March* or some days after; from whence it follows, that the new moon immediately preceding, is the paschal new moon; and that the new moon might be known in every month, they found out the golden number, which was inserted in the calendar over-against the first day of every lunar month, which afterwards was changed for the epistle.

QUASH (V.) to stifle, knock down, stop, overthrow, destroy, &c.

QUATERNION (S.) a file of four soldiers.

QUA'VER (S.) the name of a musical note used to prick songs, &c. in, or the eighth part of a bar in common time; also the manner of shaking or ornamenting notes in a song, by what is called the trill or shake.

QUA'VER (V.) to ornament a song or note by shaking or expressing the trill, or decanting or dividing upon a note with the voice.

QUEAN (S.) the name of a scandalous woman, a slut, a harlot, &c.

QUEA'SINESS (S.) sickness, qualms, a readiness or propensity to vomit.

QUEASY (A.) sickish, qualmish, inclined or ready to vomit.

QUEEN (S.) the wife of a king; also in *England*, she who holds the crown by right of succession, for want of male heirs.

QUEENBOROUGH (S.) in the *Isle of Sheppey*, in *Kent*, was formerly a noted place, being built by king *Edward III.* about the year 1369; and, by his letters patent, dated *May 10, 1369*, made a Corporation,

and endowed with many privileges, viz. that of holding two markets weekly, viz. Monday and Thursday, sending two members to parliament, and annually choosing two bailiffs, who, while the castle was remaining, took the oath of allegiance before the governor; but by the demolition of the castle, the town is become poor and inconsiderable, tho' it still sends two members to parliament; distant from *London* about 34 miles.

QUEEN DOW'AGER (S.) the widow of a deceased king, who has not the right of reigning or governing, but only an allowance or stipend to live on.

QUEER (A.) odd, out of the way, whimsical, fantastical; also sickish, mawkish, &c.

QUEERNESS (S.) oddness, whimsicalness, &c.

QUEINT or QUIANT (A.) humorous, uncommon, odd, &c.

QUELL (V.) to allay disorders, subdue riots, still complaints, &c.

QUENCH (V.) to put out or extinguish fire, to stop and hinder the motions of the mind to lust, &c.

QUENCHABLE (A.) that is capable of being, or that may be put out or extinguished.

QUERENT or QUE'RIST (S.) a person that enquires after something, or asks a question.

QUE'RIST or QUESTIONIST (S.) one that asks questions.

QUERK or QUIRK (S.) a pretence, shift, fetch, or cavil.

QUERRY (S.) sometimes means the stables or places where a king's or prince's horses are kept; and sometimes the groom or person that looks after them.

Gentlemen of the Querry, such whose office it is to wait upon and hold the stirrup of a king or prince, when he mounts on horseback.

QUERULOUS (A.) complaining, finding fault, mournful, doleful, &c.

QU'RY (S.) a question, or something enquired about or ask'd after.

To **QU'RY (V.)** to examine, search into, or ask questions of, about, or relating to a person or thing.

QUEST (S.) an examination of, or enquiry for or after any person or thing; also the enquiry made upon or about any thing upon oath, or by a jury impannelled for that purpose.

To go in **QUEST (V.)** to hunt about for, or run or fetch after any thing, as privateering ships go or hunt after merchant-ships, dogs after hares, by the wind or scent, &c.

QUESTION (S.) any thing asked as a doubt to be answered, a proposition in *Arithmetic* proposed to be calculated or answered; also any thesis proposed to be debated, &c.

QUESTION (V.) to suspect, doubt, or mistrust the honesty, fidelity, or ability of a person; also to ask questions, and require answers, &c. in order to try a person's ability.

QUESTIONABLE (A.) doubtful, suspicious, &c.

QUESTIONABLENESS (S.) doubtfulness, suspiciousness, liahleness to be called to an account, or questioned.

QUESTIONLESS (Part.) without all doubt, suspicion, or scruple.

QUEST-MEN (S.) a certain number of persons chose annually in each ward of the city of London, to go from house to house, and in the markets, to weigh and measure the several tradesmens weights and measures by a standard beam and measure, to see those used by the shop-keepers are just, and thereby to prevent abuses prejudicial to trade.

QUESTOR (S.) among the Romans, was a person who had the charge of the publick treasury. *Pub. Valerius Publicola*, the consul, having established the place of the publick treasury in the temple of Saturn, settled there for the security of it two *questors* or treasurers chosen out of the senate, and afterwards would have them created by the suffrages of the people; but in process of time, the people willing to have a share in this office, created four, two for the city, to have the care of the publick treasury, and the other two to attend the consuls when they went to war; and enacted, that plebeians should be elected into this number; but the revenue of the republick encreasing by their great conquests, the number of these officers was encreased to twenty, some of whom were to attend the consuls and generals in the wars, and to take an account and receive the spoils of the enemy, to take tribute of the provinces, and to pay the army; under these were clerks and comptrollers chose from among the most reputable people, so that even those who had served consuls esteemed it an honour to be admitted a *questor*; there was also another sort of *questors*, who were sent by order of the senate into the provinces to judge of criminal causes; their authority was great, having the power to keep lictors, and have other marks of chief magistrates in their particular provinces; they had also sometimes the conduct of the army as well as the consuls and prators, but the *questors* of the city had not so great a power, having no lictors nor chair of state, nor other marks of authority, being themselves liable to be called to account before the prator; their business was to receive ambassadors and kings, princes or foreign lords, to make them presents, and to do all that was commanded by the senate upon these occasions; this office was annual, tho' sometimes it was continued to some particular persons for three years.

QUIBBLE (V.) to say one thing and mean another, to endeavour to trifle and answer a person doubtfully, to play with words, to equivocate, &c.

QUIBBLE (S.) an equivocation or doubtful expression, an evasion, &c.

QUICK (A.) nimble, swift, brisk, lively, sharp, &c.

QUICKEN (V.) to come to life, or into a state of motion, as the young of all creatures do in the womb; also to spur forward, hasten, or stir up.

QUICKNESS (S.) nimbleness, agility, briskness, liveliness, dispatch, readiness, &c.

QUICK-SANDS (S.) such as contain or lodge the water within them, and so become boggy, and let in or swallow up those who go on or pass over them.

QUICK-SCAB (S.) in *Farriery*, is a sharp piercing disease in horses.

QUICK-SET (S.) a thorn that thrives and grows apace, and is commonly planted for fences or hedges, to enclose or part one man's grounds from another's.

QUICK-SILVER (S.) a liquid metal commonly called *mercury*, endowed with very extraordinary properties, and used to shew the weight of the atmosphere, and its continual variations, &c.

QUICK-SIGHTED (A.) having very exquisite, sharp, and piercing eyes; also being very intelligible or ready at understanding any thing.

QUICK-WITTED (A.) sharp, ready at taking in the meaning or design of any thing, intelligible, one that does not want much teaching.

QUID (S.) so much tobacco as a person can take between his thumb and two fore-fingers, when cut small, in order to put into his mouth to chew.

QUIDDITY (S.) sometimes means the real essence of a thing, whereby it is called or denominated what it is.

QUIESCENCE or **QUIESCENCY** (S.) that state of being called rest, or without visible motion, or change of place.

QUIESCENT (A.) silent, without motion, being at rest, &c.

QUIESCENTS (S.) such letters as are wrote and not sounded.

QUIET (S.) rest, peace or tranquillity, without noise, trouble, or violent motion.

QUIETISM (S.) the doctrines and religious opinions of *Molinos* the Spaniard, whose principal tenet was, that the purity of religion consisted in an internal silent meditation and recollection of the merits of Christ, and the mercies of God, &c.

QUIETNESS (S.) a state or condition of life wherein a person enjoys satisfaction and peace of mind, and is freed from the external troubles and incumbrances of the world.

QUILL (S.) that part of the feather of a bird that goes into the flesh or skin, and especially into the wings of the larger sorts, such as geese, turkeys, &c. used to write with; also those small reeds upon which the weaver's silk, &c. is wound to put into his shuttle, &c.

QUILLETS (S.) quibbles, evasions, subtleties, &c.

QUILT (S.) the upper covering for a bed, &c.

commonly made of various sorts of stuffs with wool between the two coverings, and sewed together in the form of chequer or diamond work.

QUILT (V.) to stitch or sew coverings together for beds, womens under-petticoats, &c. in the form of chequers, flowers, &c. with wool between two covers.

QUINCE (S.) a particular sort of apples especially used in conference.

QUINCUNX (S.) the name of an aspect in *Astrology*, when planets are distant from one another five signs, or 150 degrees; also the $\frac{1}{2}$ of any whole thing whatever; in *Physick*, the seventh part of an ounce; also five trees so ordered and set together, that a regular angularity and thorough prospect is left on every side.

QUINDECAGON (S.) in *Geometry*, is a plane figure that has fifteen sides and angles, &c.

QUINDECIMVIRI (S.) Roman magistrates, whose business it was to take care of the sibyls books, to consult those oracles when ordered by the senate, and make their report to them, adding also their own opinion upon the matter; it was their business also to execute whatever was contained in those books, and to cause the secular plays to be celebrated.

QUINQUATRIA (S.) certain feasts in Rome, that were celebrated in honour of *Pallas*, being like to those the *Athenians* called *Panathenæa's*; they lasted five days, on the first whereof they offered sacrifice, on the second, third, and fourth, were showed the combats of gladiators or prize-fighters, and on the fifth was made a cavalcade through the city; they began on the 18th of March.

QUINQUENNALIA (S.) festivals celebrated among the Romans in honour of their deceased emperors every fifth year.

QUINQUENNIAL (A.) something done once in five years, or every five years.

QUINQUINA (S.) in *Physick*, is what is vulgarly called the jessuits-bark or powder.

QUINSEY or **QUINSEY** (S.) the name of a disorder or inflammation of the jaws or throat, attended with a continual fever, and difficulty of respiration and swallowing.

QUINTAL (S.) a foreign weight of about one hundred pounds.

QUINTESSENCE (S.) the marrow or choicest part of any thing.

QUINTILE (S.) in *Astrology*, is one of the new aspects invented by *Kepler*, which is when the planets are a fifth part of the zodiac, or 72 degrees distant from one another.

QUINTILIANS (S.) a sect of hereticks, the disciples of *Montanus*, taking their name from one *Quintilia*, whom they followed as esteemed as a prophetess; they made the eucharist of bread and cheese, and allowed women to be priests and bishops, &c.

QUINTUPLE (A.) five-fold,

QUIP or **EQUIP** (V.) to clothe or furnish a person with all sorts of necessities for any business or expedition whatever.

QUIRE (S.) sometimes means that part of a church where the service is performed, called also the *Choir*; and sometimes it means the fingers who perform the service; and sometimes it means 24 or 25 sheets of paper folded up in a parcel.

QUIRINALES (S.) feasts which the Romans celebrated on the 17th of February, in honour of *Romulus*; the feast of tools was also kept the same day.

QUIRISTER or **CHO'RISTER** (S.) a singer, especially of anthems and other church music; also a false singing-bird, &c.

QUIRK (S.) a pretence, shift, cavil, put-off, excuse, &c.

QUIT (A.) free of, discharged from, &c.

QUIT (V.) to leave, forsake, or voluntarily part with.

QUITE (Part.) wholly, altogether, fully, thoroughly, &c.

QUIT-RENT (S.) a small allowance paid by tenants to the lord of the manor.

QUIVER (V.) to shake or shiver with cold, fear, &c. also to wobble or sing melodiously and ornamentally.

QUIVER (S.) a case or shaft to put arrows in, to go a hunting, or to war with, &c.

QUODLIBETS (S.) questions, or curious theses debated or propounded to be argued at universities, colleges, &c. among the students, to try their abilities.

QUOIL or **COIL** (S.) a round of cable or other rope, so turned up as to run out again easily.

QUOIL (V.) to turn or wind up ropes after the manner of seamen cables, hawtlers, &c.

QUOINS (S.) in *Architecture*, are the large corner stones in the wall of a building, especially where the front is brick, in order to strengthen it; also wedges or pieces of timber to fasten great guns to a ship's side.

QUOITS (S.) horsethames or round irons made on purpose to throw or toss at a mark or iron stake; a so the play or game itself.

QUORUM (S.) an assembly or commission of the justices upon any particular affair, among which one, two, or more particular persons are mentioned in the commission, without a sufficient number of which being present the bench can't act; so that a justice of the *Quorum* is one without which the rest cannot proceed to business.

QUOTA (S.) the share or quantity of money, arms, men, provisions, &c. that any party is to furnish.

QUOTATION (S.) a certain part of a speech or book referred to.

QUOTE (V.) to cite or bring the words of another, to prove or disprove any thing in dispute.

QUOTIDIAN (A.) daily, constantly, or every day repeated.

QUOTIENT (S.) an *Arithmetical Term* for that number that comes out, or is the result of one number being divided by another, or it is the number that tells us how often one number is contained in another.

R

SOME call this the dog's letter, upon account of its harsh and rough pronunciation; it is called also a liquid or semi-vowel; it is the seventeenth letter in the order of our alphabet, and frequently stands for various contractions, as in *Physick*, for *Recipe*, or take, and sometimes for *Rex* or *Regina*, the king or the queen, &c. It was antiently a numeral, importing the number 80, and when dashed thus, R, 80,000.

RA'BKET (S.) a small eatable creature that breeds very fast, they are deemed game, and are sometimes hunted; in *Carpentry*, it is a ledge oiled on a board, or made by cutting channels in boards; in *Ship building*, it is the hollowing away of the keel, in order to let the planks in the close.

RA'BBI or RA'BBIN (S.) a name of dignity among the *Jews*, for one that is a student in, commentator upon, and teacher of their law; also the masters of a class, or chief officers of their kings, &c. also any learned man, especially a divine, is frequently called by this name.

RABBI'NICAL (A.) something belonging to the rabbins, or in imitation of them, &c.

RA'BBLE (S.) the lowest, meanest, and least cultivated part of any people or nation, a mob, an irregular or disorderly rout, &c.

RA'BBOOTH (S.) a name given by the *Jews* to certain allegorical commentaries upon the five books of *Moses*, of great authority among them, and esteemed very antient, even as old as the 30th year of Christ; they have abundance of fabulous stories concerning them.

RA'BINET or RA'BANET (S.) the smallest piece of cannon but one, being one inch and an half diameter in the bore, five foot six inches long, 300 pounds weight, takes a charge of six ounces of powder, and carries a shot one inch and three eighths diameter, and eight ounces weight; its point-blank range is 70 paces.

RA'CHA or RA'CA (S.) a word used in the scriptures for the strongest expression of contempt, for an empty, vain, beggarly, foolish, silly fellow.

RACE (S.) the stock, family, lineage, or generation, proceeding from father to son, &c. also a piece of ginger; also a course or running match by horsemen or footmen, striving who shall be foremost, or at the end first.

RA'CHAT or RA'CHET (S.) a compensation

or satisfaction for a theft, &c. also a particular wheel or pulley in clock-work so made or contriv'd, that it will not permit the line or wheel to run back, being stopped by many notches or dents made for that purpose.

RACK (S.) an instrument of torment, or the torture itself undergone by persons broke upon the wheel, &c. in order to extort confessions from real or imaginary offenders, or as a punishment for some real offences; also in *Building*, that part of a stable where the hay is put for the horses to draw down, and eat through a sort of wooden lattice or frame made for that purpose.

RACK (V.) to torture persons extremely, to compel or force them to confess their accomplices in treason, &c. also to draw off wine out of one vessel into another, and leaving the lees or sediment behind.

RA'CKET (S.) an instrument made of cords, guts, &c. to strike a ball with at tennis; also great noise or disturbance, a quarrel or hurly-burly.

RA'CY (A.) the character of such wine as by age has lost its sweet, offensive, luscious quality, and become agreeable to the palate.

RA'DDLINGS (S.) in *Building*, the slanting part or copings of the tops of walls.

RA'DIAL CURVES (S.) in *Geometry*, are curves of the spiral kind, whose ordinates all terminate in the center of the including circle, appearing like so many radius's of it.

RA'DIANCE or RA'DIANCY (S.) brightness, resplendence, glisteringness, &c.

RA'DIANT (A.) any thing that casts or throws out beams or rays of light.

RADIATION (S.) a throwing, casting, or darting forth of beams, &c.

RA'DICAL (A.) something belonging to the root or foundation of a thing, or that comes from the spring or source, or origin of its being.

RADICA'LITY or RA'DICALNESS (S.) the firmness, soundness, or well-foundedness of any thing that is as it were fastened by the roots, like a large tree, &c.

RA'DICAL MOI'STURE (S.) that imaginary support to human nature, that keeps the whole frame in order, and each part in particular, by means of an enlivening and fermenting moisture, that is supposed to reside in every other natural being.

RA'DICAL QUESTION (S.) in *Astralogy*, is such an one as is proposed, when the lord of the ascendant and lord of the hour are of the same nature and triplicity.

RA'DICAL SIGN (S.) a particular mark used by the *Algebraists* for such quantities as are to have a root extracted out of them.

RA'DICATE (V.) to fasten or send forth roots, to firmly fix or well place any thing.

RA'DICATED (A.) fixed, fastened, rivetted, rooted, &c.

RADICA'TION (S.) a rooting, fixing, or firmly fastening any thing.

RA'DISH

RA'DISH (S.) a fallad-root eaten much in the spring.

RA'DIUS (S.) a ray, beam, or luminous straight line, which is either directly from the luminous body, or reflexly transmitted from the illuminated body back again to the luminous body, or sideways on some other object, or refractedly, which is when the medium is too thick, and so it glances into a thinner, or too thin a one, and so it chuses a thicker; in *Astronomy*, a radius or ray is taken for the aspect or configuration of two stars; in *Geometry*, it is the semi-diameter of a circle, or the greatest line; among the *Anatomists*, it is the upper and lesser bone of the arm, and the larger bone of the leg.

RA'DIX (S.) the root of a tree, the source, spring, or original of any thing; in *Astrology*, the nativity or figure erected for the time of any person's birth is called the *Radix*.

RA'DNOR (S.) the chief town of *Radnorshire*, in *South Wales*, is built near the spring-head of the *Donner*, in a fruitful valley, at the bottom of a hill, where abundance of sheep are fed; it is a very antient borough-town, whose jurisdiction reaches 10 or 12 miles about; it is governed by a bailiff and 25 burgesses, keeps a court of plea for all actions without limitation of time; it formerly was fenced with a wall and a castle, but they are now gone to decay, and the market, which was weekly on Thursday heretofore, is now quite disused; nevertheless, it still sends one member to parliament; distant from *London* 115 computed, and 150 measured miles.

RA'DNORSHIRE (S.) is one of the six counties of *South Wales*, whose air is very sharp and piercing, but by its being very mountainous is unfit for corn, the soil being hungry, though not barren, and by its being very well watered and grassy, is fit for cattle, of which there are many bred here; it has 52 parish-churches, and four market towns; it is in shape triangular, about 90 miles in circumference, contains about 3200 houses, and about 20,000 inhabitants; it sends two members to parliament, viz. the county one, and one for the town.

RA'FFLE (V.) to play with or cast three dice, at which, he that throws the greatest pair, or pair-royal, wins.

RA'FFLING (S.) a play with dice, much used at *Tunbridge*, &c. among the quality for china, plate, &c.

RAFT (S.) a sort of boat or bridge made by joining several large timbers together by ropes, &c.

RA'FTER (S.) a scantling of timber, used to make the frame in a building to lay the tiling or covering on.

RAG (S.) a piece of linen or woollen cloth worn or torn to shivers, or in a jagged mangled manner.

RAGAMUFFIN (S.) a sorry, mean, vile

fellow, one that is ready to commit any villainy; also a beggarly or poor fellow all in dirt and rags.

RA'G-BOLTS (S.) certain iron pins in a ship, that are jagged or barbed on the sides, to prevent their being drawn out.

RAGE (V.) to bellow and make a strange noise, to storm, find fault, or be angry with or at something.

RAGE (S.) madness, anger, fury.

RA'GGED (A.) torn, worn out, or tattered; also spoken of colts that have partly a new and partly an old coat or hide on, or birds, partly moulted, &c.

RA'G-MAN (S.) a particular statute appointed in the time of *Edward III.* for hearing and determining all complaints done five years before; also one that goes about the streets to pick up rags off a dunghill, &c. to sell to the paper-mills; also one who keeps ware-houses, &c. to buy in, and sort all sorts of rags for the paper-makers.

RAGOO' (S.) a dish of meat well seasoned and relished, in order to make it go down the pleasanter.

RAIL (V.) to scold at, find fault with, speak disrespectfully of, &c.

RAIL (S.) a post or partition laid long-ways before houses, &c. to keep off carts, &c. also to part fields or parts of enclosures, &c.

RAI'LERY or **RAI'LING** (S.) scolding, finding fault with, using angry or opprobrious language.

RAILS (S.) a sort of lattice, grate, or wooden fence put before houses.

RAI'MENT (S.) any sort of garments that persons put on to keep them warm and hide their nakedness.

RAIN (S.) in the *Jewish Philosophy*, was imagined to be the effect of great waters, kept above the common clouds by God Almighty, for the purpose of watering the earth at proper seasons, or to be poured down or restrained as judgments of the Almighty upon extraordinary occasions; in *Scripture*, many similes are made to it, as, God shall come to his people as the latter and former rain to the earth, by way of comfort and refreshment, &c. but in the present system of philosophy commonly received, rain is only a precipitated cloud broke into a large number of drops; for as the solar and subterraneous heats force up or exhale in steams, mists, or vapours, large quantities of water in small vesicula, that are specifically lighter than the atmosphere, these being buoyed up till they arrive in that region of the air, where they are justly balanced, there they float till some new agent converts them into clouds, and so into rain, snow, hail, mist, &c. how this is performed, as it is a secret, so great numbers of conjectures have been vented about it among the curious, with which we will not here meddle.

RAIN-

RAINBOW (S.) a meteor in a semicircular form, and party-coloured, exhibited in a rainy or watry sky opposite to the sun, by the refraction of his rays in the drops of falling rain; it is observed that the rainbow never appears but where it rains in the sunshine; it may be artificially represented by causing water to fall in small drops like rain, through which the sun shining, shews a bow to the beholder standing between the sun and the drops; the moon when in its full, will also sometimes occasion a rainbow after the same manner as the sun, saving that the colours will not be so strong and distinct; there are what are called marine rainbows, occasioned by an agitated sea, when the wind sweeping part of the tops of the waves, carries them aloft, so that the sun's rays falling upon them are refracted, only these have not their colours so strong and lively as the others.

RAIN-DEER (S.) a sort of stag very common in *Lapland*, *Muscovy*, and other northern countries, used both to draw their sledges, which they will do with prodigious swiftness over the snow, &c. and also to eat, &c. The leather commonly used for the covering of chairs, and which has a strong agreeable scent, vulgarly called *Russian leather*, is the hides of these creatures dressed in a particular manner.

RAINY (A.) moist or wet with rain; also the time or weather when it actually does rain, &c.

RAISE (V.) to lift up, build, promote, advance; also to levy or collect money by way of tax, &c. In *War*, to raise a siege, is to quit, leave, or forsake the works that an army had made before or round a town, and to march away from it, and thereby leave it at liberty to act and do as usual.

RAISED (A.) erected, built, advanced, promoted, lifted up, &c.

RAISER (S.) in *Carpentry*, is the front board that stands up on the edge to support the broad, flat board or step; also the name of a small stick that is put aslant into a hole with a ball upon it, which being struck upon the end causes the ball to fly or jump up, in order to be struck with a stick, ready in the hand of him that did the former act; also a builder, promoter, lifter up, or advancer of another.

RAISINS (S.) dried grapes that are full ripe, either by the heat of the sun, or in ovens, brought from abroad, and used here to put into puddings, mince-pies, &c.

RAISTY or RESTY (A.) an ill-natured disposition in a horse, &c. that will neither go backward or forward when he should; also a stubborn, surly, positive, ungovernable temper.

RAITING or RATING (S.) laying, putting, or steeping hemp, flax, timber, &c. while green, in a pond or running water, to

season or make them fit for use; also scolding at, or finding fault with any thing or person.

RAKE (S.) an instrument in husbandry with wooden or iron teeth to gather grass, hay, &c. together, that is strewed or scattered about; and in *Ship-building*, it is so much of a ship's hull as hangs over or beyond both ends of the keel; and sometimes it is an instrument without teeth, used to draw the dirt in the highways into heaps, to be taken away by carts, &c.

RAKE, RAKE-HELL, RAKE-SHAME (S.) a name given to a scandalous, wicked, debauched spendthrift, thief, whore-master, &c. also the name of a gardener's, ploughman's and scavenger's instrument, with which they collect the weeds, grass, hay, dirt, &c. into heaps.

RAKE (V.) to draw or gather together in heaps, &c. with a proper instrument; also to be very saving or covetous, &c.

RAKER (S.) one that gathers grass, hay, dirt, &c. together into a heap; also the scavenger or person that cleans the streets.

RAKISH (A.) loose, disorderly, lewd, debauched, &c.

RAKISHNESS (S.) following bad company, committing disorderly, drunken, debauched actions, living a wicked, extravagant life.

RA'LEIGH, RAY'LEGH, or RA'GHLEY (S.) a pretty town, of great antiquity, in *Essex*, bring an ancient honor, to which belong great privileges, and a count-leet and baron of strange prerogatives; its market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 30 computed, and 36 measured miles.

RA'LLERY (S.) joking, jesting, playing upon words, reproving a fault in a merry and disguised manner.

RA'LLY (V.) to collect and put in order troops that are put to flight, and cause them to fight again; and to banter, joker, sport, or play with words; also to reprove for a fault in a merry way.

RAM (S.) a he or male sheep.

RAM (V.) to drive or force any thing down by main force, to push, thrust, or beat.

RA'MADAN or RA'MAZAN (S.) the 9th month in the *Turkish* year, which is composed only of 12 lunar months, whereof this answers successively to all the months of one year; during this month the *Turks* are forbid to eat, drink, or lie with their wives from break of day till sun-setting, which is signified by the lighting of lamps upon the towers of their mosques; then they spend good part of the night in fasting; they do most of their business in the night, and sleep in the day, upon account of the excessive heats; they call this month holy and sacred, and affirm, that the gates of paradise are open all this month, and the gates of hell shut; it is an unpardonable crime to drink wine during this month.

RAMBLE (V.) to wander up and down from place to place, without determining to stay or finish the journey at any particular time or place; to go a wantoning or astray.

RAMBLE (S.) a wild, unsettled, or undetermined irregular journey, or a wanton and extravagant going from place to place.

RAMBLER (S.) a rover, wanderer, or irregular traveller from one place to another.

RAMBOOSE or **RUMBOOSE** (S.) an odd fantastick mixture of various liquors together, such as wine, ale, milk, eggs, sugar, &c. more for pleasure than use.

RAMIFICATION (S.) a spreading or issuing of small branches out of a large one, or of small veins out of a large one; and in *Painting*, those figures that are represented metamorphosed into trees, &c.

RAMISH (A.) of a strong, offensive smell, like a fox, goat, or ram.

RAMMER (S.) an instrument to drive down piles, stones, or the charges in guns, &c.

RAMP (S.) a brisk, wanton, jumping girl, one that delights in boys exercises rather than girls toys.

RAMP (V.) to play the hoiden, to jump, sport, or exceed the modesty of girls in external behaviour, to frisk or play at all sorts of gambols.

RAMPANT (A.) boisterous, rude, frisky, wanton, &c. in *Heraldry*, a beast, especially a lion, is said to be *rampant*, when he stands so perpendicularly upon the plants of his hinder feet, that the crown of his head is in a right line with them.

RAMPART or **RAMPIER** (S.) in *Fortification*, is the great massy bank of earth raised about a place to receive and resist the enemy's great shot, and cover the buildings; on it is raised a parapet towards the campaign; it is not to be above three fathoms high, and ten or twelve in thickness, unless more earth be taken out of the ditch than can be otherwise bestowed; the *rampart* of half-moons is the better for being low, that the muskets of the defendants may the better reach to the bottom of the ditch; but still it must be so high as not to be commanded by the covert way; sometimes it means the space between the wall of the city and the next houses.

RAMSEY (S.) in *Huntingdonshire*, built among fens, separated on the west side from the firm ground almost two bow-shots, by rough quagmires, where formerly up a shallow river vessels used to come, but of late years, with great pains and cost, a firm causeway is made almost two miles in length; it is a good country town, which was formerly noted for its fine abbey; its market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 55 computed, and 67 measured miles.

RAMS-HEAD (S.) a sort of warlike engine, formerly used to batter down the walls of a city that was besieged; also a lever or instru-

ment to raise great weights; and in a *Ship* a grout block belonging to the fore and main-halliards with three shivers in it, with a hole in the end of it, into which the ties are received.

RANATITES (S.) a sect among the *Jews* that worshipped frogs, because God used them as an instrument of his wrath against *Pharaoh*, imagining God to be pleased with this superstition.

RANCID (A.) musty, mouldy, of an ill favour, by reason of being kept close.

RANCOUR (S.) a malicious, spiteful, concealed and secret grudge treasured up in the heart, and seeking a proper opportunity to be revenged.

RANCOUROUS (A.) malicious, spiteful, angry, carrying resentment long upon an old grudge, difference, or quarrel.

RANCOUROUSNESS (S.) malice, spite, revenge, anger, ill-will, or a settled disposition or dissatisfaction at a person or thing.

RAND (S.) that part of a shoe where the seam is sewed; a so that piece of leather that covers and encloses the wooden heel of a man's or woman's shoe.

RANDOM (A.) irregular, without care, aim, or design, at all adventures, &c. in *Gunnery*, all shots made when the piece forms an angle with the horizon, and do not lie point-blank, are called *random* shots.

RANGE (V.) to put in order or dispose an army, &c. into proper ranks, &c. fit for battle; also to wander or rove from place to place, without a settled determined place to finish the journey at.

RANGE (S.) a rank or row of any thing put in order for the business intended; also the grate in a kitchen for the fire to roast, boil, &c. also a beam that is placed between two horses in a coach; and in *Gunnery*, the path of a bullet, or the line it describes from its departure from the mouth of the cannon, to the place where it lodges or first strikes, where it moves freely without any stoppage or hindrance, till its force is spent.

RANGED (A.) disposed or regulated into proper order for the purpose designed.

RANGER (S.) one that has the care of a park or forest, and whose business it is to go through, and see whether any of the game has disparted themselves, and to drive them back, also to prevent all trespasses committed to the next forest court; also one who roves or wanders from place to place.

RANK (A.) strong, ill-scented, stinking, noisome, &c. also corn or grass, &c. growing very thick and close together.

RANK (S.) a row or regular line of any number of persons or things; and in *military Affairs*, is the straight line that the soldiers that compose a battalion or squadron make, as they stand side by side lengthways.

RANKISH (A.) somewhat frowly, a little ill-scented, inclining to stink.

RANKLE (V.) to fester, grow sore, corrupt, &c. also to grow or smell strong or rank, &c.

RANKNESS (S.) frowlinefs, offensiveness of smell, noisomeness; also the growing of grass, plants, &c. too close and thick, occasioned by the over-richness of the soil.

RANSACK (V.) to examine or look the whole house or bundle over, to rifle, plunder, or take away whatever is thought agreeable or advantageous.

RANSOM (S.) a certain sum of money paid, or condition performed, in order to release a person from captivity, either of war, debt, or crimes, &c.

RANSOM (V.) to pay the price set upon a captive, in order to set him at liberty, &c.

RANT (V.) to roar, rave, or make a noise like a drunken or mad person.

RANT (S.) a bragging, pretending, or affirming something beyond nature or probability.

RANTER (S.) one who sings, roars, affirms, and pretends to impossibilities; also a name given to a pretended religious sect in the time of the grand rebellion in *England*, called the family of sin.

RANTIPOLE (S.) a child that makes a hideous noise by crying, and is very troublesome to dress, clean, or manage.

RAP (V.) to strike or hit a person a gentle blow on the head, fingers, &c. with a small stick; also to swear grievously when in a passion.

RAP (S.) a stroke or blow.

RAPACIOUS (A.) greedy, covetous, desirous of taking away another's property, &c.

RAPACIOUSNESS or **RAPACITY** (S.) violence, forebleness, hostility, ravenousness.

RAPE (S.) a violent forcing a virgin or woman to carnal copulation against her will, for which crime the old punishment in *England* was loss of eyes and stones; it is now death; also a trespass committed in a forest by violence; also the wood or stalks of grapes when dried, and the fruit picked off; also a division or part of a county, which in some places is called a hundred.

RA'PHAEL (S.) the name of a man; in the *Theological Division of the Angels*, he is one of the seven arch-angels, that are continually before the throne of God, and are always at hand to perform his commands, as appears at large by the history of *Tobit*.

RA'PID (A.) violent, boisterous, quick, swift, hasty, like a torrent or water running downhill.

RAPIDNESS or **RAPIDITY** (S.) swiftness, violence, hasty or quick in motion, &c.

RAPIER (S.) a long sword worn by *Spaniards*, &c.

RA'PINE (S.) violence, robbery, theft, pillaging in war, &c.

RAPPAREE'S (S.) any set of people that openly and violently rob all they can overpower, &c.

RAPPER (S.) a notorious or great liar, an oath or thundering sort of speech, &c.

RA'PSODY (S.) a collecting or repeating a great number of fragments or compositions relating to different subjects; also a tedious, dry spinning out a discourse to a troublesome length.

RAPTURE (S.) a sudden snatching or taking away of a thing or person; also the sudden excess of joy, pleasure, or satisfaction that a person falls into upon hearing of something exceedingly pleasing or advantageous, &c. and in *Poetry*, it is the heat, spirit, or fire of a poet in his compositions.

RA'PTUROUS (A.) delightful, pleasing, ravishing with joy, &c.

RARE (A.) seldom, uncommon, singular, especially in extraordinary performances; and in *Pneophy*, it signifies a medium that is very thin, or that has many or large interstices between its parts.

RAREFACTION (S.) the expanding of a body so as to make it take up much more space than it did before, as water being raised into steam by fire, &c.

RA'REFY (V.) to make thin, as in thick foggy weather in a room or chamber, to reduce the air to quite another temperature, by means of heat.

RA'RITY or **RA'RENESS** (S.) something very curious, beautiful, or uncommon; also flesh not well boiled or roasted; also the thinness of the air, &c.

RA'SCAL (S.) a base, wicked, vile fellow, a cheat, thief, &c.

RASCALITY or **RA'SCALINESS** (S.) any sort of baseness, such as cheating, forging, lying, &c. also the meaner and more uncultivated part of the people, the scum or rabble.

RASE (V.) to throw down, demolish, or totally destroy a castle, city, house, &c. also any writing, &c. scraped or blotted out so that it cannot possibly be read.

RASH (A.) unadvised, foolish, hasty, thoughtless, precipitate, &c.

RASH (S.) a disease that shews itself in the skin, by an innumerable number of small pimples, &c.

RA'SHER (S.) a thin slice of bacon cut in order to be boiled or fried.

RA'SHNESS (S.) unadvisedness, over-hastiness, thoughtlessness, &c.

RA'SIN, **RA'SON**, or **MA'RKET-RA'SIN** (S.) a small town in *Lincolnshire*, near the spring-head of a little muddy river, called the *Askani*, which abounds with very good eels; its market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 114 computed, and 140 measured miles.

RA'SOR or **RA'ZOR** (S.) an instrument made of the best sort of steel finely tempered, and very thick on the back, thin on the edge, and ground hollow.

RASP (S.) a coarse-tooth'd file, used to cut away

away wood, horn, &c. also a broad, flat file with a handle, somewhat representing a smoothing iron, which the bakers use to rub off the crust of their loaves with.

RASP (V.) to file away, to make smooth or even.

RASP-HOUSE (S.) a prison or place of punishment in *Holland*, like our *Bridewell*, for smaller crimes, where the prisoners are obliged to rasp logwood for their living, &c.

RA'SURE (S.) a scraping, shaving, or blotting any thing out, or pulling down, &c.

RAT (S.) an amphibious four-legged vermin, that very much infests ships, barns, malt-houses, bake-houses, butchers, &c. The physicians are said to have paid a great veneration to these animals; the *Egyptians*, in their hieroglyphicks, represented destruction by a rat; also a drunken strolling person taken up by the watch, and carried to the *Compter* by the constable till the morning, is called a rat.

To *smell a Rat*, is to discover or suspect some roguery, trick, or ill design against a person.

RA'TABLE (A.) any thing that may be valued or charged at a certain rate or price.

RATA'N (S.) a piece of small *Indian* cane used to beat boys with at school, &c.

RATE (S.) a determinate value or price that any goods are, or may be charged at; also a tax or imposition laid upon a person's houses or goods; also the size of a ship of war is called the first, second, &c. *rates*.

RATE (V.) to tax or charge persons or goods at a certain price; also to chide, brawl, or scold at a person for faults committed really or imaginarily.

RA'THER (Part.) to choose, or be more inclined to do one thing than another.

RATIFICATION (S.) the approving or confirming something done by another.

RA'TIFY (V.) to approve or confirm any thing by a publick act.

RA'TIO (S.) in a *Mathematical Sense*, is the relation of two magnitudes of one kind compared to one another according to quantity; it is also called reason or proportion.

RATIO'CINABLE (A.) any thing that is done regularly according to the dictates of reason, or that hath the use of reason.

RATIO'CINATE (V.) to argue, reason, dispute, weigh, consider.

RA'TION (S.) so much provision, ammunition, or forage as is allowed to one man in an army, which for a foot-soldier is a pound and a half of bread a day.

RA'TIONABLE or RA'TIONAL (A.) that may be borne with, that hath the use of reason, and acts accordingly.

RATIONA'LE (S.) an exposition of some doctrine or opinion; also a sacerdotal vestment worn by the *Jews* high-priest.

RA'TIONALIST (S.) one that acts upon the principles of reason; and among the *Di-*

vines, it is one that prefers reason to revelation.

RA'TIONALNESS or RATIONA'LITY (S.) reasonableness, probability, &c.

RA'TTLINGS (S.) the lines or cords that make the steps to go up the shrouds and putlocks, and so to the top-mast shrouds in great ships; when they are made, they represent a ladder.

RA'T-TAIL (S.) a term for a horse whose tail has no hair upon it; also spoke of those persons whose hair is very straight, and hangs in long straight lines.

RA'TTLE (V.) to brag, boast, make a vain noise and thumping; to talk idly and improbably, &c.

RA'TTLE (S.) a toy to make a noise with to please children; also a noisy, talkative, empty fellow.

RA'VAGE (V.) to waste, destroy, plunder, spoil, ruin, &c.

RA'VAGE (S.) havock, spoil, waste, ruin, destruction.

RAVE (V.) to scold, talk idly or madly, so be light-headed, mad, or distracted.

RA'VEL (V.) to unweave or pull out the thread of any thing knit or slightly wove.

RA'VELIN (S.) in *Fortification*, is like the point of a bastion, with the flanks cut off, as consisting only of two faces, which make an angle salient; it is placed before a curtain to cover the opposite flanks of the two next bastions, or to cover a bridge and gate, being always beyond the moat; the soldiers commonly call it a half-moon.

RA'VEN or RA'VIN (V.) to devour or destroy greedily; to covet, snatch, or seize upon violently, &c.

RA'VENGLASS (S.) a well-built maritime town in *Cumberland*, seated betwixt the rivers *Ert*, *Esk*, and *Mute*, which, together with the sea, encompasses three parts of the town; the meeting of the *Mute* and *Esk* forms a very good harbour, which encourages several ships and barks to carry on a tolerable trade; its market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 214 computed, and 272 measured miles.

RA'VENOUS (A.) greedy, gluttonous, covetous, &c.

RA'VING (A.) mad, delirious, in a violent passion, &c.

RA'VISH (V.) to take or snatch any thing away by violence; also to deflower a virgin, or force a woman to carnal copulation against her consent; also to delight or please exceedingly, to transport or elevate the mind with joy, satisfaction, or wonder.

RA'VISHINGNESS (S.) delightfulness, pleasantness, joyfulness, &c.

RA'VISHMENT (S.) the act of violently compelling a woman to copulation; also a rapture, or transport of pleasure, joy, or satisfaction; in *Law*, it is the taking away a woman, or heir in ward.

RAVISSANT (A.) in *Heraldry*, is a term for

a wolf half reared, and just ready to leap or spring upon his prey.

RAW (A.) the quality of meat undressed; also a person unskilful in an art or science, &c.

RAWNESS (S.) the condition of flesh with the skin off; also meat, &c. undressed; also the condition of a person unqualified in any business, art, or science.

RAY (S.) a beam of the sun or a star, representing a line; also the lustre or brightness of a thing.

RAY'MI or **YNTIP-RAY'MI** (S.) a solemn feast which the ancient *Yncas* of *Peru* celebrated in the city of *Cusco*, in honour of the sun; this solemnity was performed in the month of *June* after the solstice, when all the generals and officers of the army, and all the curacas, or great lords of the kingdom, being assembled in the city, the king began the ceremony, as being the son of the sun, and chief priest, although they had always another chief priest of the royal family; they all prepared themselves for this feast by a fast of three days, during which time they abstained from their wives, and no fire was suffered to be kindled in the city; the fast being ended, the *Ynca* being followed by all the princes of the blood, and lords of the court, went into the great piazza of *Cusco*, and there turning towards the east, and being all bare-footed, they waited for the rising of the sun; as soon as they perceived it, they worshipped the same; then the king holding a great golden bowl in his hand, drank to the sun, and afterwards gave it to those of the royal family to drink; the curacas drank another liquor prepared by the vestal virgins, or priestesses of the sun; this ceremony being finished, they all returned towards the temple, whereinto the *Ynca* alone, with the princes of the blood entered, there to offer to the sun divers golden vessels, and several animals made in silver and gold; and after that the priest sacrificed the victims, which were lambs or sheep, and so the whole ceremony ended, with extraordinary feasting and rejoicings.

RAYONNA'NT (A.) in *Heraldry*, casting or darting forth beams.

REACH (S.) the space or distance that a person, line, or thing, can get or attain to; also the extent of a person's capacity or understanding; and in the *Sea Language*, it is the distance of any two points of land, which bear to one another in a right line, and is principally used in navigable rivers; as, *Limehouse-Reach*, *Greenwich-Reach*, *Long-Reach*, *Chichester-Reach*, &c. in the river *Thames*.

REACH (V.) to stretch out the hand, and take any thing from off a shelf, &c. also to comprehend or understand the meaning of any proposition or discourse; also to strive or endeavour, or to have motions that excite vomiting, &c.

RE-ACTION (S.) the reciprocal action that any two bodies have one upon another, when they meet each other, which is more or less, as the motion is greater or lesser.

READ (V.) to express in proper words any thing, matter, or discourse, that is written, engraved or printed; also to direct how to put into the loom any figure that is drawn upon paper in checked lines, which express the several cords or threads used in the work of a weaver.

REA'DER (S.) any one that reads either his own or another's works, but particularly restrained to those who read or pronounce lectures upon law, physick, philosophy, &c. in universities, colleges, inns of courts, &c. also those ministers in churches, whose peculiar business it is to read the prayers of common service, &c.

REA'DINESS (S.) preparedness, quickness, dexterity, willingness.

REA'DINGS (S.) the different manners that critics conjecture any old manuscript or text ought to be read in; also commentaries, expositions, or glosses on a law-text or book, &c.

RE-ADMI'SSION (S.) the permitting or admitting a person again to act and do what he had voluntarily laid down, or was discharged from.

REA'DY (A.) willing, inclined, or desirous to do any thing; also expert, quick, perfect, &c.

To make Ready, to prepare matters or things for the reception or execution of another.

RE'AL (A.) true, actual, directly contrary to imaginary or suppositious.

REA'LITY or **RE'ALNESS** (S.) the truth, the positive matter of fact, the actual existence or being of any thing.

REALIZE (V.) to make, cause, or produce any being or thing; to suppose or admit any thing for truth.

REALM (S.) a kingdom or dominion of a sovereign prince.

REAM (S.) a parcel of paper, consisting of 20 quires, each of which ought to contain 25 sheets, and in *Printing* does, so that so many sheets as a work contains, so many reams are sufficient for what is called a common impression, consisting of five hundred books, &c.

RE-A'NIMATE (V.) to bring to life again any thing that was dead; also to put fresh courage, life, or vigour into a person or thing.

REAP (V.) to cut down and gather in corn, hay, &c. also to receive the benefit or advantage of any thing at any time.

REA'PER (S.) one that mows or cuts down corn, grass, &c.

REAR (V.) to build up, erect, nourish, preserve, or keep from harm; in *Hunting*, to dislodge or rouse a boar is to rear him; also when

when a horse rises to high on his hinder feet, as to endanger his falling backward or coming over, he is said to rear an end.

REAR (S.) the hinder part of an army or company of soldiers, fleet of ships, &c.

REAR-ADMIRAL (S.) the commander of the third and last Squadron of a royal fleet.

REAR-GUARDS (S.) that part of an army which follows the main body to hinder or stop deserters.

RE-ASCEND (V.) to mount or go up again from whence a person came down.

REASON (S.) that faculty of the mind that weighs and considers the nature and property of things and makes conclusions accordingly, and also distinguishes between good and evil; in *Mathematics*, it is the same with *ratio*, which see.

REASON (V.) to argue or dispute any point, to discourse upon a subject, &c.

REASONABLE (A.) agreeable to the rules of reason, just, right, and fit to be done.

REASONABLENESS (S.) justice, equity, &c.

RE-ASSEMBLE (V.) to summon or meet together again.

RE-ASSIGN (V.) to assign or make any thing over again.

RE-ASSUME (V.) to take up a thing that has been laid down before.

RE-ASSUMPTION (S.) a taking or assuming the same shape, station, or condition as a person had once laid down.

RE-ATTACHMENT (S.) a second attachment of one that was formerly attached and dismissed the court without pay.

RE-BAPTIZE (V.) to baptize a person over again, that has already been baptized.

REBATE (V.) to cut into hollows or channels; also to check, blunt, &c. in *Commerce*, it is to discount or pay money before the time agreed upon, for which the receiver allows the payer so much as the interest of the sum paid would amount to at the rate agreed upon for the time the note or contract is yet unexpired; in *Heraldry*, it is the inscribing some mark of dishonour in an escutcheon.

REBATE or REBATEMENT (S.) in *Architecture*, is the cutting channels or flutings in columns or pilasters, &c. and in *Trade*, it is the sum abated out of a parcel of money due at a certain time for paying it down immediately; also the diminution of figures in a coat of arms.

REBEL (S.) one that takes up arms against his lawful prince or government, or that is obstinately disobedient to his parents, masters, or superiors.

REBEL (V.) to rise in arms against a lawful prince or government, or to be stubborn, and disobedient to parents, masters, or superiors.

REBELLION (S.) originally meant the rising up in arms of those provinces or kingdoms that had been conquered, in order to regain

their liberty; but it is now applied to all traitorous or open taking up of arms against any lawful prince or government; and also the stubborn and undutiful behaviour of children to their parents, and of servants to their masters and superiors.

REBELLIOUS (A.) stubborn, disobedient, resisting lawful authority, or hatching or contriving mischief against any lawful government.

REBOUNDED (V.) to leap, bounce or jump up again, after having been thrown upon the ground, &c. as a marble being tossed upon a pavement, a ball struck or thrown against a wall, &c.

REBUFF (V.) to deny, repulse, scorn, disdain, &c.

REBUFF (S.) the refusing an inferior's suit by a superior with scorn, a positive denial, or strong opposition, a snappish, disdainful, or angry answer.

REBUILT (V.) to build up a house, city, palace, &c. that had been pulled or burnt down, or any other ways destroyed.

REBUKE (V.) to chide, find fault with, check, reprove, &c.

REBUS (S.) an hieroglyphick or enigmatical representation of something, with explanatory mottoes or words added to it, for the fuller and perfecter understanding the design or intent of the author; in *Heraldry*, it is such a coat as bears an allusion to the fir-name of a person, as three eagles for *Eagleston*, three castles for *Castleton*, &c.

RECALL (V.) to call back or over again, as if a prince should send for his ambassador at a foreign court home suddenly, &c.

RECAUT (V.) to deny or unlay what a person had formerly said, done, or wrote.

RECAUTION (S.) a disowning what has formerly been said or done, or acknowledging that to be wrong which heretofore was maintained to be right.

RECAPACITATE (V.) to enable a person again to do what he formerly used to do, but for want of ability had lately left off.

RECAPITULATE (V.) to sum up briefly the heads of a trial, argument or discourse.

RECEDE (V.) to give way, fall back, retire, or depart from what had been before promised, done, or said.

RECEIPT (S.) the act of taking in, or receiving any thing whatever; also a memorandum in writing, wherein is acknowledged the payment of a sum of money, or the delivery of goods, &c. also directions for the making or compounding a remedy for diseases, or the method of making wine, ink, &c.

RECEIVABLE (A.) any thing that is to be or may be received.

RECEIVE (V.) to take into possession from another; also to lodge or entertain a person; also to bear, sustain, or suffer the affronts or injuries of others.

RE-

RECEIVER (S.) an officer appointed to take and collect the money that is or shall be due upon account of any tax, &c. also a vessel placed to catch or receive the distillations in chymistry, &c. also the large glass in an air-pump, out of which the air is drawn, and within which animals, &c. are put to shew the several experiments.

RECENT (A.) new, fresh, just done, lately, or of a short standing.

RECEP'TACLE (S.) any thing or place appointed for the reception of a person, goods, cattle, &c. also a hiding or lurking hole for ill purposes.

RECEPTION (S.) the kind or ill usage that a person gives or receives from another; also the receiving any thing.

RECEP'TIVE (S.) a place or vessel that is fit to receive persons or things.

RECESS or RECESS'ION (S.) a retreating, going back, or withdrawing; also a place of retirement, ease, or hiding; and in *Astronomy*, the going back of the equinoctial points every year about 50 seconds, occasioned by the axis of the earth's swerving from that parallelism with the sun, that it apparently keeps with itself, during the whole time of its annual revolution.

RECHABITES (S.) a sect among the *Jews*, founded by *Rechab* the father of *Jonadab*, whose original or the time when he liv'd is to us unknown; some imagine him to have been of *Judah*, others, that he was a priest or at least a *Levite*; others imagine that they were only attendants in the temple, and waited upon the priests and *Levites*, the descendants of the *Kenites*, who were derived from *Midian*, son of *Cush*, who was of the issue of *Hebah* or of *Jethro*, the father of *Zipporah*, the wife of *Moses*, who entered into the promised land along with the *Hebrews*, and dwelt in the portion of the tribe of *Judah* about the dead sea; they were distinguished from the *Israelites* only by their retired sort of life, and by their contempt of cities and houses; some have thought that *Jethro* himself first founded the *Rechabites*, and that *Jonadab*, one of his descendants, made a new order, and enjoined his posterity neither to drink wine nor dwell in houses, to sow no grain, to plant no vineyards, to have no lands, and to dwell in tents all their lives; this injunction did not oblige all the *Kenites*, but only the particular descendants of *Jonadab*, which they continued to observe 300 years; in the last year of the reign of *Jehoram* king of *Judah*, *Nebuchadnezzar* coming to besiege *Jerusalem*, the *Rechabites* were forced to leave the country, and to take refuge in the city, yet however without quitting their custom of lodging in tents; during this siege, *Jeremiah* was commanded by God to cause the *Rechabites* to enter into the temple, and to offer them wine to drink, which he did accordingly, but they remained

steadfast in their ancient persuasion, and refused; upon which the prophet sets before the *Israelites* the unreasonableness of their revolt from God, and doing contrary to his commandments, and shews them how steadfast the *Rechabites* were to the institutions of their founder, who had imposed such severe restraints upon them.

RECH'ANGE (S.) a second payment of the price of exchange, or rather the price of a new exchange due upon a bill of exchange, to refund the bearer by the drawer or endorser; also extraordinary stores kept on board a ship, to supply any accident that may happen in the cordage, tackle, &c. of that already in use.

RECH'ARGE (S.) a charging again of any piece of ordnance, or smaller fire-arms, to be ready for use.

RECH'LESS (A.) careless, negligent, improvident, &c.

RE'CIPE (S.) a physical receipt, or physician's prescription.

RECIPIENT (S.) any vessel, &c. that is made or appointed to contain or receive any thing.

RECIPROCAL (A.) mutual, alternate, interchangeable, any thing that affects different parties equally.

RECIPROCA'TION (S.) the act of returning or interchanging.

RECIT'AL or RECITA'TION (S.) a naming or repeating the particulars of which, any thing consists, a pronouncing or saying by heart.

RECITATIVE (A.) something relating to a recital; and in *Musick*, it is a sort of speaking in a plain but musical singing manner, much like the plain chant used in cathedrals at reading the psalms, confession, creed, &c. and particularly used at the rehearsing or acting dramatick performances in operas, &c.

RECITE (V.) to repeat or say by heart, to enumerate or particularize.

RE'CKON (V.) to compute, value, cast up, or accompt; also to judge, think, or imagine.

RE'CKONING (S.) the adjusting an accompt, or casting up the value of work, wages, &c. also the accompt itself; and in *Navigation*, it is the method of estimating a ship's way, thereby to know where she is, and how far she has run, &c.

RECLA'IM (V.) to call back, to amend, to persuade to leave off bad practices; also to grow better, and leave off vicious courses.

RECLINA'TION (S.) a leaning or bending backwards, a term principally used in dialling, and spoke of such whose planes lean backwards from a vertical plane.

RECLU'SE (A.) shut up, or retired from the world; and chiefly spoke of nuns, monks, &c. that live in cloisters or religious houses, and are not at liberty to go in and out at pleasure.

RE-

RECLU'SION (S.) a retiring from the world, to live in a lonesome place, or religious house.

RECO'GNISANCE or RECO'GNIZANCE (S.) a bond or obligation upon record, acknowledged in some court of record, before some judge, testifying the recognizer to owe to the recognizee a certain sum of money.

RECOGNISE or RECOGNIZE (V.) to own or acknowledge; also to take notice or knowledge of a person or thing.

RECOGNISEE' or RECO'GNIZER (S.) the person that is bound in a bond or recognizance to another.

RECOGNITION (S.) an acknowledgment, examination, or review.

RECOIL (V.) to fall back, give way, to draw or run backward as a gun does when fired.

RECOIL (S.) the motion or running back of a gun after it is fired or discharged, the starting or flying back of any thing.

RECOIN (V.) to melt down old or broken coin, and to coin it over again, as when the broad and clipped money was called in.

RECOLLECT (V.) to bethink one's self, or call to mind any thing that is passed or flit out of one's mind, or that was forgotten; to summon or gather things together again that are scattered.

RECOLLECTION (S.) a manner or mode of thinking, whereby those notions, actions, or ideas that were forgot are again brought to mind, and visible to the perception, memory, or understanding.

RECOLLECTS (S.) a branch or part of the *Franciscan friars*.

RECOMENCE (V.) to begin a suit or thing afresh after it had lain still for some time.

RECOMMEND (V.) to offer or lay a person or thing to or before another with the advantage of a good character, in order to induce the person to whom the recommendation is made, to favour, encourage, or employ the undertaking or person.

RECOMMENDABLE (A.) that deserves encouragement, that is worthy of praise.

RECOMMENDATION (S.) an offering, commending, praising, or setting forth a person or thing to advantage.

RECOMMENDATIVE or RECOMMENDATORY (A.) any thing that serves to promote a person's interest, or render him acceptable, &c.

RECOMPENCE (S.) a gratuity or reward given for some service done.

RECOMPENCE (V.) to reward, requite, or make a person satisfaction or amends for something already done.

RECOMPOSE (V.) in *Printing*, it is to compose or set a page, &c. over again; in *Physick*, it is to give such medicines as may cause the patient to rest or sleep after bleeding, vomiting, &c.

RECONCILE (V.) to compose differences, to make those friends that were before at variance; to interpret or explain seeming contradictions.

RECONCILABLE (A.) that may be accounted for, a capableness of being made friends, or reconciled.

RECONCILIATION or RECONCILEMENT (S.) the act of composing differences, quarrels, or disagreements, and making those friends that before were enemies.

RECONDITORY (S.) a ware-house, or store-house, a repository or place to lay up goods, &c. in.

RECONDUCT (V.) to bring an army or single person back again from any strange place or country where they were carried.

RECONNOITRE (V.) in *War*, is the going to view and see the situation of a camp, &c. in order to make a report thereof; at *Sea*, it is the coming so near a fleet, as to see and distinguish of what nation, strength, &c. it is.

RECONVENTION (S.) among the *Civilians*, is a contrary action brought by the defendant.

RECORD (V.) to register, enrol, or memorandum any proceedings, so as they may be always kept in memory, and applied to upon any occasion; also to sing like birds, or to play upon an instrument now commonly called the flute.

RECORD (S.) a memorial or thing entered by the authority of a court, to preserve the memory of any proceedings had upon any suit; also a testimony, witness, or evidence.

RECORDER (S.) a person well-skilled in the laws, that the mayor or other chief magistrate of a city or town-corporate, having jurisdiction, or a court of records within his precincts, takes or associates to himself for the better managing and executing matters of justice according to law; also the ancient name of a musical instrument, now called the flute.

RECOVER (V.) to restore to health one that is sick; also to get again any thing that was lost.

RECOVERABLE (A.) any thing that may be restored to its former condition, or that may be amended or improved, or that may be got or found again after having been lost, or well nigh spoiled.

RECOVERY (S.) a getting something again that had been lost; the being amended or restored from a sickness to a state of health; in *Law*, it is the obtaining any thing sued for by decree or judgment in law.

RECOUNT (V.) to recite, relate, or tell the several particulars of a matter or thing; also to tell or count money over again.

RECOURSE (S.) a refuge or application made to a person for help, assistance, or protection; also a passage, return, or going back again.

To have *Recourse*, to have the liberty of going to a person, place, or thing; to quote a book, &c. as an authority; to appeal or apply to a person for help, &c.

RE'CREATE (V.) to divert, amuse, please, delight, refresh, make merry, &c.

RECREA'TION (S.) sport, pastime, pleasure, a satisfactory or pleasing amusement, &c.

RECREATIVE (A.) pleasing, divertive, amusing, satisfactory, &c.

RE'CREMENT (S.) any sort of superfluous matter in the blood or body, or any of its parts; also a liquor several times distilled over again; and in *Physick*, the several juices appointed by nature for particular uses, which are separated in the several glands.

RECREMENT'ITIOUS (A.) thick, muddy, full of drugs, coarse, mean, ordinary.

RECRIMINATE (V.) to excuse a fault or misdemeanor laid to a person's charge, by charging the accuser with the same, or a greater crime.

RECRIMINA'TION (S.) a re-charging or excusing one's self for a fault committed, by accusing the accuser with the same, or a greater crime.

RECRIMINA'TOR (S.) one that recriminates or charges others with the same or greater faults than he himself is charged with, as an excuse for himself.

RECRUDE'SCENCE (S.) a growing fresh, raw, or sore again after the wound, ulcer, &c. had seemingly been cured, &c.

RECRU'IT (V.) to supply with what was wanting, a filling up a vacancy, or supplying a defect.

RECRU'ITS (S.) any fresh supply; as in an *Army*, when fresh men are raised to supply the deficiencies of deserters, or of the killed, wounded, &c.

RE'CTANGLE (S.) an angle whose measure is the quadrant of a circle, formed by the falling of two straight lines perpendicularly upon one another.

RE'CTIFIABLE (A.) that is capable of being amended or set to rights.

RECTIFICATION (S.) an amending, improving, or setting to rights; and in *Chymistry*, it is the distilling spirits over again to make them the purer; and in *Mathematics*, it is the finding a straight line equal to a curved one.

RE'CTIFIER (S.) one who amends or puts things to rights; and in *Navigation*, it is an instrument contrived to determine the variation of the compass, in order to rectify the ship's way or course.

RE'CTIFY (V.) to put things in order that were out; to mend, correct, improve; to distil a spirit a second time to render it more pure; also to bring the sun's place in the ecliptick on a material globe to the brazen meridian, &c. in *Mathematics*, to find a straight line equal to a curved one, or a plane equal to a curved surface; in *Astronomy*, it is

to bring the supposed time of a person's birth to the true time.

RECTILINEAL or RECTILINEAR (A.) figures or angles made by the meeting together of right or straight lines.

RE'CTITUDE or RE'CTITY (S.) uprightness, equity, justice, honesty; also straightness or evenness, &c.

RE'CTOR (S.) a governor, director, or ruler; also the parson or minister of a parish, whose office is to preach, administer the sacraments to, and visit, instruct, and take care of the souls of his parishioners; also the head or principal of a university or college, and of a convent of jesuits, &c.

RE'CTORY (S.) a parish-church, parsonage, or spiritual living with all its rights, glebes, tithes, &c.

RECU'MBENCE, RECU'MBENCY, or RECU'MBENTNESS (S.) a depending or relying upon a person or thing.

RECU'MBENT (A.) lying along, lolling, or thrusting one's whole weight upon a thing.

RECU'R (V.) to return, run, or come back again.

RECU'RRENCY, RECU'RRENTNESS, or RECU'RSION (S.) the returning, running, or coming back again.

RECURVATION, RECU'RVEDNESS, or RECU'RVITY (S.) a bending, or being bent backwards, like the upper-part of an S.

RECU'SANCY (S.) a dissenting from, or non-conformity with the state, by not complying with certain conditions required by a government.

RECU'SANTS (S.) in a *Law Sense*, properly means those who deny the king's supremacy, and in a particular manner *Roman-Catholics*, though this has often been extended to Protestants of several denominations for dissenting from the established church, and holding their religious meetings against the leave or consent of the government.

RECU'SSION (S.) a shaking, forcing, thrusting, or beating back.

RED (S.) a well-known strong colour, and one of the principal or primary colours of natural bodies, or rather an idea excited in the mind by the reflexion of the light falling in a particular manner.

RE'DDING or REA'DING (S.) in *Berkshire*, is a very ancient town, and formerly very famous for its fine abbey; it is now a very large, wealthy, and handsome-built town, situate on the river *Kenet*, but so near the *Thames*, that the largest barges come up to the town-bridge, where are wharfs to load and unload all sorts of goods, by means whereof a great trade in malt and meal is carried on with *London*, and all sorts of commodities with the inland counties which are brought from *London*; the town has three large churches, and two meeting houses; the *Kenet* is exceedingly stored with pike, eel, &c.

duce, and particularly trout; it was formerly very much inhabited by clothiers, but now there are but few; it has constantly sent two members to parliament, and in the time of the abbey's flourishing has had parliaments held in the refectory; the election of members of parliament of this borough is in the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty, who are in all more than 600; it is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, as many burgesses, with other officers; it has a large market weekly on Saturday; distant from London 32 computed, and 40 measured miles.

REDDITION (S.) submission, a giving again, restoring or surrendering a place; and in *Law*, is the judicial acknowledgment that the land or thing in question belongs to the demandant.

REDDLE or **RUDDLE** (S.) a sort of red fossil stone, commonly called red chalk, used by painters to draw or sketch out figures, which works are commonly called drawings.

REDE (S.) an old word used by the *Poets*, and particularly in *Sternhold* and *Hopkins's* version of the psalms, signifying advice or counsel.

REDEEM (V.) to bring out of slavery, bondage, prison, &c. to ransom or set at liberty.

REDEEMABLE (A.) any thing that may be paid for, bought, purchased, or set at liberty.

REDEEMABLES (S.) funds, lands, taxes, laid, appropriated, or sold conditionally, reserving the equity of redemption.

REDEMER (S.) a deliverer, saviour, purchaser, or setter at liberty, &c. this name is given, by way of eminence, to Jesus Christ, the *Redemer* and Saviour of the whole world; but in *Moses's Law*, it was also given to him who had the right of redemption in any inheritance, or even the person of a near kinsman, that may redeem it out of the hands of a stranger, or of any other *Jew*, that had bought it, without waiting for the sabbatical year, when it returned of itself to the family that originally owned it.

RE-DELIVER (V.) to give or deliver a thing back again.

RE-DELIVERANCE (S.) a returning, surrendering, exchanging, or giving a person or thing back again that was taken captive, &c.

RE-DEMAND (V.) to require, ask for, or demand a thing again.

REDEMPTION (S.) in *Law*, is a right that any person has, to enter upon, have, possess, and enjoy again, an estate that had been sold, mortgaged, and enjoyed by another, upon paying a certain sum, or performing certain conditions, &c. also the freeing and setting persons at liberty that are in bondage, captivity, or prison; this was esteemed one of the principal instances of charity or generosity among the *Jews*, and preferred to relieving the poor, or publick benefactions, such as

building synagogues, repairing the fortifications of town-walls, &c. because under this circumstance they considered their countrymen did not only want the conveniences of life, but were under the absolute command of infidels, and run a great hazard in their consciences and religion; and if they could not ransom all, they used to give the preference according to the regards of sex, quality, &c. and here generally a woman was preferred to a man, a priest to a Levite, and a Levite to a Lay-Israelite, a Lay-Israelite to a proselyte, a proselyte to one manumitted, and one manumitted to a slave; if any man happened to be in a state of captivity with his father, or a rabbin, his instructor, he was first to ransom himself and his rabbin, before his father; but if his mother happened to be in that condition, she was to be freed before either of the other two; among the old *Romans*, the offices of assistance and protection were due, in the first place to parents, and in the second to those under guardianship, after which relations, dependants, and guests were to be served.

REDEMPTION OF CAPTIVES (S.) a military order at first, and since a religious one, called also *Notre Dame de la Mercy*, founded by *Peter Nolasque*, and *Raimond de Rochfort*, and *Peter* king of *Aragon*; the religious of this institution, besides the three ordinary vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, make a fourth, to employ themselves for the deliverance of Christian slaves detained by the *Barbarians*, and also to enter into servitude for the redeeming of Christians; the several popes have not only approved of this order, but also granted them divers privileges.

REDFORD or **RETFORD-EAST** (S.) in *Nottinghamshire*, is a very ancient borough-town, built on the east side of the river *Idle*, over which is a stone bridge; it sends two members to parliament, and has been, by divers charters from several kings, endowed with large privileges, and by its last, granted the 5th of king *James I.* it was incorporated anew, by the name of bailiffs and burghers, appointing the government thereof to be in two bailiffs, called the senior and junior bailiffs, and 12 aldermen; they have also a high-steward, who is commonly a nobleman; they have also two chamberlains, a town-clerk, and two sergeants at mace; the bailiffs are annually elected the first of *August*, and enter upon their office the 29th of *September* following; the senior bailiff is chose out of the aldermen, and the junior bailiff out of the free-men that have served the office of chamberlain; the market is very large weekly on Saturday, especially for hops, barley, and malt; distant from *London* 110 computed, and 135 measured miles.

RED FUSTIAN (S.) a nick-name for claret, or red-port wine.

RED-GUM (S.) a disorder in new-born children,

dren, consisting of an innumerable quantity of little, small, red-headed pimples, that come out upon the skin.

REDUCULUS (S.) the name of a god to whom the Romans built a temple near Rome, upon the way to the gate called *Copena*, near unto which Hannibal approaching, in order to enter into Rome, the destruction whereof he had sworn, was obliged to return hastily with all his army, being seized with a sudden terror, occasioned by horrible spectrums that appeared in the air, as if it were for the defence of the city; in the same place, just as Hannibal had advanced, and from whence he returned when he left off his enterprize, the Romans built a temple, which they consecrated to this god.

REDINTEGRATE (V.) to restore or make afresh, to renew or begin again.

REDINTEGRATION (S.) a renewing, making up again, restoring, refreshing, &c.

RED-LETTER MAN (S.) a great observer of church-holidays; a Roman Catholic.

REDOUBLE (V.) to come again with twice the force a person did any thing before, to enclose, grow greater, &c.

REDOUBTABLE (A.) dreaded, feared, &c.

REDOUBTS (S.) in *Fortification*, small square forts, to lodge corps de garde, and are used to secure the lines of circumvallation and contravallation, and the approaches; they are also made sometimes upon every traverse of the trenches, to defend the work against the sallies of the besieged; they are often used before strong towns, at small distances before the counterscarp, to keep the enemy at a distance, and cover the sallies of the garrison; they are sometimes greater, and sometimes lesser, but their parapet being not to resist cannon, is only eight or nine feet thick, with two or three foot banks, and the ditch about the same breadth and depth.

REDOUND (V.) to abound, or be over and above, more than enough, superfluous; also to turn to, or light upon.

RED-RA'G (S.) a mock name for that busy member called the tongue.

REDRESS (V.) to relieve, or do justice to an injured person, to take away all cause of complaint.

RED-SEA (S.) a branch of the Indian or Ethiopian ocean, which parts Arabia from Africa and Egypt, running from north to south about 1200 miles; towards the north it is but about eight or nine miles over, and is full of rocks, which, by reason of its narrowness, render it dangerous for sailors, and therefore not much frequented, especially now the way to the Indies is discovered by the ocean; the children of Israel's passing over this sea under the conduct of Moses dry-foot, will make it for ever memorable; it is more like a river than a sea, and in many places shallow, and universally strewn over with rocks and sands, some of which are visible, and others covered with water; the

vessels used in this sea are flat-bottomed; there are many islands in it, which are not inhabited in the winter; the middle of the water is clear, and from 25 to 50 fathoms deep; but the shores, especially the eastern and western, are so full of rocks and shoals, that it is impossible to pass them but by daylight, and with an expert pilot; the Turks at this day rarely suffer any ships but their own to pass and repair on this sea, upon account of the depredations made some time ago by the Portuguese.

RED-SHANK (S.) a mallard or duck.

REDU'BBERS (S.) certain persons who buy stolen cloth, knowing it to be so, and then dye it of another colour, &c. to disguise it.

REDUCE (V.) to bring down lower, to make weaker, to humble, conquer, or subdue.

REDUCIBLE (A.) that may be changed, altered, conquered, made less, &c.

REDUCTION (S.) a bringing back again, a subduing, conquering, or changing out of one name or form into another; and in *Arithmetick*, is the name of a particular rule, which when it would change a larger species of coin, weight, measure, &c. into a less, but still to retain the same value, multiplication is used, and is called *reduction descending*; to effect which, the quantity of the greater name is multiplied by so many of the lesser as makes one of the greater; as in 20 shillings, to know how many pence, that number being multiplied by 12, the pence in a shilling, the product or answer is 240; and on the contrary, a lesser name being given, to find how many of a greater is contained therein, you must divide the given number by so many of the lesser as makes one of the greater, and the quotient is the answer sought, and this is called *reduction ascending*; as if 240 pence were given, to know how many shillings were contained therein, that number being divided by 12, the answer will be 20; in *Algebra*, the clearing an equation of fractions, and other troublesome and superfluous quantities, and bringing down the quantities to their lowest terms, the transposing of quantities from one side to the other, till the quantities known possess one side of the equation, and the unknown the other, whereby both are known, is called *reduction of equations*; in drawing of maps, figures, &c. it is the making them lesser than the copies or originals, by the help of a scale, &c. and in *Surgery*, it is the putting a dislocated or fractured bone into its proper place.

REDUCTIVE (A.) any thing that may be lessened or decreased.

REDUNDANCY, **REDUNDANTNESS**, or **REDUNDANCE** (S.) superfluity, abundance, an overflowing, &c.

REDUNDANT (A.) abounding, exceeding, overflowing, &c.

REDUPLICATE (V.) to double or fold over again.

REE (S.) a small *Portuguese* coin, of about half a farthing *English* value.

REED (S.) those stems, flags, or stalky grass, that grow by or in the rivers or fenny places, hollow within; also a *French* measure of 3 yards, and 3 inches in length.

RE-EDIFY (V.) to build up again that which had been pulled or thrown down.

REEK (V.) to smoke or cast forth a steam like hot water, meat, &c.

REEK (S.) a steam, smoke, or vapour; also a stack of hay or corn.

REEL (V.) to stagger or totter, not to be able to stand or walk by reason of liquor, the vapours, &c.

REEL (S.) an instrument to wind thread, silk, &c. into skeins. &c.

RE-ENTER (V.) to come back again, and go into a place, house, &c. that a person had left the possession of, &c.

RE-ENTRY, RE-ENTRING, or RE-ENTRANCE (S.) a going back or into a place again, that a person was come from; and in *Law*, to take the possession of land, &c. that had been assigned over to another, &c. also to carry an article to a person's account again after it had been wrote off or discharged.

RE-ESTABLISH (V.) to settle a person or thing again that had been put out of the way, &c.

REEVE (V.) among the *Sailors*, is used for putting a rope in, through, &c. as when they would say, *put the rope through the block*, they say, *reeve it through the block*, &c. and the contrary is to *unreeve*.

REEVE (S.) the fore-man, steward, or overseer of a coal-pit or coal-mine, is called a *coal reeve*; also the bailiff of a manor or franchise, &c.

RE-EXAMINE (V.) to run or examine any thing over again.

RE-EXTENT (S.) a second extent made upon lands or tenements, upon complaint made, that the first extent was partially executed.

REFECTION (S.) any meal or matter of eating and drinking, to refresh a wearied or hungry person.

REFECTIVES (S.) enlivening, comforting, or refreshing medicines, proper for weak and fainting persons.

REFECTORY or REFECTUARY (S.) a common hall or dining-room, especially in a monastery, college, &c. where the friars, nuns, scholars, &c. eat all together.

REFEL (V.) to confute, disprove, or demonstrate by plain arguments the falsity, improbability, or disadvantage of any proposition.

REFER (V.) to send back to another person, to quote a particular passage of a book, &c. also to submit a matter in dispute to the judgment and determination of others.

REFEREE (S.) one to whom a matter in

dispute is submitted to be determined; an arbitrator. &c.

REFERENCE (S.) in *Writing or Printing*, is a mark that shews where something spoken of is more fully treated of, &c. also a submitting any matter in dispute to the decision of other persons chose on purpose.

REFERENDARY (S.) formerly meant the master of requests, or keeper of the seals of a prince, or chancellor; but new in *France*, it means an officer of the Chancery, who makes report of the letters of justice, as of those of recision, and such like; at *Rome*, they are the prelates who bring before the pope, affairs and requests, or petitions for the signature of right and favour, who take cognizance of causes brought before them, and wherein they act for any sum not exceeding 500 crowns of gold.

REFINE (V.) to make pure, or take away the dross from any metal, liquor, &c. also to improve the manners or morals of a people, &c. also to make critical remarks upon a matter, to handle a subject curiously, and with judgment.

REFINING or REFINEMENT (S.) the art of separating gold and silver from any other metals it may be mixed with; also the improving upon any subject, by curiously and critically considering every part, and by adding to, or subtracting from it.

REFIT (V.) among the *Sailors*, is to clean, mend, repair, and make a ship fit for service again, after coming from a long or hazardous voyage; also the mending or making up again a house, a coat, &c. fit for that service which before it was not.

REFLECT (V.) to beat or cast back the rays of light or heat; also to speak disrespectfully of a person, by confusing or speaking ill of him; also to think, ponder, consider, or meditate seriously upon a thing.

REFLECTION or REFLEXION (S.) the returning back of rays of heat or light by striking upon a hard body; also that operation of the mind, whereby a person weighs and considers the several circumstances of an object or affair, by means whereof the several ideas raised or excited in the mind are regulated and duly formed.

REFLEXIBILITY or REFLEXIBILITY (S.) the nature, condition, or circumstance of a thing, that renders it capable of reflexion.

REFLOW (V.) to roll or flow back again.

REFLUX or REFLEXION (S.) principally spoke of the tide flowing back again after it is come to its full height, commonly called the ebbing of the tide.

REFORM (V.) to mend, new-mould, or rectify a person or thing, especially spoken of bringing persons over from a wicked, profligate life, to sobriety and regularity; in an *Army*, it is to reduce a body of men, either by disbanding the whole, and putting the

officers and men into other bodies, or only breaking a part, and keeping the rest.

REFORMA'DO (S.) an officer whose company or troop is broke, and he continued only in half pay; in a *Ship*, it is a gentleman who serves as a volunteer, in order to learn the duty of an officer.

REFORMA'TION (S.) the act of reforming or amending abuses, errors, &c. and in an especial manner is spoke both of the time and act of the Protestants separating from, and forsaking of the several notorious abuses crept into, and practised by the church of *Rome*, particularly the universal reformation in the 16th century.

REFORMED (A.) amended, reclaimed, new-made, or formed over again.

REFORMED (S.) those who have left off the practice of worshipping saints and angels, of adoring the host, dispensing indulgences, owning the supremacy of the pope in foreign kingdoms, praying for the dead, and several other superstitious practices; and now called by the general name of Protestants.

REFORMER (S.) one who makes it his business to correct misdemeanors, and cause bad practices to be left off.

REFRACT (V.) to resist, force, or beat back again.

REFRACTION (S.) in *Astronomy* and *Opticks*, is that diversity of aspect and error of the sight which happens in our contemplating the stars, or beholding bodies or objects at a great distance, either by optick instruments, or any other interposed diaphanous body, when thereby the rays or species of the visible object are broken, and represent the things otherwise than in truth they are, as is evident by looking-glasses, which according to their greater density or rarity greatly alter the object; the general cause of *refractions* is the obliquity of the sight, and the thickness of the air, which the thicker it is, the greater will be the *refraction*; for which reason the sun, moon, or stars nearer the horizon are most obnoxious to it; whereas in the meridian the air is freer from vapours, and consequently clearer.

REFRACTORY (A.) stubborn, obdinate, cross, perverse, self-willed, &c.

REFRAGABLE (A.) any thing that may be opposed, withstood, contradicted, or gain-said.

REFRAIN (V.) to with-hold or abstain from any thing, to bridle or keep one's self back from the doing any thing; to forbear.

REFRANGIBILITY or REFRAINGIBLENESS (S.) the lability or capacity of being refracted.

REFRANGIBLE (A.) that is capable of, or may be refracted.

REFRENA'TION (S.) a curbing, stopping, checking, with-holding, &c. and in *Astronomy*, it is a sort of weakening to a planet, by its going to an aspect with another, which be-

fore it comes up to it becomes retrograde, so that nothing signified by the former conjunction will be effected.

REFRESH (V.) to recruit fainting or tired spirits, to renew broken or lost matters, to comfort and relieve travellers in hot or sultry weather; to water, invigorate, and improve ground, gardens, or flowers, &c.

REFRESHMENT (S.) a recruiting, renewing, or enlivening persons or things grown faint, or languid, by reason of heat, labour, &c.

REFRIGERATE (V.) to make cool.

REFUGE (S.) a place or person of safety and protection from danger or punishment; among the *Jews*, in order to provide for the security of those, who by chance, and without any design, should happen to kill a man, in whatever manner it should be, God commanded *Moses* to appoint six cities for such to retire to, and have time to prepare for their defence before the judges, and to be protected from the fury of the deceased's relations, three on each side the river of *Jordan*, which served not only for the *Hebrews*, but for all strangers also that should dwell in their country; they were commanded also, as their nation and people should encrease, so they should add three cities of *refuge* to the other six; *Maimonides* affirms, that not only these, but also all the 48 cities appointed for the habitation of the priests and *Levites* were cities of *refuge*, with this difference only, that those cities appointed by the law, were obliged to receive and lodge all those that fled thither for nothing; but these might accept or refuse them as they pleased, and upon what conditions they thought fit; the temple of the Lord, and especially the altar of burnt-offerings, enjoyed the privilege of being an asylum; those who took sanctuary here, were presently brought before the judges, and if found guilty of wilful murder, they were forced away even from the altar, and put to death without the temple; but if innocent, they were sent to one of the cities of *refuge*, under the protection of a guard; that the access to these cities might be easy, the roads were to be kept constantly in good repair, and were to be at least 42 feet broad; and if there were any cross-roads, a post was set up to direct to the city of *refuge*; after a person's trial was over, and innocence appeared, he was to stay a while here, as it were, in banishment, till the death of the then high-priest, and if he ventured to go away before, the relations of the deceased, called the avenger of blood, might surely kill him, but not afterwards, if he staid his full time; the *Greeks* and *Romans* had also their asylums or places for *refuge*, and the *Christian* church, in imitation of the *Jewish* temple, had their churches sacred, and by the favour of the emperors *Gratian*, *Valentinian*, and *Theodosius the Great*, those who by their own authority

should go into a church and fetch out a person that had taken sanctuary there, were condemned to banishment, whipping, the loss of hair and beard, &c. *Hennius and Theodosius the Younger* commanded they should be punished as if guilty of treason; but these privileges soon introduced such inconveniences, that certain crimes were not to be protected; *Justinian* allowed all wilful murderers, adulterers, ravishers, &c. might be forced away; but future ages have left dismal accounts of the church's extending this power, which by the Reformation is now wholly abolished out of all protestant countries.

REFUGEE (S.) any one that goes or flies to another for safety or protection, from the power or punishment of another; and particularly applied to those *French* protestants that came over into *England* to screen themselves from the tyranny of *Louis XIV.* king of *France*, over their persons and consciences.

REFULGENT (A.) bright, glorious, shining like the sun at noon-day.

REFULGENTNESS or **REFULGENCY** (S.) splendor, brightness, shininess, &c.

REFUND (V.) to pay back money that has been extorted wrongfully from persons.

REFUSAL (S.) a denial, rejection or non-compliance with a proposal or request made to a person.

REFUSE (V.) to deny compliance with a request made, to reject a proposal, &c.

REFUSE (S.) the sediment of liquor or metals, the waste, dross, or least valuable part of any thing.

REFUTATION (S.) a conviction or demonstration that an argument advanced by another was false, absurd or improbable, &c.

REFUTE (V.) to prove a person is in the wrong, to convict of falshood, or improbability.

REGAIN (V.) to get or recover that which was lost.

REGAL (A.) something pertaining to a king or queen.

REGALE (V.) to treat, refresh, feast, or entertain magnificently.

REGALE (S.) a great or princely feast; also the right which the king of *France* hath to enjoy the revenues of bishopricks and archbishopricks, and vacant sees, till the bishop or archbishop hath taken his oath to the king, and it is registered in the chamber of accounts at *Paris*; the king also during the vacancy of the see, names persons to officiate in the prebendaries and other dignities, and in whatever benefices are in the gift of the bishops or archbishops, except cures of parishes.

REGALIA (S.) the rights or ensigns of royalty belonging to kings, queens, &c.

REGALITY (S.) the royalty, state, grandeur and magnificence of a king, queen, &c.

REGARD (V.) to look upon, to have a particular respect for; to consider, &c.

REGARDANT (A.) in *Heraldry*, is applied to those creatures that turn their heads to look towards their tails, &c.

REGARDED (A.) esteemed, valued, respected, or looked upon with tenderness, &c.

REGARDER (S.) an observer of what he is about, &c. also an officer belonging to the king's forest, who is obliged upon oath to look after it, and enquire of all offences and defaults that have been committed by the foresters or others.

REGARDFUL (A.) mindful, careful, concerned for, or thoughtful of any thing.

REGARDLESS (A.) thoughtless, unconcerned, negligent, &c.

REGENCY (S.) the government of a kingdom by several lords, &c. during the absence or minority of a king or queen, &c.

REGENERATE (V.) to be born again, to be renewed, amended, or called back from some practices that were not lawful.

REGENERATION (S.) a being born again; and in *Scripture*, is used in two senses.

1. For that spiritual birth we receive at baptism. 2. For that new life expected at the general resurrection.

REGENT (S.) the person that governs a kingdom during the absence or minority of a king, queen, &c.

REGENT or **REGNANT** (A.) governing, reigning, commanding, ruling, &c.

REGERMINATE (V.) to bud or spring out a second time.

REGIBLE (A.) that may be ruled, governed, commanded, or easily kept in order.

REGICIDE (S.) a murderer of a king or queen.

REGIMEN or **REGIMENT** (S.) regularity, rule, government, &c. in *Grammar*, those cases or variations of a noun directed or governed by a verb; and in *Physick*, it is the manner or way of a person's ordinary living, or of the physician's prescription to behave or live, in respect of eating, drinking, &c.

REGIMENT (S.) in an *Army*, is a body of several troops of horse, or companies of foot, and commanded by a colonel, the number whereof has never yet been absolutely settled, but is in some places, and at some times more, and in and at others less.

REGIMENTAL (A.) something belonging to a regiment, as a soldier's cloaths, arms, &c. to distinguish him, &c.

REGION (S.) a country, coast, quarter, or particular division of the heavens or earth.

REGISTER (V.) to enter, write down, record, or memorandum any thing, so that the present state or circumstances thereof may be hereafter easily turned to or known; in *Printing*, it is so to order a form and pages as to fall exactly one upon another when folded up into books.

REGISTER (S.) sometimes signifies the roll, record, or book wherein the memory of any

any thing is minuted or entered down; and sometimes it means the officer or person who has that charge; in *Cymistry*, it is a contrivance to encrease or diminish the heat of a furnace by drawing out or shutting in an iron plate, whereby a greater or lesser degree of air is let in or shut out, &c. also an inner part of a letter-founder's mould, whereby he enlarges or lessens it, fit for a larger or smaller matrice for a larger or smaller-sized letter.

REGISTRY (S.) an office to keep or preserve records, especially those relating to proceedings in chancery, or spiritual courts; also the rolls or books themselves.

REGRATER or **REGRATOR** (S.) a fore-staller of a market; also one that sells goods in the same market he bought them; also a retailer or seller in small parcels of those goods he bought by wholesale, or in large parcels.

REGRESS (V.) to return or go back again.

REGRET (V.) to be unwilling or against doing a thing, to grieve after, or mourn for the loss of a person or thing.

REGRET (S.) sorrow, grief, reluctance, unwillingness, &c.

REGULAR (A.) orderly, sober, discreet, according to good rule, order, or manner.

REGULAR BODIES (S.) in *Geometry*, are certain solids whose surfaces are made up of regular and equal figures, and whose solid angles are all equal, the number whereof is five, called a tetrahedron, hexahedron, octahedron, dodecahedron, and the icosa-hedron.

REGULAR CURVES (S.) any of the conic sections.

REGULAR FIGURES (S.) in *Geometry*, are such as are equilateral and equiangular; to know which, set one foot of a compass in the centre of the figure, and extend the other to one of its angular points, and sweep it all round, and it will exactly touch all the other angles; but if it does not, then it is an irregular figure.

REGULARNESS or **REGULARITY** (S.) exactness, orderliness, the being or behaving according to rule and reason, &c.

REGULARS (S.) monks or religious persons, who live a retired, rigid life, according to certain rules, &c.

REGULATE (V.) to put in order, set to rights, govern, or keep in order.

REGULATION (S.) a putting or setting things in order, or to rights.

REGULATOR (S.) in *Mechanicks*, especially in *Clock-making*, is a small spring to the balance of a watch, or a nut to draw or screw up and down at the bottom of the pendulum; also a clock made and set on purpose to set other clocks and watches by, &c. also any person that has the power or skill to set persons and things to rights that are out of order; in the *Jerusalem* temple, the *regulator* of the lots was a considerable post or officer,

designed that there might be a proper distribution of the holy offices; for the service of the temple was directed by casting lots, according to the weekly courses of the sacerdotal order; the priests who were in the waiting week were obliged to put on their habits; now that every one might understand his business, they were all thrown into a circle, and when thus ranged, the *regulator* took off the cap of any one of them as he thought fit, and put it upon his own head, which was a sign that they were to begin to reckon in their drawing of lots from this person; afterwards they agreed upon such a number as they thought sufficient to manage the whole service, and likewise for the settling of the lots; upon this they drew lots four times; the first was to choose those that were to clean and prepare the altar, and to make the fire; the second was to pitch upon those that were to manage the sacrifices; the third chose persons to offer the incense; and the fourth was for such as were to lay the parts of the sacrifice upon the altar.

REGULUS (S.) among the *Chymists*, is the purest part of a metal, which in or after melting settles at the bottom of the crucible after the dross is evaporated or skimmed off from the top; also among the *Astronomers*, it is the name of a star of the first magnitude in the constellation *Leo*.

REGURGITATE (V.) to swallow a thing over or down again.

REHEARSAL (S.) the repeating or speaking over again a report, discourse, &c. also the trylog or private practising of players or musicians of a play or concerto before they venture to play or act it openly upon the stage.

REHEARSE (V.) to say by heart, to repeat, to tell or relate; also to try or repeat a theatrical performance over privately, to see whether each person is perfect in his part.

REJECT (V.) to refuse, cast off or away, to slight, despise, disregard, &c.

REJECTABLE (A.) liable to, or that may be rejected, despised, turned away, cast off, &c.

REJECTION (S.) a despairing, casting away, a refusing to have or continue, &c.

REIGN (V.) to rule or govern as the supreme magistrate of a nation or people; also to conquer, subdue, or master; also the universal affecting all persons like a common disease.

REIMBARCK (V.) to go into a ship again, in order to go to some foreign country, from whence a person was come some time before; in *Hunting*, it is said of a deer when he returns to his lodge again.

REIMBARCKATION (S.) the returning or going on ship-board again, &c.

REIMBARCKED (A.) shipped, or sent on board a ship again.

REIMBATTLED (A.) regulated or put in order of battle again, after an army or company had been broken or scattered by the enemy, &c.

REIMBURSE (V.) to repay a person any charges he had been at.

REIMPRESSION (S.) a making a mark over again in wax or other matter that was worn out; also the printing of a book, pamphlet, &c. over again.

REINFECTED (A.) one that is infected with any noisome disease either of body or mind, after he has been once cured.

REINFORCE (V.) to recruit, or add new strength, power, or force to a person, army, or cause.

REINFORCEMENT (S.) an addition of new strength, by sending recruits of men, ships, ammunition, &c. to an army, city, &c.

REINGAGE (V.) to enter into a business, party or affair again, after a person had quitted it.

REINS (S.) those leather straps that a rider holds in his hands, fastened to the curb or bit of a horse's bridle, to govern or turn the horse which way the rider pleases; also that part of a human or animal's body, whose office is to strain the urine into the pelvis or bladder, and cause it to run through the ureters into the bladder.

REINSTATE (V.) to put a person, place, or thing in the same or a like place, or condition they were in formerly.

REJOICE or REJOYCE (V.) to express great pleasure or satisfaction at the hearing or enjoying any thing; also to please, make merry, delight, or satisfy a person.

REJOIN (V.) to mend a thing that was split or broken, by gluing or otherways joining it again; also to reply or answer to an objection or allegation made by another.

REJOINER (S.) an answer or exception to a replication, especially in law matters.

REJOINTING (S.) the new shooting or fitting the joints or edges of boards that make liquor-casks, &c. which are either broke by bad usage, shrunk by the weather, &c. also the filling up the joints or courses of stones or bricks with fresh mortar, where time or weather had wore them away.

REITERATE (V.) to repeat or do the same words or actions over again.

REJUVENESCENCE or REJUVENESCENCY (S.) a recruiting or growing young, strong, or vigorous again.

RELAPSE (V.) to fall or slide back again into a disease of body, or error of mind, called by the church heresy.

RELAPSE or RELAPSING (S.) the falling back, or becoming sick again by reason of cold, &c. also the returning to and professing of the same opinions that a person through fear or other present motives had seemingly forsaken.

RELAPSED PERSONS (S.) in the church of Rome, are such as return to heresy after either confessing the fact, legal conviction or publick abjuration; these by the council of Tarracon are sentenced to confinement, but the council of Narbonne delivers them over to the civil magistrate for capital punishment, which rule the court of inquisition follows; a penitent, in this condition, after his humble request, having received the sacrament, if he be a priest, or of any religious order, is first degraded, and his head shaven, then he is pronounced *relapsed*, and notwithstanding his repentance, he is haled out of the ecclesiastical court, and delivered to the civil magistrate, with this clause of pretended compassion, *That the church will make use of her interest that the rigour of the sentence may be moderated, and favor of death*; after this, the bishop and the inquisitor send some persons of character to acquaint him he must die, to confirm him in the orthodox faith, and exhort him to patience, and after sentence passed, they go along with him to the place of execution, pray with him, and never leave him till he has suffered, which is by being first hanged till he is dead, and then burnt, but those who continue obstinate, are burnt alive; as for those who abet heresy, it is as yet undetermined what they shall do with them, and therefore, some are of opinion, the pope ought to be consulted how such an one ought to be dealt with.

RELATE (V.) to tell a story, repeat or give an account of any thing seen or heard; also to belong to the same family or be of the same blood or kindred.

RELATORS (S.) in *Hunting*, are those that stand advantageously to shoot or dart a stag, boar, or other creature that is hunted.

RELATION (S.) a repetition or rehearsal of any affair or business, history, or matter of fact; also a person that is of kin to another, as a father, child, brother, cousin, &c. also the mutual respect or regard of habitude that is between any two or more things.

RELATIVE (A.) something that belongs or relates to another.

RELAX (V.) to loosen, unbind, slacken, yield, comply, or give way.

RELAXATION (S.) a slackening, yielding, giving way, &c. also a cessation or respite; in *Surgery*, it is an over-straining of a muscle, tendon, nerve, &c. by a fall, over-reaching, or lifting too great a weight; in a *legal Sense*, it is a discharge or release.

RELEASE (V.) to free, set at liberty, or let a person go from confinement or punishment either personal or pecuniary.

RELEASE or RELEASEMENT (S.) a *Law Term* for a deed or instrument, by which actions, titles, estates, &c. are sometimes extinguished, annulled, transmitted, abridged, or enlarged; also a freeing or setting at liberty.

liberty from prison, or all actions or claims whatsoever.

RELENT (V.) to become soft, compassionate, complicable, &c. to have pity, to repent of what is past.

RELENTLESS (A.) cruel, obstinate, pitiless, merciless, without all tenderness or compassion.

RELICKS or **RELIQUES** (S.) venerable remains of real or pretended saints, which consist either of actual parts of their bodies or effects, which the extravagant superstition of some, and the artifice, covetousness, and interest of others have attributed the working of miracles to, still practised to the shame of Christianity in the church of Rome abroad openly; but in all Protestant countries very sparingly, and only among themselves, being forbid here in England by several statutes.

RELICT (S.) the widow of some married man that is dead; in the Jewish economy, if the deceased had no children by the wife, and she was of an age, or otherwise likely to have children, the brother, or other near kinsman of the deceased, was to marry her; and, if he refused, there was a mark of infamy set upon him, but dowagers of their kings or priests were not subject to this law; among the Romans, widows were not permitted to marry till a year after the decease of the husband, without special leave of the magistrate, and those who did were both branded with a mark of infamy, and also fined.

RELIEF (S.) comfort, help, or any kind of charitable assistance given to persons in any sort of want or distress; in the court of Chancery, it is an order sued out for the dissolving contracts, &c. upon account of their being unjust, unreasonable, or exceedingly prejudicial, &c. among the Hunters, it is the place where a hare goes to feed in an evening; in *Statuary*, *Carving*, &c. the using of any figure above the plane is so called.

RELIEVE (V.) to comfort, help, assist, or supply persons in any sort of distress, trouble, or affliction; in War, it is the bringing fresh men to do the service or duty of those who have been a considerable time at the work.

RELIEVO or **RELIEF** (S.) a term in *Carving* or *Sculpture*, for all such works as stand out above the plane or ground whereon they are made, which is differently named, according as it is done; so when a figure is made representing nature, it is called *alta*, or *high relief*; but when it comes but a little way out from the ground, as the head upon a piece of coin, it is then called *basso relievo*, &c. in *Architecture*, it is the projecture of any of the mouldings; and in *Painting*, it is the regular and bold disposition of the lights and shades, that when the picture is viewed at a proper distance, the figures and foliages seem detached from the ground, or as it were rising out of it.

RELIGION (S.) is properly that awful reverence and pure worship that is due to the supreme Author of all beings, called God, though it is very often abused, and applied to the superstitious adorations too commonly paid to saints, angels, &c. among the Christians, and to idols and false gods among the Heathens, &c.

Religions of Europe. The inquisition has so great an influence in Italy, and the isles thereabouts, that no hereticks are publicly allowed to dwell there, and all are called such as disown the pope for their head, and refuse to submit to all the superstitions of the church of Rome; only some Jews are tolerated, and for that they pay a tribute to the pope throughout the ecclesiastical territories; the Venetians tolerate no Jews; in Naples, a few professors of the religion of the Greek church are allowed; Sicily, Sardinia, and Malta permit no profession, but that of the Roman-Catholics; Dalmatia is partly possessed by the Venetians, and partly by the Turks; the republic of Ragusa pay tribute to the Turks, but are of the Romish church, and have an arch-bishop of their own; the islands of Corsu, though subject to the Venetians, are of the Greek church; the isle of Candia is now under the dominion of the Turks, but besides Mahometans, there are Roman-Catholics, Greeks and Jews, who pay tribute for their liberty; in Spain and Portugal the inquisition is so rigid, that none but Romanists are tolerated; in France they are universally Romanists, and also in all those parts of the Netherlands that belong to France or Spain; in the states of Holland, the reformed religion following Calvin is most universal, though all other opinions are tolerated, whether Jews, Papists, Lutherans, &c. only the Papists are not allowed the open and publick exercise of their religion; but the others are allowed to build synagogues, churches, &c. at Geneva, the reformed religion is general; of the thirteen Swiss cantons, five are Romanists, viz. Uri, Schwitz, Unterwald, Lucern, and Zurich, also the generality of Southern; the others either Calvinists or Zwinglians, and in most a mixture of Romanists and Reformed; the Vaudois and Grisons partly Reformed, and partly Catholics; the Valtoline all Catholics; Germany has almost as many professions as there are princes, states, and free cities, but the emperor is a Roman-Catholic; but Lutheranism is most countenanced by authority; Calvinism is mostly professed in the Palatinates, in the country of Hesse, the duchy of Wirtemberg, and the Hans Towns; Hungary is partly Roman-Catholic, and partly Lutheran, and a great number of Arians; Poland is generally Catholic, excepting in Lesser-Poland about Lublin, Prussia and Livonia, towards the Baltic-Sea, where there are many Protestants, and in the provinces bordering upon Hungary, Moravia, and Silesia;

Asia; and those advancing towards the *South* and *Levant* are generally of the *Greek* church; *Transylvania* has all sorts, but fewest of the *Romanists*; *Swedenland* and *Denmark* follow the *Augsburg* confession, and are commonly called *Lutherans*; in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and the territories thereunto belonging, the reformed religion is universally established, and in *England* and *Ireland* the Episcopal government is observed; but in *Scotland*, Presbytery, though in all there is the indulgence of other persuasions publickly allowed, except the *Papists*; the *Majometans* follow the *Greek* church, and though they have a patriarch at *Moscow*, yet they acknowledge the church of *Constantinople*; the *Mordians*, that are upon the frontiers of *Moscow*, circumscribe like the *Jews* and *Turks*, though in other circumstances they are not of their religion, nor are they professed Christians or idolaters, but live according to the laws of nature, and worship one God, Creator of the world, to whom they offer the first-fruits of all that they gather, and cast them up towards heaven; *Crim Tartary* professes *Mahometanism*, there are also among them some *Jews* and *Roman-Catholics*, to whom they give toleration upon their paying tribute; *Turkey* generally professes *Mahometanism*, but *Jews* and *Christians* are tolerated in many places, particularly those of the *Greek* church, who have a patriarch at *Constantinople*, whose jurisdiction extends as far as *Asia Minor* or *Natolia*.

Religion of Asia. In *Turkish Asia*, *Mahometanism* is uppermost, though other opinions are tolerated; the *Greeks* have two patriarchs here, one at *Antioch*, the other at *Jerusalem*; in this empire principally are those called *Armenians*, *Georgians*, *Nestorians*, *Jacobites*, and *Maronites*; there are also some *Roman-Catholics*, *Sabians*, *Cypres*, and a great number of *Jews*; the *Roman-Catholics* are for the most part *French* and *Venetian* merchants, who are assisted by the *Franciscan* monks, whose common residence is at *Jerusalem* and *Bethlehem*; in *Persia*, *Mahometanism*, according to the sect of *Ali*, is the national religion, but all strangers have liberty of conscience, so that there are all sorts of *Christians*, *Jews*, *Banyans*, and other idolaters; *Arabia* is subject to the grand seignior and *Mahometan* princes, who permit Christians to live there, who have built a famous monastery upon *Mount Sinai*, possessed by the *Caloyers*, or religious *Greeks* of the order of *St. Basil*; the empire of *Mogul* in *India* is subject to a *Mahometan* prince of the sect of *Ali*; in this dominion there are many idolatrous heathens, and also some *Roman-Catholics*, *Jews*, and *Abyssinians*, all nations and opinions being tolerated; the peninsula of *Indus* on this side the gulf of *Bengal* comprehends many kingdoms, but most of them heathen idolaters; but the island of *Gua* be-

longs to the *Portuguese*, who have divers churches and monasteries in it; the archbishop of this isle hath under him all the bishops of the *East-Indies*, and here the inquisition exercises its tyranny against all that they call apostates; but *Armenians*, *Jews*, *Mosses*, and *Banyans*, are suffered to live there according to their religion, besides *Arabs*; *Persians*, and *Abyssinians*, who partly follow Christianity, and partly the *Moorish Mahometanism*; the people of *Calcut* generally believe in God, Creator of heaven and earth; but they imagine him to be idle, and affirm it is an evil angel that governs the world; they pay divine honours to this angel, and call him *Deum*, and also to several other imaginary and false deities; the kingdom of *Narjangua* practises the same superstitions, and have abundance of pagods and temples built in honour of their demons; the king of *Golconde* follows the religion of the *Persians*, but the people are gross idolaters; the main land of *India* beyond the *Ganges* is possessed by divers idolatrous princes; the peninsula of the same *Indus* on the east side of the gulf, is also a country where they worship idols and false gods, the chief whereof are *Siam*, *Tenquin*, *Lao*, and *Pegu*; the king of *Siam* permits the exercise of all sorts of religion, and shews particular marks of esteem to Christianity; the peninsula of *Malaca* is a dependant upon *Siam*, but the greater part of it is possessed by the *Hollanders*, who grant liberty of conscience to all merchants trading among them; there are many *Roman-Catholics* in the kingdoms of *Tenquin* and *Lao* where the *Jesuits* preach; the people of *Pegu* are so addicted to idolatry, that all attempts of converting them to Christianity have hitherto proved fruitless; the *Chinese* are idolaters, but Christianity is tolerated among them, and the *Jesuits* have divers churches there; there are also a great number of *Jews*, who have their synagogues by the permission of the emperor of *China*; *Tartary* is subject to divers princes, the chief of whom is the great *Cham*, some of the sovereigns are *Mahometans*, others are *Pagans* and idolaters; there are also *Nestorians* and *Jews*, but such as observe but little of the law of *Moses*; idolatry reigns in *Japan*, and since the persecution of *Ticofama*, who reigned there in 1630, the Christians have had no church in that country, though they formerly had; the *Philippine* islands belong to the king of *Spain*, who gives liberty of conscience to all those of the country who are idolaters, and to divers *Indian Churches*; the isles of *Sonda*, called *Java* and *Sumatra*, are inhabited by people addicted to idolatry; there also mixed with them *Mahometans* and *Christians*; the *Hollanders* are very potent in the isle of *Java*, wherein they have *Batavia*; the natives of *Ceylon* are idolaters, but there are many *Mahometans* and *Christians* among them; the *Dutch* possessing many

many cities there; the isle of *Cyprus* is under the dominion of the *Turks*, but both the *Latin* and *Greek* Christians live there, without molestation, as do also the *Armenians*, *Copts*, and all sorts of sects, paying only a tribute for their liberty; the isle of *Rhodes* is inhabited by *Turks*, *Jews*, and *Greeks*.

Religions of Africa. *Barbary* is inhabited by *Moors*, *Turks*, and *Arabs*, who are *Mahometans*; some places are possessed by the *English*, *Spaniards*, and *Portuguese*; there are some towns where the infidels suffer the *Christians* and *Jews* the exercise of their religion, upon paying tribute; the chief religion of *Egypt* is the *Mahometan*, observed by the *Turks*, *Moors*, and *Arabs*; the *Christian Copts* have their churches, and the *Jews* their synagogues; the people of *Zanguebar*, and on the coast of *Alex*, are *Mahometans*; but the *Portuguese*, who have some places in *Zanguebar*, have there introduced Christianity; there are also *Jews* and idolaters; the natives of the isle of *Madagascar* believe there is one God, Creator of heaven and earth, but they also worship an evil spirit; the *French* who are established there, endeavour to bring them over to Christianity; *Cosreria* is peopled with idolaters, the *Hollanders* having only two forts towards the Cape of *Good-Hope*, and the *Portuguese* a castle in the kingdom of *Sofala*; there are many idolaters in the kingdom of *Congo*, some *Mahometans*, and divers Christians, particularly in the province of *Angola*, of which the *Portuguese* are masters; the *Gumans* worship idols, but the *English*, *Hollanders*, and *Danes*, possess some places upon that coast, and the *Portuguese* have habitations in the country, where they endeavour to introduce Christianity; the *Negroes* mix with their idolatry some ceremonies of *Mahometanism*, as do also the inhabitants of *Zuara*; *Briedulgerid* are *Mahometans*; the people of *Nubia* have a mixture of the Christian ceremonies with those of *Judaism* and *Mahometanism*; the *Abyssinians* are the purest of all the Oriental Christians; heathen idolatry is the ancient religion of *Monomotapa*, but the *Jesuits* have introduced Christianity in many places.

Religions of America. *Canada*, or *New France*, is peopled with *Roman-Catholics*, the greatest part of the country being subject to the king of *France*; *New England*, *New Holland*, and *New Swedeland*, are colonies of the respective nations, whose name they bear, and profess their own religion; the *Savages*, *Iroquois*, *Hurons*, *Algonquians*, and others, have scarce any religion at all, except those who converse with the *Europeans*; the *English* have divers places in *Virginia*; the natives believe there are many gods of different orders, who depend upon one chief, which they call *Kewas*, who is their sovereign, and hath been so from eternity; they esteem the sun, moon, and stars, as demi gods; the

Savages of Florida are idolaters, and worship the sun and moon, but the *Spaniards* and *English* having several colonies there, have introduced Christianity in many places; *Mexico* or *New Spain* is well peopled with *Roman-Catholics*, where there is an archbishop, and divers bishops; the *Spaniards* are also masters of *New Caphile*, where they have introduced the *Popish* religion; the mountaineers of this country are still idolaters, worshipping the sun and moon as their principal divinities, supposing them to be man and wife; the *Caribbee* islands and natives of *Guinea* adore idols, and some among them believe the immortality of the soul; the inhabitants of the country of the *Amazons* are idolaters, but the *Portuguese* have a fine city there, called *San Salvador*, where is an archbishop's see; the *Salvages* are daily converted to Christianity; the country of *Platts*, and that of the *Patagons*, are mostly idolaters; but the *Spaniards* have divers places there, and a town called *L'Assumption*, which is both a bishop's see, and has also a college of *Jesuits*; there are several seminaries established in *Chili*, on purpose to convert those natives, who of themselves have little or no religion; the *Roman-Catholic* religion is established in *Peru*, which belongs to the king of *Spain*; there is an archbishop at *Lima*, and divers bishopricks in the other provinces, so that idolatry is almost rooted out from among the natives thereof.

RELIGIONIST (S.) a devotee, or one that is, or pretends to be, a great admirer of religion.

RELIGIOUS (A.) devout, holy, addicted to the strict observation of piety. &c.

RELIGIOUS (S.) all those sects or orders of monks, friars, nuns, &c. that under the pretence of devoting themselves to the strict observation of religion, withdraw themselves from the world, and frequently live idly upon the labours of others.

RELINQUISH (V.) to quit claim to, or forsake any thing; to yield up, or part with.

RELICUARY (S.) a shrine or place to put or keep the relics or holy things belonging to saints in, such as some attribute the virtue of working miracles to.

RELISH (V.) to like the taste of any thing; also to approve of, or encourage the discourse, usage, or behaviour of another.

RELISHABLE (A.) any thing that tastes favourably, or that may be liked or approved.

RELU'CT (V.) to disapprove of, to be averse to, to strive against, &c.

RELU'CTANCY or RELU'CTANTNESS (S.) an unwillingness, a disliking, a striving against, an opposition, &c.

RELY' (V.) to put one's confidence in a person, to depend upon him, &c.

REMAIN' (V.) to stay behind, to be left, or be over and above the number or quantity wanted.

REMAINDER (S.) any person or thing that is left behind; in *Law*, it is an estate in land, tenements, or rents given to a person at second hand, to be enjoy'd after the decease of another, to whom they are given at the first hand; in *Mathematics*, it is the difference between any two numbers or quantities that is left after the lesser is taken from or out of the greater.

REMAINS (S.) all that is left of a deceased person, or of any other thing.

REMANCIPATE (V.) to sell or return a thing back again to him who first sold it.

REMAND (V.) to send or command a person back again to prison, either before or after taking his trial.

REMARK (V.) to take notice, observe, or mind the particulars of any thing.

REMARK (S.) an observation, note, or particular minded in any thing.

REMARKABLE (A.) worthy of being noted, observed, or minded.

REMARKABLENESS (S.) something extraordinary or worthy of being noted, minded, or observed.

RE-MARRYING (S.) a marrying again after a divorce from, or the death of a husband or wife.

REMEDIAL (A.) that may be helped, amended or cured.

REMEDIALS (A.) without hope or possibility of help or cure.

REMEDY (V.) to help, cure, amend, or put to rights.

REMEDY (S.) any medicine, plaister, or manner of helping, curing, or setting a sick, wounded, or afflicted person to rights again.

REMEMBER (V.) to call to mind, or carry any action or thing past in one's mind.

REMEMBRANCE (S.) the act of calling past things to mind.

REMEMBRANCER (S.) a person or thing that puts one in mind of past things; also certain officers in the exchequer, who are appointed to enter recognizances taken before the barons for any of the king's debts, for appearance or non-observance of or ess, to put the treasurer and judges in mind of such things as are to be called on, and dealt in for the king's advantage, &c. and also take all compositions and bonds for first-fruits and tenths, and to make out processes against those who are delinquents.

REMIND (V.) to put to mind, to refresh the memory.

REMINISCENCE or **REMINISCENCY** (S.) the faculty of the soul or mind, by which it calls past things to present remembrance.

REMIS (A.) negligent, careless, heedless, forgetful, &c.

REMISSIBLE (A.) that is capable of or that may be pardoned, forgiven, or put by.

REMISSION (S.) in *Law*, is the forgiving

or pardoning a crime; and in *Physick*, it is the abating of a distemper, though it does not go quite off; and in *natural Philosophy*, it is when the power or impetus of any body or thing is very much slackened or weakened.

REMISNESS (S.) slackness, negligence, carelessness, &c.

REMIT (V.) to send back; and in *Trade*, is usually a bill of exchange for money or goods sent to a certain place; also to forgive a crime or fine, &c. to abate of the force or power of any thing.

REMITTANCE or **REMITMENT** (S.) forgiveness; also money or bills sent from one country to another, either for money or goods formerly sent, or then to be sent by the other party.

REMITTER (S.) one who sends money or bills to another in a distant place or country; also in *Law*, where a man has two titles, and is seized by the latter, which proving defective, he is restored or remitted to the other more ancient title.

REMNANT (S.) a part of any thing that is left; and principally is spoke of cloth, silk, &c. that is left in cutting out a piece into garments, &c.

REMONSTRANCE (S.) a petition or humble request made to a king, &c. wherein the hardships of the subjects in general, or of some persons in particular are set forth, arising from the severe execution of some law, for which relief is prayed.

REMONSTRANTS (S.) a sect in *Holland*, called also *Armarians*, very numerous and powerful, taking their name from a writing or remonstrance presented to the states in 1609, wherein they reduced their doctrine to the five following articles. 1. That God in election and reprobation has a regard on the one side to faith and perseverance, and on the other side to incredulity and impotence. 2. That Jesus Christ died for all men without exception. 3. That grace is necessary for the application of one's self to good. 4. That grace does not act irresistibly. 5. That, before affirming that the regenerate cannot totally fall off, this question must be more accurately examined; the *Calvinists* who opposed them, and had the governing power, used them very severely, and at a synod held at *Dort*, their opinions were condemned in 1618.

REMONSTRATE (V.) to plead or endeavour to defend, by convincing a person of the reasonableness or unreasonableness of certain matters.

RE-MORA (S.) a lett, stop, hindrance, delay, or put-off; and sometimes means a sea limprey or suck-stone, which is said to eat into and stick in the keels of ships, and thereby hinder or stop its course; also the name of a surgeon's instrument.

RE-MORSE (S.) a check, sorrow, horror, shame,

shame, &c. arising in a person's mind after the commission of some unlawful act.

REMO'RSELESS (A.) without restraint, check, sorrow, shame, &c. of mind or conscience; hardened, stubborn, obstinate.

REMO'TE (A.) distant, far, or a great way off.

REMO'VE (V.) to put a person or thing out of the place or business he or it is now in; to change the place of its ordinary dwelling or habitation.

REMO'VE or REMO'VAL (S.) a change of place or business, &c.

REMOU'NT (V.) to get on horse back again, to ascend or get upon an eminence again, from which a person was come fresh down; and in *War*, it means the providing or furnishing troopers or dragoons with fresh horses in the room of those that have been killed, &c.

RE'MPHAN or RE'PHAN (S.) one of the false deities worshipped by the *Israelites*, about which the learned are much divided, some supposing it to be the star *Venus*; others that it was *Adonis*, in Scripture called *Thammuz*; others, that it was one of the deified kings of *Egypt*, or that he reigned in *Josaphat's* time, who is said to have amassed vast quantities of wealth, and that he left four millions of talents behind him.

REMU'NERATE (V.) to reward, pay, or recompense for a thing done.

REN'AL (A.) of or belonging to the reins.

RENA'SCENCE or RENA'SCENCY (S.) a renewing, springing up, or being born again.

RENA'SCENT (A.) a springing up, a renewing, or being born again.

RENASCIBILITY or RENA'SCIBLENESS (S.) the power or capacity of being born, renewed, or springing up again.

RENCOUN'TER (V.) to meet accidentally, or by chance.

RENCOUN'TER (S.) in *War*, is when two small parties or bodies of troops meet and fight, or skirmish together; also when two persons accidentally meet, quarrel, and fight upon some sudden quarrel.

REND (V.) to tear asunder, to pull to pieces, &c. by violence.

RENDER (V.) to give, yield, return, &c. also to translate out of one language into another; in *Law*, a returning or paying back rent, or giving up or allowing of land, &c. also in *Building*, it is the plastering of walls, called also pargetting.

RENDEVOUS or RENDEZVOUS (S.) an appointed place for the meeting of soldiers or others, a place of common or ordinary resort.

RENDS or RENTS (S.) the seams between the planks of a ship; also the splits in cloth.

RENEGA'DE or RENEGA'DO (S.) one who forsakes the christian religion for mahometanism, &c.

RENEW (V.) to do or begin a thing afresh, as the lease of a house, &c.

RENEW'AL (S.) the actual beginning or making a thing over again.

RENITENCY (S.) a striving against a thing, a resisting, &c.

REN'NET (S.) the name of an apple; also a liquor that comes from a cow at the time of her calving, used for turning milk into curds for the making cheese, &c.

RENOVATE (V.) to renew, or make afresh.

RENOVATION (S.) a renewing, making, or doing any thing over afresh.

RENOUNCE (V.) to disown, quit all claim or title to any thing, to forsake or leave off.

RENOWN (S.) fame, honour, reputation, &c.

RENT (S.) a slit or place torn in a garment, &c. also a schism in the church, a rebellion in the state, &c. also the money paid for the use of a house, land, &c.

RENTABLE (A.) that may be lett or rented at a certain annual sum.

RENTAL or RENT ROLL (S.) a list or catalogue of the several particular rents payable by the several tenants of an estate, &c.

RE'NT-CHARGE (S.) in *Law*, is where a person makes over his estate to another by deed, either in fee, fee-tail, or term of life, yet reserves to himself a sum of money by the same indenture to be paid, annually, &c. with clause of distress for non-payment.

RE'NT-STOCK or DRY RENT (S.) is that which a person who makes over, reserves to be paid yearly without any clause of distress.

RE'NTERING (S.) the sewing two pieces of cloth edge to edge, without doubling them, so that when the wool is laid or teased over the seam, the blemish is scarcely perceptible, and this is sometimes called *fine-drawing*.

RE'NTER-WARDEN (S.) an officer in most corporations, part of whose business is to look after, receive, and pay the rents or profits belonging thereto.

RENT-SERVICE (S.) is where lands are held by fealty and certain rent, or that which the making of a lease to another for term of years, reserveth to be paid for them.

RE'NVERSE (V.) to turn any thing topsy-turvy, or upside-down, and especially used in *Heraldry* of a chevron with the point downwards, or with a best laid on its back, &c.

RENUMERATE (V.) to number, reckon up, or repeat something that had been formerly done.

RENUNCIATION (S.) a quitting, yielding up, or forsaking all claim, right, or pretence to any thing.

RE-OBTAIN (V.) to recover or get back again, to prevail with, or be restored to something that was lost or taken away.

RE-ORDINATION (S.) a conferring orders, or qualifying a person a second time, or over again, to act in religious matters.

REPAIR (V.) to mend, fit up, or put in order,

der, &c. also to go to a certain place to meet others, as of soldiers going to the parade, &c. and in *funding or casting of metals*, it is the cleaning away the sand, and touching up the deficiencies with a graver, &c.

REPAIRABLE (A.) that is not so bad but that it may be mended, and made fit for use, without wholly pulling down and building afresh; also any thing that may be made satisfaction for.

REPAIRS (S.) the mending or fitting up of houses by tiling, glazing, painting, &c. also the haunts or places which a hare runs to.

REPARATION (S.) an equivalent or satisfaction given to any person for an injury done him, &c. also the mending or fitting things up that were decayed.

REPARTEE' (S.) a pleasant witty answer, a smart or sharp reply, full of humour, wit, or raillery.

REPARTITION (S.) a re-dividing, parting, or sharing any thing over again, or putting it in the condition it was at first; also the just and equable division of a tax, to take away all just cause of complaint.

REPASS (V.) to go by or over again.

REPAST (S.) a refreshment or meal of victuals taken after a journey, hard labour, or long abstinence; in old times they set food upon the tombs of the dead, and sometimes the friends and relations of the deceased went to the house and expressed their sorrow by great cries and lamentations, and pretended a *repast* or refreshment for the wandering souls, imagining that the goddess *Trivia*, who presided over the streets and highways, repaired or came thither in the night time, but the truth was, that the beggars came and took away the provisions from off the graves, tombs, &c. where it was laid; this practice was universal among the *Greeks*, *Jews*, *Romans*, and *Christians*, but at last it degenerated into an abuse, and the greatest men in the church fit themselves to rectify it.

REPAY' (V.) to return back that which a person had borrowed.

REPAYMENT or RE-PAY'ING (S.) the act of returning back that which a person had borrowed.

REPEAL (V.) to disannul or destroy, to withdraw or recall an order, law, or statute.

REPEALABLE (A.) any thing that may be disannulled, re-called, withdrawn, or made of no force.

REPEAT (V.) to act, say, or do a thing often over; also to mention or rehearse the words of another.

REPEAT (S.) in *Musick*, is a mark or character made thus, : S : , signifying that so much of the strain as has this mark set to it, must be repeated or played over again.

REPEHAM or REEPHAM (S.) in *Norfolk*, it had antiently three churches in one church-yard, which belonged to three several

lordships, *viz.* *Repeham*, *Hackford*, and *Whitquell*; two of them have been long demolished, and the third, with the greatest part of the town, was destroyed by fire in 1600, and not since repaired, so that there is now only the ruins of one left for use; the market is weekly on Saturday, when a pretty large quantity of malt, which is the chief manufacture of the town, is constantly exposed to sale; distant from *London* 92 computed, and 111 measured miles.

REPEL (V.) to drive, force, or beat back an army, &c. by strength of arms, &c.

REPELLENTS (S.) medicines that drive back a morbid humour into the blood, from which it was unduly secreted.

REPE'NT (V.) to be sorry or grieved for the doing or omitting any thing.

REPE'NTANCE (S.) the act of mourning or grieving for any thing; and in *Dramy*, means that thorough conviction of the mind, that not only excites sorrow for what a person has done amiss, but a sincere and hearty amendment of life, by forsaking whatever was heretofore wrong.

RE-PERCUSSION (S.) a driving, forcing, or beating back; and in *Musick*, it is the frequent or often playing or repeating the same notes or sounds.

RE-PERCUSSIVE (A.) that has the faculty of forcing, driving, or beating back.

REPERTORY (S.) a regular book or place where things are orderly entered or paid, so that they may easily be found or come at.

REPETITION (S.) a speaking or repeating a thing often over.

REPIANO or REPIENO (S.) in *Musick*, is much the same with *chorus*, or the coming in of several instruments at particular times, that rest at other parts of the concerto.

REPINE (V.) to grumble, grieve, or grudge at something that another enjoys.

REPLANT (V.) to sow, plant, or set over again.

REPLEAD (V.) to plead the same cause over again, that had been heard before.

REPLENISH (V.) to fill again, to satisfy or furnish fully with all things wanted.

REPLETE (A.) full, furnished, well-stored, or replenish'd.

REPLETION (S.) fullness, the being stuffed, furnished, or over-charged.

REPLEVIN or REPLEVY (S.) in *Law*, goods may be replevied two manner of ways, *viz.* by writ or common law, or by the pleaute or statutes for the more speedy having again the cattle or goods seized upon, giving security to the sheriff for trying the right.

REPLEVY (V.) to recover upon a replevin, to redeem a pledge or surety given.

REPLICATION (S.) an answer or second reply to an objection, action, suit, discourse, treatise, &c.

REPLY' (V.) to answer an objection, a question, &c.

REPLY' (S.) an answer.

REPORT (S.) a tale or story by common fame; also the noise of a gun discharged; in *Law*, it is the history or relation of a cause that has been judicially tried and determined in any of the king's courts of justice, and which usually serve as precedents in the like cases.

REPORT (V.) to tell or relate any thing shewed, either of one's self or another.

REPOSE (S.) rest, quiet, sleep, peace, satisfaction or pleasure of mind.

REPOSE (V.) to confide or put trust in a person, to commit or leave any business or thing in the care and charge of another; also to compose or settle one's self to sleep, &c.

REPOSEDNESS or REPOSITION (S.) quietness, stillness, composure of mind, &c. also a setting or putting things in their place again; and in *Surgery*, is the reducing a dislocated joint or member to its true place.

REPOSITORY (S.) a store-house or place proper to keep goods in.

REPOSSESS (V.) to get or enjoy again the possession of any thing that had been taken away.

REPREHEND (V.) to rebuke, reprove, check, or find fault with.

REPREHENSIBLE (A.) worthy of blame, faulty, or deserving rebuke.

REPRESENT (V.) to plead or make a thing appear, to shew or lay before a person, to supply or be in the room of, or act for another; also to be like, to describe, explain, or express; also to inform against, or indite for some fault or misdemeanor.

REPRESENTATION (S.) a pleading, shewing, or declaring; also a similitude or likeness; also the acting or standing in the stead of another.

REPRESENTATIVE (S.) one that serves for, or stands in the stead of another, particularly applied to members in parliament, who represent some city, borough, &c.

REPRESS (V.) to restrain, withhold, force, or keep back; to quell, conquer, keep under, &c.

REPRESSION (S.) a restraining, curbing, withholding, or keeping back, &c.

REPRESSIVE (A.) any thing that serves or conduces to restrain, curb, &c.

REPRIEVE (V.) to put off the execution of a criminal for some time, to delay a punishment, or pardon a fault.

REPRIEVE (S.) a pardoning, forgiving, or suspending a punishment, particularly spoken of those writs sent down by the king, to forbear the execution of a malefactor condemned by the law to die.

REPRIMAND (V.) to chide, rebuke, or find fault with a person, especially spoken of those in great authority under the state.

REPRIMAND (S.) a chiding, reproof, or finding fault with those who have not executed the trust reposed in them as they ought.

REPRINT (V.) to publish or print a book over again.

REPRISAL or REPRI'ZAL (S.) the seizing or taking away a ship, &c. by force from the subjects of another nation that had done the same before to you; a getting satisfaction for an affront or injury whenever it lies in one's way.

REPROACH (V.) to blame or find fault with a person, for doing some action he should not have done; to twit, mention, or throw any thing often over that a person is, or ought to be ashamed of.

REPROACH (S.) a shame or scandal to a person; also an upbraiding or twitting a person in the teeth with somewhat to his disadvantage.

REPROACHABLE (A.) that deserves blame, that does unworthy actions, &c.

REPROACHFUL (A.) that brings shame and disgrace, that is abusive or affrontive, &c.

REPROBATE (V.) to reject, cast off, throw away utterly or for ever, &c.

REPROBATE (S.) a wicked, vile, abominable person, that has no fear of God, or love of goodness; also one, in the scheme of some persons Christianity, that cannot possibly be reclaimed, being consigned over by God to eternal damnation.

REPROBATENESS (S.) the state or condition of a very stubborn, obstinate, wicked person; also a being consigned or sentenced over to eternal misery.

REPROBATION (S.) an utter rejecting or casting off, a throwing out of all favour, a consigning to eternal misery.

REPRODUCTION (S.) a bringing forth anew, or producing over again.

REPROOF (S.) a chiding, rebuking, or friendly telling a person of his faults without other actual punishment.

REPROVE (V.) to check, chide, blame, or friendly and gently tell a person of his faults.

REPROVEABLE (A.) that deserves blame, checking, or chiding.

REPTILE (S.) any creature that crawls upon its belly, or that rests on one part thereof while it moves the other along, as a snake, earth-worm, &c. and in *Botany*, those plants that have not a stalk strong enough to sustain themselves without creeping on the ground, or twining round some other tree or plant, &c. are called reptiles.

REPTITIOUS (A.) creeping, crawling, swarming upon the belly, &c.

REPUBLICAN (S.) one who prefers the government of a commonwealth to that of a monarchy, &c.

REPUBLICAN (S.) a commonwealth, or free sort of government, where many persons, and of all ranks, bear rule.

REPU'DIABLE (A.) that is liable to, or may be divorced or turned away.

REPU'

- REPU'DIATE** (V.) to divorce or put away a wife from a husband, &c.
- * REPU'DIATE** (S.) a divorced woman, or married person put away.
- REPU'GN (V.)** to oppose, to be against, to be contrary to, &c.
- REPU'GNANCY or REPU'GNANTNESS** (S.) a being against, contrary, or in opposition to any thing.
- REPULSE** (V.) to deny, resist, reject, refuse, oppose, force, or beat back, &c.
- REPULSE** (S.) a refusal, denial, &c.
- REPUTABLE** (A.) honourable, worthy of praise, deserving encouragement, &c.
- REPUTATION or REPUTE** (S.) esteem, good name, fame, report, credit, &c.
- REQUE'ST** (V.) to desire or beg a favour of any body; to petition, supplicate, &c.
- REQUEST** (S.) a desire, prayer, petition, supplication, &c.
- To be in request, is to be much esteemed, valued, called for, used, or in fashion.*
- Court of requests, an ancient court of equity, instituted in the time of Henry VII. much like the court of Chancery, for the relief of conscienceable cases.*
- REQUIEM** (S.) a resting from labour, a wishing of prosperity, &c.
- To sing a Requiem, in the church of Rome, is to say or sing mass for the soul of some departed person.*
- REQUIRE** (V.) to exact, demand, or peremptorily command a person authoritatively.
- REQUISITE** (A.) necessary, convenient, proper or fit to be done.
- REQUITAL** (S.) reward or payment for doing something.
- REQUITE** (V.) to reward, to make an amends for something done.
- RERE** (S.) the hindermost rank in an army.
- RERE-WARD** (S.) the hinder-part, or rere of an army.
- RE-SALUTE** (V.) to salute or compliment a person again.
- RESCIND** (V.) to cut off, cancel, disannul, or withdraw an order or power, &c.
- RESCRIPT** (S.) the pope's or emperor's decision of a point of law to a particular person that solicits the same in a difficult or doubtful case.
- RESCUE** (V.) to deliver or take away from the power of one that is going to rob, murder, or legally punish a person, &c.
- RESCUE** (S.) a taking away a person by force of arms from a lawful power, or the delivering a person from the tyranny of an usurper, enemy, or thief, &c. any deliverance out of trouble, danger, or affliction.
- RE-SEARCH** (S.) a strict and diligent looking for a matter over again, or examining after any thing.
- RESEMBLANCE** (S.) likeness, agreeableness, similitude, &c.
- RESEMBLE** (V.) to favour, or be like a person or thing.

- RESENT** (V.) to take pet. to be angry at, to stomach, or judge one's self ill used.
- RESENTMENT** (S.) a publick shewing one's self angry, or a revengeful expression of the remembrance of it for some affront received.
- RESERVATION** (S.) a keeping in store, or laying up; also a proviso or restriction in a covenant or deed.
- RESERVE** (V.) to treasure or lay up in store, to preserve or keep something still behind to be done.
- RESERVE** (S.) an exception, proviso, or limitation, something kept to be used hereafter; and in an Army, it is the third or hindermost line of troops, or what is sometimes called the rear guard.
- RESERVED** (A.) laid up in store till a time of want; also one very shy of speaking or talking.
- RESERVEDNESS** (S.) a great shyness of speaking, or doing any thing.
- RESERVOIRS** (S.) large basins, cisterns, ponds, or other receptacles for water-works, commonly thrown or forced up into high places or grounds, in order to the serving of houses, &c. that are above the common level.
- RESET** (V.) in Law, is to harbour, hide, protect, or succour an outlawed person.
- RE-SETTLE** (V.) to re-establish, or put things to rights that were out of order.
- RESIDE** (V.) to stay, continue, or abide; to dwell, or ordinarily lodge in a place.
- RESIDENCE or RESIDENT** (S.) a continuing, abiding, or dwelling; also a person's living, and constantly officiating upon his cure; also a name for a minister of one prince that stays constantly, or a great while, at the court of another prince, or state.
- RESIDUAL or RESIDUE** (S.) the remainder or quantity of any number or thing that is left after part of it is taken away.
- RESIGN** (V.) to give up, surrender, yield, or make over, &c. voluntarily.
- RESIGNATION or RESIGNMENT** (S.) a voluntary, ready, and willing yielding, giving up, or surrendering.
- RESIGNEE** (S.) in Law, is the party to whom any thing is yielded, surrendered, or given up.
- RESIGNER** (S.) the party who surrenders, yields, or gives up any thing to another.
- RESILIENT** (A.) the quality of leaping up, rebounding, or receding backward.
- RESIN or ROSIN** (S.) among the Physicians, is a fat, oily liquor or substance, issuing either of its own accord, or else by cutting or bleeding a plant or tree; and also drawn chymically from plants, drugs, &c. abounding with viscidulous particles.
- RESINACIOUS or RESINOUS** (A.) any thing that produces resin, or is of such a nature.
- RESIST** (V.) to oppose, stand against, to strive to hinder, force back, or disappoint.

RESISTANCE (S.) the act of opposing or withstanding.

RESISTIBLE (A.) any person or thing whose power or strength may be opposed, withstood, gained, conquered, or overcome.

RESOLVABLE (A.) any thing that may be melted or made liquid, or a question that may be answered.

RESOLVE (V.) to purpose, design, intend; also to loose, untie, or answer the knots of difficult questions; also to liquify.

RESOLVE (S.) a design, intention, resolution, or fixed purpose of mind, &c.

RESOLVEDNESS (S.) firmness of resolution, intention, or purpose, not to be put aside.

RESOLVEND (S.) an arithmetical term for that number that is formed by the remainder in extracting of roots, and the bringing down the next point.

RESOLVENTS (S.) certain medicines that are of a dissolving or liquifying nature, and that are apt to dissipate or scatter particles that have got together and breed ulcers, &c.

RESOLUTE (A.) firm, bold, daring, fearless, courageous, &c.

RESOLUTION (S.) sometimes means the dissolving metals, &c. into liquids; sometimes the answers or amounts of arithmetical questions; sometimes the determination made after debating a question; and sometimes the courageous disposition of the mind to go thro' all difficulties, which is also called *resoluteness*.

RESOLUTIVE (A.) of a dissolving, melting quality.

RESONANCE (S.) a resounding or echoing back again.

RESORT (V.) to go or repair to a place by appointment, &c.

RESOUND (V.) to ring or echo back again a voice or sound made by another.

RESOURCE (S.) any person, place, or thing that a person goes, or may go to for succour.

RESPECT (V.) to honour, pay obedience to, or regard; also to concern.

RESPECT (S.) reverence, regard, consideration, esteem, honour, &c.

RESPECTFUL (A.) submissive, humble, obsequious, &c.

RESPECTIVE (A.) something that relates to a thing, particular, &c.

RESPIRATION (S.) breathing, an alternate dilatation and contraction of the chest of the stomach, whereby the nitrous air is taken in by the wind pipe for the accension of the blood, and afterwards is driven out again with other vaporous effluvia; the cause of *respiration* does not seem to consist in the dilatation and contraction of the throat, as is vulgarly said, but in the contraction of the tunick, which covers the upper part of the oesophagus, and the wind-pipe as far as its closest rectles.

RESPIRE (V.) to breathe, or fetch one's breath.

RESPIRIT or **RESPIRIT** (S.) a short stay, or allowance of time, as it were for breathing, a delay, forbearance, or putting off to a longer time.

RESPIRIT (V.) to forbear, delay, or put off to another time, and is generally meant of punishment.

RESPLENDENT (A.) shining, glittering, or looking very bright.

RESPOND (V.) to answer.

RESPONDENT (S.) one who in a disputation answers an objection; in *Common Law*, one that is a surety for another, or that pleads another's cause; in the *Civil Law*, one that answers such interrogatories as are put to him.

RESPONSAL or **RESPONSE** (S.) the answer made by the clerk and people in a church, to the short petitions put up by the minister.

RESPONSIBLE (A.) one that is able to make good what is required, or to pay such debts as are demandable of him.

RESPONSORY (S.) a song, prayer, or anthem, wherein one part of the choir answers by turns to the other.

REST (V.) to be still, quiet, or cease from motion; also to sleep; also to remain or be left after part of a thing is taken away; also to lean, stay, or rely upon.

REST (S.) sleep, quiet, peace, &c. and in *Music*, is a pause or stop of the voice or instrument, or both, for some interval of time.

RESTAURATION or **RESTORATION** (S.) a putting a person or thing into the state or condition they were put out of; a giving or rendering a person his authority, &c. that was taken from him.

RESTITUTION (S.) a making satisfaction for something a person had been wronged of, or injured by, a returning or giving back; in *Philosophy*, it is the natural posture that an elastic body returns to after the force of the contrary is taken away.

RESTIVE or **RESTY** (A.) stubborn, ungovernable, headstrong, that will go backwards instead of forwards, like an unruly horse, &c.

RESTIVENESS or **RESTINESS** (S.) stubbornness, ungovernableness, headstrongness.

RESTLESS (A.) unquiet, uneasy, dissatisfied, &c.

RESTLESSNESS (S.) dissatisfaction, uneasiness, &c.

RESTORATION (S.) a yielding, returning, or giving back something that was taken from a person, and commonly means doing justice, and advancing a person from a low to a high condition.

RESTORATIVE (A.) of a strengthening nature or quality, &c.

RESTORE (V.) to give up or back again to another, that which was in my possession; also

also to put a thing or person into the state or condition that it was in before.

RESTRAIN (V.) to curb, keep in or back, to hinder or prevent, &c.

RESTRAINT (S.) a force, hindrance, or stoppage, contrary to the inclination, will, or desire of a person.

RESTRICT (V.) to limit, bound, restrain, or appoint what a person may do, and what he may not do.

RESTRICTION (S.) a limitation, boundary, or limit, within which a thing may be done, &c.

RESTRICTIVE (A.) preventative, hindering, binding, making hard or coercive.

RESTRINGENT (A.) a physical term for binding, making hard, or coercive.

RESULT (V.) to follow or flow from, to accrue or come to pass, &c.

RESULT (S.) a conclusion, resolution, determination, issue, or end of an affair, or business, after due deliberation, &c.

RESUME (V.) to take up a matter again, to begin an argument afresh, &c.

RESUMPTION (S.) a taking up or back again; in the *School Divinity*, it is a summary running over the heads of an argument, in order to answer and confute it; and in *Logic*, it is turning a figurative expression into one more plain and familiar.

RESURGE (V.) to rise up again.

RESURRECTION (S.) a rising up again; and commonly means the rising of dead bodies again alive at the last day, or day of judgment.

RESUSCITATE (V.) to revive, renew, or come to life again.

RESUSCITATION (S.) a rising up again, whether it be from death or sleep; a revival.

RETAIL (V.) to vend or sell wares bought in large quantities out again in small parcels, &c.

RETAIN (V.) to keep, hold, or remember a thing a long time; to withhold or keep back, that which was delivered to us on y in trust.

RETAINER (S.) one that is not immediately belonging to the family, but only wears the livery of a nobleman, and attends him occasionally, &c.

RETAINING FEE (S.) a fee or sum given to a counsellor or serjeant at law, to prevent his pleading or undertaking for the contrary party.

RETALIATE (V.) to pay, do, or return like for like; also to reward, pay, or recompense a person fully for his service, &c.

RETALIATION (S.) the act of returning like for like; also to reward a person according to his deserts.

RETARD (V.) to keep back, delay, stop, put off, &c.

RETARDATION (S.) a hindering, stopping, keeping back, putting off, &c.

RETCH (V.) to strain, or endeavour to vo-

mit; also to stretch or lengthen by violently pulling, &c.

RETCHELSS (A.) slothful, lazy, careless, negligent; also miserable, &c.

RETENTION (S.) a keeping, retaining, or holding back; also that faculty of the mind vulgarly called memory, whereby various things or ideas passed are kept in store, to be used occasionally.

RETENTIVE (A.) apt or inclined to preserve or keep in memory; to hold fast, or remain for use, &c.

RETIA'RII (S.) combatants among the old *Romans*, that represent *Neptune*, or other sea gods, holding a trident in one hand, to wound, and a net in the other, to entangle their enemies.

RETINUE (S.) the waiters or attendants of a prince or nobleman, especially upon a journey, &c.

RETIRE (V.) to draw back, withdraw, depart, or go away.

RETIRED (A.) withdrawn, gone off, departed; also solitary or lonesome, without company, &c.

RETIRENESS or RETIREMENT (S.) privacy, lonesomeness, a departing from company.

RETORNE'L (S.) in *Music*, is a short symphony for many instruments that begin a few bars before a song, and sometimes play a few in the middle now and then, and generally after it.

RETORT (V.) to toss or throw back again; and commonly meant of a smart repartee to a jest endeavoured to be thrown upon a person.

RETORT (S.) in *Chymistry*, is a vessel sometimes made of earth, and other times of iron or glass, according as the nature of the matter requires, made in the form of a glass drop.

RETORTION (S.) a turning back an argument upon the user.

RETRACT (V.) to deny or unsay what a person had before affirmed; to recant.

RETRACTATION or RETRACTING (S.) a denying, unsaying, or recanting any thing that a person had formerly said or written.

RETREAT (V.) to fall back, or go off from a place besieged or attacked.

RETRÉAT (S.) a retiring or coming away from an attack in good order; also a place to go into to be quiet and undisturbed.

RETRENCH (V.) to diminish, cut off, or lessen a person's expences, liberty, or privilege; also to call up, or make a retrenchment.

RETRENCHMENT (S.) a lessening, cutting off, or abridging; in *Fortification*, it is taken for any sort of intrenchment or defence with a ditch and breast-work, but properly it is that which is behind another.

RETRIBUTION (S.) a rewarding or requiting

a person according to his merit for favours or actions done.

RETRIEVABLE (A.) that may be made good, or recovered.

RETRIEVE (V.) to recover or call back that which was lost, to repair that which was injured or damaged.

RETROCESSION (S.) the act of moving or going backwards.

RETROGRADATION (S.) an orderly or gentle going backwards, as it were step by step.

RETROSPECT (V.) to look backwards or over-again, as of re-examining old accounts, &c.

RETROSPECTION (S.) a looking or examining backwards or what is past.

RETURN (V.) to come back to the place from whence a person departed; also to give or restore back that with which a person was entrusted; to requite or pay, &c.

RETU'RN (S.) a coming back, an acknowledgment, an answer, &c. in *Law*, it is a certificate from sheriffs or bailiffs concerning what is done, in relation to the execution of such writs, &c. as were directed to them; also the set day or time for each of the four terms, peculiarly set apart for the several sorts of proceedings in any cause to be determined.

REVE (S.) the bailiff of a manour, the head or fore-man of a work, &c.

REVE'AL (V.) to communicate, lay open, or declare.

REVEL (V.) to roar, sing, rant, carouse, &c. especially in the night-time.

REVELATION (S.) a communicating something that was before unknown, and ordinarily is understood of God's divulging his will by some extraordinary method, or supernatural means; also the name of one of the books in the *New Testament*.

REVELLER (S.) a rioter, ranter, singer, &c.

REVEL ROUT (S.) a noisy, disorderly company of mobbish people, drinking, singing, roaring, &c.

REVELS (S.) sports, masks, balls, dancings, acting of farces or comedies, &c. in noblemens or gentlemens houses, colleges, inns of courts, &c.

REVENGE (V.) to vent one's anger or displeasure upon a person for a real or an imaginary fault.

REVENGE (S.) the act of pouring out one's anger upon another, for a fault committed by, or an injury or affront received from another.

REVENGEFUL (A.) of a cruel, hard-hearted disposition, one that will not forgive an offence, but that requires the height of satisfaction for an injury or affront sustained, and that watches all opportunities to do the like, or a greater mischief for it.

REVENUE (S.) the yearly income that any person has to maintain himself and family; also the publick taxes.

REVERBERATE (V.) to rebound or beat back again.

REVERBERATION (S.) a beating down or back of any thing; and in *Chymistry*, it is the causing the flame of the fire to beat down or back upon the metal in a furnace.

REVERBERATORY (S.) a furnace built for chymical operations, and so contrived by being close all round, and covered at top, as not to let the heat or flame have vent, that it returns or beats down to the bottom of the furnace.

REVERE (V.) to honour, respect, stand in awe of, fear, or dread.

REVERENCE (V.) to honour, respect, regard, value, or esteem.

REVERENCE (S.) the awful and lowly esteem that a generous mind has for his benefactors and superiors, especially God, arising from the due esteem of a well-inform'd and grateful mind.

REVEREND (A.) honourable, deserving esteem, &c. generally applied to holy persons, things, or places, and especially to the ministers of religion, &c.

REVERENTIAL (A.) awful, respectful, submissive, &c.

REVERIE'S (S.) delirious ravings, mad or idle talk, conceits or fancies.

REVERSE (V.) to undo, cancel, make void, repeal; also to turn upside-down, &c.

REVERSE (S.) any thing that is the contrary to another; and on a medal or piece of coin, it is the arms or device struck on the side opposite to the head or principal; in *Fencing*, it is a back stroke.

REVERSED (A.) turned topsy-turvy; and in *Heraldry*, when a man bears in his escutcheon another reversed, it is a diminution of honour, and imports his having ravished a maid or widow, or run away from his sovereign's standard, &c. and when a man's own escutcheon is entirely reversed, it is a mark of his being a traitor.

REVERSIBLE (A.) that is capable of being reversed.

REVERSION (S.) a coming or returning back; also the right a person has to an inheritance or place of profit after the decease of the present possessor, &c.

REVERT (V.) to come or return back again from whence any thing first issued, &c.

REVERTIBLE (A.) that may or can return from whence it came.

REVICTUAL (V.) to furnish with food again, as a ship, town, &c.

REVIEW (S.) a looking over again, or second examination; and in *War*, it is placing the troops of an army in the form of a battle, and so making them file off before proper officers, to see if the several companies are complete, well-disciplined, &c.

REVILE (V.) to call a person names, accuse him of crimes, to taunt at, or reproach for a real or imaginary fault.

REVIVAL (S.) a looking over, or examination afresh, or a second time.

REVISE (V.) to examine or look over again, to review.

RE-VISIT (V.) to visit or come to see a person or thing again.

REVIVE (V.) to come or bring to life again, to recover, renew or flourish again.

RE-UNION (S.) a composing of differences between friends that were fallen out, a joining, closing, or uniting again, things that were broke.

RE-UNITE (V.) to make up breaches or quarrels between former friends, to join or put together again things broken or separated.

REVO'CALL (A.) that may be recalled, cancelled, repealed, &c.

REVO'CA'TION (S.) a revoking, repealing, annulling, or recalling, &c.

REVO'KE (V.) to call back or destroy an order or law made, to repeal or disannul a deed, to take away a commission or trust whereby one person had empowered another; also to renounce or forsake an error or opinion formerly held or maintained.

REVOL'T (V.) to fall off or run away from an army, party, opinion, &c. to rise in arms against a prince or state, &c.

REVOL'T (S.) a rebellion, falling off or away, a desertion, or forsaking.

REVOL'TER (S.) one who turns rebel against his sovereign, or forsakes his religion, cause, or party.

REVOL'VE (V.) to turn over or cast about in one's mind; to turn round or move upon its own center or axis.

REVOL'VING (S.) considering thoroughly, turning round, or over in a person's mind.

REVOLU'TION (S.) a turning or rolling round or about; and in *Astronomy*, is the circulation of any sphere or star, till it return to the same point from whence it began to move; and in *State Affairs*, it means any sudden and great alteration in the government.

REVULSION (S.) a pulling away, a forcing or driving back; and in *Physick*, it is the turning a violent flux of humours from one part of the body to the other.

REWA'RD (V.) to pay or satisfy any person for his labour to his content.

REWA'RD (S.) a recompense, or full satisfaction for any thing done.

REWARDABLE (A.) capable or worthy of being recompensed.

RHABDOLOGY (S.) the art of performing all manner of arithmetical computations by certain instruments called *Najier's* rods or bones.

RHACHITIS (S.) the spinal marrow; also a disease very common to children, vulgarly called the rickets, which is an unequal nourishing of parts, accompanied with a looseness, softness, and weakness of parts, a faintness and drowsiness, the head pulled up or swelled,

and the parts below very lean, with protuberances about the joints, and frequently crookedness of bones, straightness of breast, swelling of the abdomen, stretching of the hypochondres, coughing, &c.

RHAPSODY (S.) a collection of passages out of various authors, some prose some verse, and without connection, order, or disposition.

RHE'A (S.) by the old poets call'd the mother of the gods.

RHETORICAL (A.) eloquent, or a speech, &c. full of flourishes or figures, after the manner of the rhetoricians.

RHETORICIANS (S.) persons professing or skilled in the art of rhetoric.

RHETORICK (S.) the art of speaking or writing upon any subject in the most elegant manner, using all the beauties and ornaments of figure to influence and captivate the hearers, &c.

RHEU'M (S.) a defluxion or fall of humours from the head upon the parts below, as the eyes, nose, &c.

RHEUMATICK (A.) subject, inclined to, or troubled with rheum; also belonging to the distemper called the rheumatism.

RHEU'MATISM (S.) a disorder in the body, commonly occasioned by cold, and known by its frequent wanderings and change of place, generally accompanied not only with a numbness of the parts, but also an acute pain, a small fever, swelling, and inflammation.

RHINO (S.) the cant name for ready money or any species.

RHINOCEROS (S.) a large wild Indian beast, bearing a horn on his nose, and his skin full of wrinkles like an elephant, which is scarce penetrable with a sword.

RHOMBOIDAL (A.) pertaining or belonging to the figure called a rhomboides.

RHOMBOIDES (S.) a geometrical four-sided figure, whose sides and angles also are unequal, yet so that the two opposite sides and angles are equal, being a figure between a rhombus and parallelogram, taking from the one a proportion of angles, and from the other a correspondence of sides.

RHOMBUS (S.) with the *Surgeons*, is a sort of bandage; and in *Geometry*, it is a four-sided figure, whose sides are equal and parallel, but the angles unequal, the two opposite ones being acute, the other two obtuse.

RHYMES (S.) the similitude of sound in the ending of words, being like the unions of different instruments; this way of chiming or writing is used only in poetical performances, and some of the best of those are wrote blank, or with prose endings, though the measure of the verse is exactly observed.

RHUMBS, RUMBS, or ROMBS (S.) are certain helispherical or spiral lines upon a globe; but in plain and *Miscator's* charts they are represented by straight lines; they go from the point where we stand, and twine or wind about the globe of the earth till they come

come to the pole and lose themselves; they represent the 32 winds, or points of the mariners compass, and their use is to shew the bearing of any two places from one another, that is to say, upon what point of the compass any shore or land lies from another.

RIAL (S.) a piece of foreign gold coin, worth about 10 shillings sterling; also a silver coin of small value.

RIBALDRY (S.) debauchery; filthy, nasty, obscene talk.

RIBBAND or **RIBBON** (S.) ornamental, narrow silk, wove on purpose to wear round womens heads, or tie their shoes, &c.

RIBS (S.) those side-bones that come from the back-bone forward, and form the chest or stomach, &c. and on *Ship-board*, they are those side-timbers commonly called futtocks.

RICE (S.) an *Indian* corn or grain, of a small size, and white colour.

RICH (A.) possessed of much wealth, extraordinary good and valuable, as ground that will yield or bear plenty of corn, &c.

RICHES (S.) wealth of any sort or kind, as an abundance of money, corn, sheep, oxen, or any other sort of valuable merchandise.

RICHMOND (S.) in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, and diocese of *Chester*, is a large borough and corporate town, well built, generally of stone, fortified by a wall and castle, and inhabited by many gentry as well as tradesmen; it has two churches, and sends two members to parliament; here a very considerable manufacture of woollen stockings, caps, &c. is carried on, and are also brought in from all the neighbouring counties; it is built on the river *Swale*, whose stream is very rapid, over which is a good stone bridge; the market-place is very spacious, and the streets neat and handsome; it is governed by a mayor, recorder, 22 aldermen, &c. its market on Saturday is, weekly, very considerable, both for goods and provisions; distant from *London* 175 computed, and 207 measured miles.

RICHMOND (S.) in *Surrey*, was formerly the seat of several of the kings of *England*, but much neglected till within these few years, when the prince of *Wales*, now king *George II.* and his consort, taking a liking to it, vastly improved its natural beauty, and thereby occasioned a great resort of nobility and gentry in and near the place; it is about 12 miles distant from *London*.

RICK (S.) a stack or heap of hay or corn, straw, &c. unthreshed, &c.

RICKETS (S.) a distemper affecting the joints of the diseased, especially children.

RICKMANSWORTH (S.) in *Hertsfordshire*, a pretty considerable country town, which has a small market weekly on Saturday; it is governed by two constables, and two headboroughs; it stands low, and is watered on all sides, which renders the meadows moor-

ish, cold, and mossy, and consequently neither fruitful, nor healthful; distant from *London* 20 computed miles.

RID (V.) to clear away, or gain ground; to do a great deal of business.

RIDDANCE (S.) a getting clear of, a sending away, a dispatching of business expeditiously.

RIDDLE (V.) to shake or sift any thing thro' a sieve, &c.

RIDDLE (S.) a sieve or straining instrument; also a hard and difficult question wrapp'd up in obscure terms.

RIDE (V.) to sit upon a horse, or in a coach, cart, &c. and so move from place to place; and in the *Sea Phrase*, it is when a ship's anchor holds her fast, and prevents her being driven away with the wind or tide.

RIDERS (S.) those that move from place to place on horseback, in a coach, &c. also large pieces of timber, some in the hold, and others aloft, bolted on the other timbers, to strengthen them, when the ship is but weakly built; also ridges of stone that run along the side of a vein of ore.

RIDGE (S.) the top of a house, or the long line formed by the meeting of the tiles, &c. also any edge or channel of stone or timber, &c. formed by cutting away a part of the whole.

RIDGLING or **RIDGEL** (S.) the male of any species of beasts that has been but half gelt.

RIDICULE (V.) to make game of, to render contemptible, &c.

RIDICULOUS (A.) impertinent, silly, idle, foolish, trifling, &c.

RIDINGS (S.) particular divisions of the county of *York*, called the *East*, *West*, and *North-Ridings*.

RIDOTTA (S.) a ball or entertainment of singing, dancing, instrumental music, &c.

RIFE (A.) frequent, common, universal.

RIFLE (V.) to rob, strip, pillage, plunder, or violently take away from a person.

RIF-RAF (S.) the meanest or worst sort of the people; the dregs, refuse, or scum of any thing.

RIFT (V.) to cleave, split, or tear asunder by violence.

RIG (V.) to fit, dress, or cloath with all manner of necessaries, especially spoken of furnishing a ship with ropes.

To rig about, to jump, skip, or play the wanton, to ramp, to be frisky, &c.

RIGADOO'N (S.) a *French* dance performed by a man and woman in figures.

RIGGING (S.) all the ropes belonging to a ship, especially the mast and yard; also any sort of cloathing, furniture, or apparel, is sometimes so called.

RIGHT (A.) sometimes means straight or even along, without inclining or bending one way or other; also that which is just, fit to be done, or equitable.

RIGHT (S.) in *Law*, is the title to, or privilege in any thing.

RIGHTEOUS (A.) just, equitable, true, pious, &c. religious.

RIG'HTFUL (A.) lawful.

RIG'D (A.) severe, exact, strict, austere, a close use ver of rule or discipline &c.

RIGOR or RIGOUR (S.) severity, stiffness, sharpness, coldness, &c.

RIGOROUS (A.) over rash or severe, very strict or exact, &c.

RILL (S.) a small stream of running water, a little brook or rivulet.

RILLY (A.) full of running waters, streams, brooks, or rivulets.

RIM (S.) the extrem border or edge of drinking vessels, &c.

RIME (S.) a thick mist, or small shower, that dissolves gradually by the heat of the sun.

RI'MMON (S.) an idol worshipped in *Damascus*; by some it is supposed to be the *Sun*, others *Saturn*, and others *Venus*.

RIMY (A.) misty, wet, hazy, foggy, damp, &c.

RIND (S.) the outward skin of fruit, trees, &c. that is, or may be. pared or pulled off.

RIND (V.) to pare or pull off the outward bark, peel, or skin of trees, or fruit.

RING (S.) an ornament of gold, silver, &c. frequently worn on the finger, and made in a circular form, and therefore the handles or lifting pieces of cannon, anchors, &c. are usually called *rings*, they being as so many links of a chain; anciently they had a seal or signet engraved on them to seal writings, &c. and are so used by some to this day; the wearing of *rings* is very ancient, as appears by *Genesis* xxviii. 18. and several other places, as a token of great respect; *Pearab* gave *Joseph* his ring from off his finger; and the *Jews* were so fond of them, that the women wore them in their ears and noses; they were the emblems of authority in princes and great men; history ascribes extraordinary effects to certain magical *rings*, upon which superstitious and magical figures were engraved or carved, &c. and which were worn by the deluded to preserve them against accidents of all kinds; *rings* are now usually put upon the woman's fourth finger at marriage; but the first use in this notion was at the espousals or contract before marriage.

RING (V.) to cause bells to sound musically, by an alternate pulling the ropes, or striking the clappers against the fins; also to make or cause any hollow vessel to sound or make a noise.

RING-BOLTS (S.) in a *Ship*, are those iron pins that are used to bring the timbers to.

RING DOVE (S.) a particular species of those fowls that has a circle or ring of various-coloured feathers round its neck.

RING-LEADER (S.) one that is the beginner, promoter, or leader of a mob, riot, tumult, &c.

RING OF SATURN (S.) a solid circular arch and plane, like the horizon of an artificial globe, which surrounds the planet, but nowhere touches it.

RING-STREAKED (A.) cattle that have round streaks on the hair or skin, of a different colour from the rest.

RINGWOOD (S.) in *Hampshire*, a long town, whose houses are thatched; it has a great market weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 77 computed, and 97 measured miles.

RING-WORM (S.) a cutaneous disorder that rises in an innumerable quantity of small pustules, and spread itself till it surrounds the part affected, if not timely stopped, by washing with ink or copperas water &c.

RINSE (V.) to wash out the soap, &c. from cloaths linen, &c. by drenching them well in clean water.

RIOT (S.) all manner of excess in eating and drinking, debauchery, tumult, revelling, &c. in *Law*, it is doing something by a mob, or tumultuous assembly, contrary to the peace and property of the subject, such as pulling down of houses, assaulting persons, &c. that refuse to join with them.

RIOT (V.) to assemble unlawfully together, and break the peace, &c. to sing, rant, roar, drink, revel, whore, &c.

RIOTOUS (A.) turbulent, unruly, lewd, extravagant, debauched, &c.

RIP (V.) to cut up the stitches, seams, or twings of garments; to pull off the tiles from the top or coverings of houses, &c.

RIPE (A.) any thing grown to maturity or fit for use; also a proper time to execute a project, &c.

RIPEN (V.) to bring a sore to a head, in order to lance and let out the purulent matter; to make fruit, corn, &c. fit for use, &c.

RIPENESS (S.) maturity, fitness for use, &c.

RIPLEY (S.) in the *West-Riding of Yorkshire*, is a town of one street, three furlongs in length, seated on the river *Nidd*, over which it has a bridge; the market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 152 computed, and 184 measured miles.

RIPPLE (V.) to glide or move along gently or slowly, like the surface of the water where the descent is small; also to rub off the red-vessels in flux, &c.

RIPPON (S.) in the *West-Riding of Yorkshire*, is an ancient and large corporate-town, and is at present a very neat, pleasant, and well-built town, being agreeably situated between two rivers, on a rising ground; but what renders it most noted, is its market-place, which is the finest and most beautiful square of its kind in *England*; it is governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. and sends two members to parliament; its market is very considerable weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 158 computed, and 190 measured miles.

RISBOROUGH (S.) in *Buckinghamshire*, a small

ROA

- small town, seated on the hills, whose market is week'y on Saturday; distant from London 29 computed, and 34 measured miles.
- RISE** (V.) to ascend or go upwards, to get up or out of bed, to spring or come out of the ground, &c.
- RISE** (S.) the origin, beginning, spring, or cause of any thing; also the advancement or preferment of a person from a lower to a higher place or station.
- RISIBLE** (A.) capable or able to laugh, a property enjoyed only by the human species.
- RISIBLNESS or RISIB'LITY** (S.) the faculty of laughing.
- RISK or RISQUE** (V.) to hazard, venture, or run the chance of any thing.
- RISK or RISQUE** (S.) the danger, hazard, or chance, whether a thing succeeds or not.
- rites** (S.) the method, order, or rules to be observed in the solemn performance of any religious affair.
- RITUAL** (S.) a service-book, containing directions for the solemn performing divine service upon any occasion, according to the usage or custom of some particular place or church.
- RITUALIST** (S.) one that is very earnest in the defending the religious ceremonies performed according to the directions of a service-book or ritual.
- RIVAL** (S.) one that is contending with another for an estate or place; but especially applied to two or more persons that are in love with one and the same person, either man or woman.
- RIVER** (S.) a large flow or stream of fresh water, that comes from some source or spring within the land, and generally empties itself into the sea.
- RIVET** (V.) to fasten any thing very firmly, especially spoken of hammering or beating the end of a bolt or iron pin flat and broad that goes through any thing, and thereby preventing its coming or being drawn out again.
- RIVET** (S.) an iron pin, bolt, &c. used to put into hoops, or any thing that is not keyed, and to keep it fast has the small end, or that where the head is not, blunted, or beat down like another head.
- RIVULET** (S.) a small stream or current of fresh water; a little river.
- RIX-DOLLAR** (S.) a German silver coin, worth about 4 s. 6 d. *English*.
- ROACH** (S.) a firm-fleshed, fresh-water fish, that is very fealy.
- ROAD** (S.) the common highway, or place for travellers to pass and repass with carriages, horses, and on foot; and in the *Sea-Language*, is a proper place for ships to anchor in, when they wait for winds, or tides, either to carry them out, or bring them in.
- ROAM** (V.) to wander up and down from place to place, without any settled intention or real business to fix at any,

ROC

- ROA'MER** (S.) one that wanders, straggles, or rambles about.
- ROAN** (S.) a colour for horses, a bay, black, or sorrel, intermixed with white or grey hairs; also the name of a city in *France*, the capital of *Normandy*, one of the richest and most populous in the kingdom, being an archbishop's see, and has a parliament.
- ROAR** (V.) to cry out vehemently, to make a great noise.
- ROARING** (S.) the crying out aloud, or making a noise like a troubled sea, a disturbed lion, &c.
- ROAST** (V.) to dress meat before the fire by turning round continually, that all the parts may alternately be equally applied to the fire; also to tally, chide, rebuke, expose, or shame a person, by declaring his folly and weakness openly or publickly.
- ROB** (V.) to plunder or take any thing away from another by violence.
- ROB** (S.) in *Pharmacy* is the juice of fruit boiled away, and thoroughly purified, till it comes to a proper consistence.
- ROBBERY** (S.) an act of violence or theft, whereby one or more persons take away the property of another privately, or by open force.
- RO'BINS** (S.) small ropes reeved or put thro' the oiler-holes of a sail under the head-ropes, which serve to make fast or tie the sails to the yards.
- ROBE** (S.) any long gown or garment that covers the whole body.
- ROBUST** (A.) strong, hearty, stout, able to go through much labour and fatigue.
- ROCH-A'LLUM** (S.) a mineral salt of a very astringent or binding quality.
- RO'CHDALE** (S.) in *Lancashire*, seated in a vale upon the river *Roche*, is a good town, that has a large market weekly on Tuesday; distant from London 145 computed, and 175 measured miles.
- RO'CHESTER** (S.) in *Kent*, is a very ancient city, situate on the east-side of the *Medway*, in a valley encompassed with that river on the west, over which it has a magnificent bridge, and with a weak wall and marsh on the other side; it hath undergone abundance of vicissitudes, according to the times, and has been long incorporated, and sent two burgeses to parliament ever since such summonses have been used, viz. from 26 Edward IV. It is an episcopal see, and governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, and 12 common-council-men, and hath weekly two markets, viz. on Wednesday and Friday; it consists principally of one long street, built with handsome houses; distant from London 27 computed, and 31 measured miles.
- RO'CHET** (S.) a furpiece or lawn garment, worn by bishops for distinction sake; also certain robes or mantles worn by the *English* peers sitting in parliament, at particular times.

ROCK (S.) a large mass of stone firmly rooted in the ground, which sometimes shoots its head a great way above the surface; in *Scripture*, it has various meanings, and frequently signifies strength or defence.

ROCKET (S.) an artificial fire-work, whose principal property is to fly or mount a great height in the air, and used to give signals to armies, cities besieged, &c. and also for sport in the evenings of publick days of rejoicing, such as a king's birth-day, coronation, &c.

ROCKINGHAM (S.) in *Northamptonshire*, is a small town, that has a weekly market on Thursday; distant from *London* 65 computed, and 83 measured miles.

ROCKLY (S.) in *Wiltshire*, a small village, noted for oivers large bones like small rocks, pitched up an end, from among which sometimes gush forth violent streams of water, which the country folks esteem the forerunner of a death, and therefore call them *burgers-born*, or *famish rivers*.

ROD (S.) sometimes means the ensign of power or authority, sometimes an instrument of punishment, and sometimes a measure for land, bricklayers work, &c. consisting of 16 feet and a half in length, and as much in breadth, or $272 \frac{1}{2}$ square feet.

RODOMONTA'DO (S.) a noisy and vain boasting, bragging, &c.

ROE (S.) a species of deer.

ROES or **ROWS** (S.) the milt of fishes, by some imagined to be the sperm or seed.

ROGATION (S.) an asking, begging, or praying, from whence the week immediately preceding *Whitsunday*, is called, in the *Church Language*, *Rogation-Week*, because anciently the priests and people used to make extraordinary prayers and processions about their several parishes, or districts, for the fruits of the earth, &c. and also as a devout preparation for *Holy Thursday*, or that day on which Christ's ascent into heaven was celebrated.

ROGUE (S.) a vile or naughty fellow, a common cheat, &c. in the *Lawing Language*, it is the fourth order of villains, though it be a common name to them all, yet they divide themselves into several orders and classes, and if one be in prison, the rest supply him with necessaries, for which reason they seldom betray the others, being thereto obligated by oath, which they keep inviolably; they have their several wenches and places of meeting, where they lavishly spend what they have unlawfully got, and wallow in all manner of debauchery; their company is dangerous, their lives detestable, and their ends miserable.

RO'GUERY (S.) any sort of villainy or knavery; also any arch coquetry, or merry waggonery or railery.

RO'GUSH (A.) inclined to be wicked, knavish, or villainous; also unlucky, arch, waggish, &c.

ROLL (S.) sometimes means a list or catalogue

of names; sometimes a quantity of 60 skins of parchment folded one over another in the form of a cylinder; also the timbers of a copper-plate printing-press are called *rolls*, &c.

ROLL (V.) to lay a thing flat or smooth with a stone, &c. also to turn or push any round thing over and over.

ROLLER (S.) a long bandage to swathe children in; also a round piece of wood, &c. to lay under any heavy or great weight of stone, iron, or timber, in order to move it from one place to another; also the cylindrical instruments made of wood or stone, to make the walks in a garden hard and smooth, &c.

ROLLING PRESS (S.) an instrument contrived to print or make impressions upon paper, silk, &c. of pictures, writings, &c. that is engraved upon copper, silver, pewter, or brass plates, &c.

ROLLS (S.) the house, office, or place in *Chancery Lane*, *London*, where the records of chancery are kept, which originally was built for the entertainment of converted *Jews* by king *Henry III.* but they abusing this act of hospitality, by their extraordinary irregularities, king *Edward III.* abolished it, and appropriated it to the use it is now occupied in.

Master of the Rolls, he who has the charge of the records, and in absence of the chancellor sits as judge.

ROLLS OF PARLIAMENT (S.) the manuscript registers of the acts and proceedings of that court.

ROMAN (A.) something belonging to, like, or after the method or practices of the *Romans*, or old inhabitants of *Italy*.

ROMANCE (S.) a feigned story, sometimes wrote in prose, and sometimes in verse, and commonly upon the subject of love or arms, wherein abundance of enthusiastic flights are introduced, which renders the reading of them in general prejudicial, by mispending of time, and giving an ill tincture to the imagination, and stuffing the memory with rubbish, painting good qualities out of character, and giving false images of life, and thereby teaching young people to be indiscreet in friendship, love, and the other passions, and thereby not only vex and disappoint their parents and guardians, but frequently bring upon themselves misfortunes not to be recovered all their life-time.

ROMANCE (V.) to trifle and talk beyond the truth, to tell lies, &c.

ROMANCE'K (S.) a teller of lies, an inventor of false stories, &c.

ROMANIST (S.) one that professes the opinions, and abets the practices of the church of *Rome*.

ROMANS (S.) the inhabitants of the city of *Rome*; but generally this means those that first inhabited it, and formed and made that great people, who conquered so much of the known

known world, who at first seemed to have a genius more for commanding and warlike affairs, than for cultivating of sciences purely speculative, and good literature, in which they made but a mean appearance, till by extending their dominions, they learned philosophy, &c. of the *Greeks*; their greatest purity of language, &c. is almost confined to two ages or centuries, the one the last of the republick, and the other the first of the monarchy, and chiefly in the reigns of *Cæsar* and *Augustus*; within this interval, all those authors that the schools call classics, wrote and appeared, of which we have little left but a few poets and historians, none of the philosophers and orators but *Cicero*; the *Romans* had almost no inclination for the mathematics, and few of their writers have succeeded therein.

ROMANTICK (A.) mad, frenzied, silly, idle, trifling, belonging to, or favouring of a romance.

ROME-SCOTT or **PETER-PENCE** (S.) was a yearly acknowledgment of one penny paid out of every family to the bishop of *Rome*, at the feast of *St. Peter*.

ROMISH (A.) something that belongs to, or is after the manner of the people or religion of *Rome*.

ROMNEY or **RUMNEY** (S.) in *Kent*, commonly called *New Romney*, upon account of the sea's retiring about a mile and a half from the place where it usually flowed to before, and thereby rendering the old port useless, so that a new port and town was forced to be made and built, which is that now describing, and which is one of the *Cinque-Ports*, and has been endowed by sundry princes with very large privileges, though now much reduced; for till *15 Edward I. anno 1287*, it was very populous, and had five churches, but by the breaking in of the sea at that time, a great tract of land was overflowed, many people, and great numbers of cattle were drowned, the haven spoiled, and the course of the river *Rotter* turned; this did after so hurt the place, that at present it is but indifferently peopled, though it is seated on a high hill of gravel and sand, and has a good market for provisions weekly on Saturday; it returns two members to parliament; distant from *London* 61 computed, and 72 measured miles.

RONDEAU or **ROUND-O'** (S.) in *Musick*, is a common name to all those airs or tunes that end with the first part or strain, for which purpose they are marked with the words *Da Capo*, or letters *D. C.* signifying that the first part must be begun or played over again.

ROOD (S.) a measure of length containing 40 poles, or 220 yards; and in *Land Measure*, is a quantity of land 40 poles long, and one broad, and so consequently containing 40 square perches or poles, which is the fourth part of an acre; anciently it meant also a

croft, from whence the festival called *Holy-rood Day* took its name, which is the same with the feast of the *Holy-Croft*.

ROO'D-LOFT (S.) a shrine upon which a crucifix was formerly used to be put or placed.

ROOF (S.) the top or upper part of a house or other building.

ROO'F-TREES (S.) in a *Ship*, are those timbers made of light wood, that go from the half-deck to the fore-castle, and bear up the gratings and ledges whereon the nettings lie, &c.

ROOK (S.) a sort of crow; also a cheat or common sharper.

ROOK (V.) to cheat a person by any pretence whatever; also to win his money at gaming by false cards, dice, &c.

ROO'KERY (S.) a place full of high trees, where rooks chuse to build their nests, and ordinarily haunt or resort to.

ROOM (S.) sometimes means a particular chamber or division in a house; and sometimes universally space sufficient to act or do any thing in.

ROO'MY (A.) a house or other place that is large in space, or that is long and wide.

ROOST (V.) to go to rest, or sleep in a place after the manner of fowls or birds.

ROOST (S.) a stick, or resting-place for birds to sleep on, &c.

ROOT (S.) that part of a tree or plant that spreads or extends itself in the ground downwards, whereby the tree or plant receives nourishment, and by means whereof it grows, thrives, and comes to maturity; also the source, spring, or beginning; and in *Mathematicks*, it is that number or quantity which being multiplied or involved into itself, produces another quantity called the second power, or square thereof; in *Grammar*, it is an original, &c. word, from whence many others are derived, &c.

ROPE (S.) any cord or matter twisted together in strands or threads.

ROPE (V.) to grow thick as some liquors do, which renders it of such a consistence, that the matter will pull out like warm wax, &c.

ROPE-YARN (S.) the yarn or matter of any rope untwisted.

ROPY (A.) slimy, clammy, &c.

RO'RID (A.) dewy, moist, wetlish, damp, humid, &c.

RO'SARY (S.) an office in the church of *Rome*, made up of five or fifteen tens of beads, each ten beginning with a *Pater noster*, to direct them to say so many *Ave Marias*, in honour of the Virgin *Mary*; this number of *Ave-Marias* is said in commemoration of the five joyful, the five affecting, and the five glorious mysteries communicated to the Virgin; the five joyful mysteries are the annunciation, her visitation of *Elizabeth*, the birth of our Saviour, the purification, and Christ's disputing with the doctors in the temple.

temple; the five afflicting mysteries are our Saviour's agony in the garden, his scourging, his being crowned with thorns, his being oppressed with the weight of the cross, and his crucifixion; the five glorious mysteries are, the resurrection of our Saviour, his ascension, the descent of the Holy Ghost, his glorification in heaven, and her own assumption; but how the bare repetition of an *Ave-Maria* will effect all this to an ignorant devotee, let them answer that know.

ROSE (S.) the name of a woman; also of a pleasant-smelling summer flower.

Under the Rose, privately, secretly, that is not to be openly spoken or divulged.

RO'SELAND (S.) in *Cornwall*, near *Falmouth-Haven*, is a district of very fertile ground, containing several parishes where great flocks of sheep are fed.

ROSE-MARY (S.) a fragrant plant used at burials, and to burn in any place that has an ill scent.

ROSICRUCIANS (S.) a sect of men, called also the *Ignited*, the *Immortal*, and *Invisible*, that appeared in *Germany* in the beginning of the 17th century. Those who are admitted, called the brethren, swear fidelity, promise secrecy, write hieroglyphically, and oblige themselves to observe the laws of the society, which proposes the re-establishing of all disciplines and aces, especially physical, which according to them is not understood, and but ill practised; they boast of excellent secrets, and particularly the philosopher's stone; they affirm that the ancient philosophers of *Egypt*, the *Chaldeans*, *Mages* of *Persia*, and *Gymnosophists* of the *Indies*, taught the same doctrine with themselves.

RO'SIN (S.) the same with *resin*, which see.

RO'SLAND (S.) land covered with heath or ling; also moorish, boggy ground.

ROSS (S.) a free borough town, in *Herefordshire*, whose market is weekly very large on Thursday, both for cattle and all sorts of provisions; it is a handsome-built town, consisting of two streets, each half a mile long, that cross one another in the middle, containing about 300 houses; distant from *London* 91 computed, and 117 measured miles.

RO'STRA vulgarly **RO'STRUM** (S.) in the old *Roman O'Economy*, was the place of common-pleas at *Rome*, where a pulpit was erected, ornamented with the stems or fore-fronts of the ships of the *Aniartes*, whom they had overcome; from this place they pronounced the publick orations to the people, from whence any pulpit or place for a publick pleader, preacher, &c. is called by this name.

RO'SY (A.) full of or like to roses; also spoken of persons, whose spirits are much raised, and their face look very red, either with the heat of the fire, or the effect of strong liquor, &c.

ROT (S.) a distemper that affects sheep, and is contagious, spreading itself through the

whole flock, and frequently kills abundance.

ROT (V.) to decay, perish, putrify, or consume away.

ROTA (S.) the *Latin* name for a wheel; also a court or jurisdiction at *Rome*, composed of twelve prelates, who judge by appeal all matters ecclesiastical and civil arising between the clergy; They are called the *auditors of the rota*; this court is composed of persons of divers nations, whereof there are eight *Italian*, viz. three *Romans*, one *Tuscan*, one *Milanese*, one *Polonian*, one *Ferrarese*, and one *Venetian*; one *Frenchman*; two *Spaniards*; and one *German*; they have great privileges, and wear a violet-coloured robe, and a band of the same colour about their hats.

ROTATION (S.) an orderly and regular moving round, or succession.

ROT-GUT (S.) very small beer, or poor, ordinary, four liquor.

ROTHERHAM (S.) in the *West-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, seated on the river *Don*, over which it has a stately stone bridge; it is a handsome, neat town, whose houses are built generally of stone; it has a great market weekly on Monday for corn, cattle, and provisions; distant from *London* 117 computed, and 141 measured miles.

ROTHWELL (S.) in *Northamptonshire*, is a pretty good town, whose market is weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 58 computed, and 69 measured miles.

ROTTEN (A.) decayed, perished, corrupted, spoiled; also when spoken of mold, horlarding, &c. for gardens, it means fitted for the purpose of enriching the ground, &c.

POTUNDITY (S.) roundness.

ROVE (V.) to wander or move about from place to place in a rambling, unsettled, undetermined manner.

ROVER (S.) a wanderer or rambler, an unsettled person that is continually going from place to place.

ROUGH (A.) uneven, unpolished, harsh, hairy, rude, boisterous, untaught.

ROUNCEVAL PEASE (S.) a large, rich sort of green pease.

ROUND (A.) any thing circular, that is flat, or globular, that is solid.

ROUND (S.) a ring or circle; also a going through or about a division as a watchman in the night, an excise officer, a constable, &c.

ROUND (V.) to file, saw, or cut off the edges or corners of any thing to make it round and smooth.

To Round in the Ear, to chide or rebuke a person severely.

ROUNDEL, **ROUNDELAY**, or **ROUND** (S.) a song that begins and ends with the same words, or a tune that begins and ends with the same strain.

ROUND-HEADS (S.) a nick name given to those of the parliament party in king Charles

- Charles I's* time, who distinguished themselves by putting a round bowl or dish upon their heads, and cutting their hair by the brims or edges thereof.
- ROUND-HOUSE** (S.) a prison in or near the place where the constable and watchmen keep their guard, in the night, and where they secure persons guilty of disorders in the night, to bring them before the magistrate next morning; and in a *Ship*, it is the uppermost room or cabin in the stern where the master lies.
- ROUND-TOP** (S.) a floor or frame of boards laid upon the cross trees near the head of a ship's mast for the men to stand upon to furl and loose the sails, &c.
- ROUSE** or **ROUZE** (V.) to awake, call or cause to get up; to spur, excite, or forward; also to forewarn; in *Hunting*, the raising or starting of a beast out of his den into the chase, &c.
- ROUT** (V.) to make a great noise and bustle, to examine or thoroughly search into or among cloaths, &c. also to dig or turn up the ground in a garden; also to turn or force troublesome persons out of a house, company, haunt, &c. also to beat or overthrow an army.
- ROUT** (S.) a great noise, bustle, complaint, enquiry, or search after any thing; also a mob, riot, or publick disturbance; in *Travelling*, it is the way or course that is laid down or taken by an army or private persons to go to a place designed.
- ROW** (S.) a rank or orderly range of building, men, or other things.
- ROW** (V.) to carry or convey a person in a boat, ship, &c. upon the water with the help of oars.
- RO'WEL** (S.) the sharp points or prickles of a spur; and in *Surgery*, it is an issue made in the neck by opening the flesh, and drawing a skain of silk or thread, &c. through the nape of the neck; also an issue made in a horse's belly; also a small round stick to hang a long towel on to wipe persons hands, &c.
- ROWER** (S.) one who forces a boat along upon the water with an oar or oars.
- ROYAL** (A.) kingly, of or belonging to a king or queen.
- ROYALIST** (S.) one who espouses the interest or party of a king or queen against the populace, or subjects that rebel, &c.
- ROY'ALNESS** or **ROY'ALTY** (S.) the nature or condition of things belonging to a king or queen, such as their dignity, prerogative, behaviour, &c.
- ROYSTON** (S.) upon the utmost northern border of *Hertfordshire*, and part of the town is in *Cambridgeshire*; it is a good town and well inhabited, having a great corn market weekly on Wednesday, at which time there is also plenty of all sorts of provisions; distant from *London* 33 computed, and 38 measured miles.
- RUB** (V.) to push or scrub closely and swiftly one thing upon another backwards and forwards; at the game of bowls it means to incline inwards towards the jack.
- BUBBERS** (S.) sometimes means a person that rubs, cleans, or polishes any thing; and sometime, instruments for that purpose, such as large files to take off rust or superfluous iron, or other matter about any thing; and sometimes plush cushions used by the hatters, &c. also a common phrase in sports, meaning that one of the parties must win two games out of three, or two together.
- RUBBISH** (S.) any sort of goods that is spoiled or of little value; also the waste and dirt made in erecting or repairing a building, &c.
- RUB'BRICK** (S.) a rule or direction put into a common-prayer book, to shew the order or manner of its being used, &c. which formerly used to be writ or printed in red ink.
- RUBY** (S.) a gem or diaphanous precious stone of a scarlet colour, which, when perfectly good in its kind, is of equal value with a diamond.
- RUCTA'TION** (S.) a belching or depraved motion of the stomach, occasioned by an effervescence there, whereby vapours and other windy matter is sent out of the mouth, which is acid and stinking.
- RUDDER** (S.) in a *Ship*, is that piece of timber that hangs at the stern-post, having four, or five or six irons called pintles fastened to it, by which it is hung or fastened to the gudgeons of the stern-post, this is what governs or bridges the ship.
- RUDDLE** (S.) red earth, commonly called red chalk.
- RUDDY** (A.) red, or inclining thereto, of a lively brisk colour or countenance.
- RUDE** (A.) unmannerly, clownish, unpolished, ignorant, undecent, &c.
- RU'DIMENTS** (S.) the first elements or principles of arts and sciences.
- RUE** (S.) a garden herb very useful in physic, &c.
- RUE** (V.) to repent, mourn, or smart for any thing past.
- RU'EFUL** (A.) mournful, sorrowful, grievous, troublesome, &c.
- RUFF** (S.) an old-fashioned double band, quilted or plaited up like the top of womens head-clothes.
- RUFF** (V.) in *Falconsry*, is when a hawk hits her prey but does not trust it; and in *Card-playing*, it is trumping a card in order to win it.
- RUFFIAN** (S.) an assassin or bloody villain, a murderer, &c.
- RU'FFLE** (V.) to lay in plaits or folds, to adorn or ornament shirts, shifts, &c. at the hands and neck with lace or very fine linen; also to disorder or discompose a person's mind by ill news or bad usage.

RUFFLES (S.) an ornamental addition to the arms of the shirts or shifts of men and women.

RUG (S.) a warm wollen coverlid for a bed; also a flaggy sort of great-coat to wear in cold and wet weather.

RUGBY (S.) in *Warwickshire*, a small town much inhabited by butchers, has a good market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 92 computed, and 126 measured miles.

RUGELY (S.) a handsome, well-built town in *Staffordshire*, finely situated near the river *Trent*; yet its weekly market on Tuesday is but small; distant from *London* 99 computed, and 126 measured miles.

RUGGED (A.) rough, flaggy, uneven; also robust, strong-hearted, &c.

RUIN or **RUINATION** (S.) misery, destruction, &c.

RUIN (V.) to undo, spoil, waste, destroy, overthrow, &c.

RUINATE (V.) to lead or bring to misery, want, or destruction, &c.

RUINOUS (A.) decaying, going to misery, wanting repairs, ready to fall down, &c.

RULE (V.) to govern, command, or order; also to draw lines by the side of any thing.

RULE (S.) a guide or direction whereby to do any thing; a stated maxim, or received precept.

RUM (S.) a spirituous liquor distilled or drawn off from sugar.

RUMBLE (V.) to make a noise like the rolling of a large ball upon a hollow floor, &c.

RUMFORD (S.) in *Essex*, is a great thorough-fare town, that has two large markets weekly, *viz.* Tuesday for cattle, and Wednesday for corn; distant from *London* 10 computed, and 11 measured miles.

RUMIA or **RUMILIA** (S.) a goddess which the *Romans* invoked to take care of their sucking children, called anciently *Ruma*; when they sacrificed to this goddess, they offered only milk and water mixed with barley.

RUMINANT (A.) chewing the cud.

RUMINATE (V.) to chew the cud; to ponder or think sedately and often upon a thing or business, both past and to come.

RUMINATION (S.) a chewing the cud, or a return of that food out of the stomach which was taken in too hastily.

RUMMAGE (V.) sometimes means to remove goods from one place to another, in order to store them more handomely and conveniently; and sometimes means only the inspecting and narrowly searching into or after any thing, as goods in a ship's hold, to see if there be no prohibited goods among them, &c.

RUMMER (S.) a particular sort of drinking-glass, large and broad-mouthed.

RUMNEY-MARSH (S.) a spacious level,

fourteen miles long and eight broad, of the richest pasture in *England*; gained out of the sea by little and little, but it is very unhealthy for people to live in, which occasions it to be but thinly inhabited; though it is largely privileged and incorporated by the name of the bailiff, twenty four jurats, and commonalty of *Romney-Marsh*, who may hold a court from three weeks to three weeks, in which they can hold plea for all causes and actions real and personal, civil and criminal; can annually choose four justices of the peace besides their bailiff, which, with many other privileges, was designed as an encouragement for people to go and settle there, but the unhealthiness of the place is too great a discouragement for many to stay there; though all sorts of cattle thrive and fatten there very soon.

RU'MOUR (S.) a report, fame, or common talk of any thing, as the death of a prince, the defeat of an army, &c.

RU'MOUR (V.) to relate, tell, or spread abroad, to report or put into common fame or talk.

RUMP (S.) that part of the hinder part of any creature next adjoining to the tail.

RUMPLE (V.) to displease, disorder, vex or tease; also to tumble, creake, or put out of order silk, stuff, &c.

RUMSEY (S.) in *Hampshire*, a large antient corporate town seated upon a good river, and much inhabited by clothiers; it is governed by a mayor, recorder, six aldermen and twelve burgeses, and has a good market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 63 computed, and 79 measured miles.

RUN (V.) to move or go very swiftly from place to place, either on land or water.

Run of a Ship, is that part that goes under water, and which gradually diminishes from the floor-timbers till you come to the stern post.

RU'NAGATE or **RU'NAWAY** (S.) a disseñter, a rover or wanderer, one that leaves a regular settlement for change and variety, &c.

RUN'DLE (S.) in *Heraldry*, is the figure or representation of a round ball.

RUN'DLET (S.) a small cask especially used to put spirituous liquors in, being of an uncertain gauge or quantity.

RUNGS (S.) in a *Ship*, are the ground timbers that lie athwart the keel, and form or make the floor.

RU'NICK LANGUAGE (S.) that which is now called the *Selawick*, being that used by the old *Goths*, *Danes*, &c.

RUNNER (S.) sometimes means the upper stone of a mill; sometimes a person that has the faculty of going or moving very fast; sometimes one that is kept to get or carry intelligence, collect money, &c. sometimes it means a day-book in a brewer's counting-house; and sometimes a rope on ship-board that

elst is part belonging to the garnet, &c. reeved through a block, &c.

RUNNING STATIONER (S.) a hawk or cryer of news-papers, &c. about the streets.

RUNT (S.) any thing that is very small or low of stature, especially spoke of cows, oxen, &c. that are the breed either of *Wales* or *Scotland*; when applied to other things they are commonly called dwarfs.

RUPÉE (S.) an *East-Indian* coin of about 27 pence sterling in value.

RUPTURE (S.) a quarrelling or falling out among friends; in *Surgery*, it is what is vulgarly called burstenalls, or falling down of the intestines cawl, &c. into the groin.

RURAL (A.) something relating or belonging to the country.

RUSH (S.) a plant or tall grafs used for many purposes, especially for the weaving of mats for floors, and the seats of chairs.

RUSH (V.) to run in or upon a person or place in a hasty, rude manner.

RUSHINESS (S.) a being full of, or having a great many rushes growing in a place.

RUSSET (S.) a dark brown colour, used for ordinary coarse cloath to make countrymens cloaths of.

RUSSETIN (S.) a fine, juicy, pleasant-tasted apple with a rind or skin, commonly one part green, and the other of a russet colour.

RUST (V.) to spoil as bacon does, or to be covered with a red crust like unufed polished iron that stands in a damp place.

RUST (S.) a canker or crust that grows upon iron, &c. also a rank, disagreeable smell in bacon, &c.

RUSTICAL (A.) rude, clownish, unmanly; also violent or forcing.

RUSTICITY or RUSTICALNESS (S.) clownishness, unpolishedness, violentness, &c.

RUSTICK (A.) in *Architecture*, is a sort of rough strong building, more like the accidental productions of nature, than the nice or exact methods of art, the stones being hacked or pecked in dents or holes, representing the washing away of water, &c.

RUSTICK GODS (S.) among the *Ancients*, were such as were supposed to preside over country affairs.

RUSTLING (S.) the noise of a horse, &c. among the boughs of a tree, or of new silk, cloaths, armour, &c.

RUSTY (A.) iron corroded and covered with a reddish colour by standing expos'd to the weather.

RUT (V.) to cry out, make a noise or roar as deer do in the season of coupling.

RUT (S.) the act of coupling together of deer, &c. also the mark or track that any sort of carriage makes on or in a road.

RUTHER (S.) in *Denbighshire, North Wales*, is a large well-inhabited and corporate town, governed by two aldermen and burgesses; it hath a great market weekly on Monday;

distant from *London* 150 computed, and 184 measured miles.

RUTHFUL (A.) sorrowful, compassionate, tender-hearted, &c.

RUTLANDSHIRE (S.) is the smalest county in *England*, being but about forty miles in circumference, though at present larger than formerly, of almost a circular form; the air being free from fogs is clear and wholesome, and the soil fruitful; it is in the diocese of *Peterborough*, and contains about 3300 houses, and the most parks of any shire in *England* in proportion to its bigness; it yields plenty of corn, cattle, wool and wood; it is divided into five hundreds, in which are 48 parishes and a market town.

RY or RYE (S.) a shore, strand, or bank of the sea, &c. also the name of one of the cinque-ports of *England*, which is a market, sea-port, and borough town in the rape of *Hastings*, in the east part of *Suffex*, bordering upon *Kent*, conveniently situated at the mouth of the *Rother* upon a bay; it is a town of no great beauty, being inhabited chiefly by fishermen; yet is govern'd by a mayor and jurats, and sends two members to parliament, and as it stands over-against *Durpe* in *Normandy*, it is much frequented by passengers in times of peace; it has two markets weekly, viz. on Wednesday and Saturday; distant from *London* 46 computed, and 64 measured miles; it is also the name of an inferior sort of bread corn.

RYGATE, REY'GATE or RHI'EGATE

(S.) in *Surrey*, is pleasantly situated in a valley called *Holme-Dale*; it is a pretty large borough town, that sends two members to parliament, and has two considerable markets, viz. one weekly on Tuesday, the other monthly; in the remains of the ruin'd castle is a vault of a great depth, at the end of which, is a room large enough to contain 500 persons, in which, it is reported, that the barons met in council against king *John*; in and near this town is gotten excellent fullers earth; distant from *London* 20 computed, and 24 measured miles.

S

S is the eighteenth letter of our alphabet, and esteemed a semi-vowel, that takes its proper force and sound from the vowel that follows, though sometimes from that which comes before it; in *Building*, iron bars bent in this form are called by this name, used to prevent decayed walls from falling, &c. this letter in many words is not pronounced though written, such as *island*, *adjourn*, &c. in *Newspapers* and books of *Geography*, &c. it is a contraction for the word south.

SABA'OTH (S.) one of the names of God among

among the *Jews*, signifying hosts or armies, which some interpret to be angels, some the stars, and others the faithful here on earth, that are always ready to fulfil his will; and some the duty of those women who watched at the door of the tabernacle, and kept guard there in the night-time.

SABBATARIANS (S.) certain anabaptists, who affirm that the *Jewish* sabbath was never abrogated, nor any other appointed or instituted, and consequently that it ought to be as religiously observed by the *Christians* as by the *Jews*.

SABBATH (S.) a time or day of rest from the ordinary business of life for the extraordinary business of God, especially in the public assemblies; the *Jews* observed the seventh day, in commemoration of the creation, and their redemption from the bondage of the *Egyptians*; the *Christians* observe the first day of the week, in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ from the dead, and the universal redemption of mankind.

SABBATH DAY'S JOURNEY (S.) among the *Jews*, is the space of 2000 cubits, which is near three quarters of an *English* mile; but this is to be understood if the person lives in a city that it is so far from that city, or its suburbs, but they may walk as much in or about the city or suburbs as they shall think fit.

SABBATICAL (A.) something belonging or relating to the sabbath, or a time of rest, joy, and festivity; in the *Jewish* *Oeconomy*, they had not only a sabbatical day, but a year also, which was every seventh year, during which time the very ground had rest, and was not sowed, and every fourth year all debts were forgiven, slaves set at liberty, and estates, &c. that were before sold or mortgaged, returned to their original families, &c.

SABELLIANS (S.) a sect that took its rise in the third century, so called from one *Sabellius*, who taught that the three Persons in the Trinity had no distinction, but were all one, as the body, soul, and spirit make but one man.

SABINES (S.) an ancient people in *Italy*, from whom the *Romans* under *Romulus* took away their daughters by force for wives, having made and invited them to some public sports or shows on purpose; when the *Sabines* were determined to revenge this affront, the women became mediators to their fathers in behalf of their husbands the *Romans*, and settled a regular and lasting peace between them, so that the *Sabines* became a part of the *Roman* government, and is at this day one of the ecclesiastical provinces, and called *Terra Sabina*, whose chief city is *Magliana*.

SABLE (S.) the skin or fur of a small creature, very much esteemed, of a dark brown colour; in *Heraldry*, it signifies black, expressed by lines drawn or hatched across or athwart one another diagonal-wise.

SA'BRE (S.) a *Turkish* sword, thick on the back, and turned up towards the point, sometimes also called a scymeter, and sometimes a hanger, &c.

SA'CCADE (S.) in the *Manège*, a sudden and strong check which the rider gives his horse when he bears too hard on the hand.

SACERDOTAL (A.) something belonging to a priest or his office.

SACK (S.) a long bag, commonly used to put corn or coals in, and holding as much as a man can well carry, &c. in the *Canary Language*, it is a pocket; also the name of a sweet wine brought from the *Canary Islands*, from whence it is sometimes also called *Canary*; also the name of a loose gown or garment that the ladies slip on in a morning before they are dressed.

SACK (V.) to pillage, plunder, burn, or destroy a town by force of arms.

SA'CKBUT (S.) an ancient, shrill, musical stringed instrument, though some think it was a sort of flute or pipe of the wind-kind.

SACRAMENT (S.) sometimes means a secret or mystery; and sometimes the rites and religious ceremonies of any people whatever; and among the *Christians*, it is a visible sign of an invisible grace, instituted by Jesus Christ for the sanctification of our souls; the church of *Rome* say their number is seven, but the Protestants allow but two.

SACRAMENTAL (A.) something belonging or relating to the sacrament.

SA'CRED (A.) holy, that deserves reverence, or that ought not to be violated.

SA'CRIFICE (S.) an offering made to God by persons appointed thereto upon or before the altar, which must undergo some real change, such as boiling, roasting, burning, &c. and this may be of various sorts or kinds, as birds, beasts, wheat, &c. some would intimate, that the ancients put no fire to their sacrifice, but obtained it by their prayers; some have let their superstition run so far as to offer human sacrifices, from whence when any person suffers by the power or malice of another, he is said to fall a sacrifice to his rage, ambition, &c.

SA'CRIFICE (V.) to give or offer up any thing to be religiously disposed of according to the rites of the country where a person lives, &c.

SA'CRILEGE (S.) the stealing of taking away those things that were appropriated to religious uses or designs.

SACRILEGIOUS (A.) of a profane, thievish nature, sort, or disposition.

SA'CRISTAN (S.) one who keeps or looks after a vestry or place, where the church utensils are put, now commonly called a sexton.

SA'CRISTY (S.) a vestry or room in or near a church, where the vessels, surplices, and other ornaments and utensils belonging to the worship

worship, or performance of the religious ceremonies, are kept.

SACRUM-OS or the **HOLY BONE** (S.) which consists of the six lower vertebrae, to which are joined the *os coccygis*, or hip bones, in the hinder part of the abdomen, making that cavity called pelvis, or the basin.

SAD (A.) mournful, dismal, sorrowful, melancholy; also of a very dark or deep brown colour.

SAD'DEN (V.) to make a person sorrowful, melancholy, &c. also to make a mixture of colours, of a deeper brown, or more inclined to black.

SAD'DLE (S.) a seat made to fit the back of a horse, for the rider to sit on.

SAD'DLE (V.) to make or fit a horse with proper furniture; also to fix a charge or article upon a person to fatigue or perplex him, &c.

SAD'DUCEES (S.) a sect among the Jews, which began about 200 years before Christ, said to be founded by one *Sadec*, a scholar of *Antigonus*, who misinterpreting his master's doctrine, taught there was neither heaven nor hell, angel nor spirit; that the soul was mortal, and that there was no resurrection of the body from the dead; as for their other opinions, they agreed in general with the *Samaritans*, excepting that they were partakers of all the Jewish sacrifices, which the *Samaritans* detested; they observed the law to enjoy the temporal blessings promised, and to escape the punishments it denounced against transgressors; they rejected all manner of traditions, and absolutely denied all fatality, and asserted, that as it was impossible for God to do any evil, so neither did he take notice of those men that committed any; though this sect was not yet very numerous, yet it was considerable, upon account that the professors were mostly men of eminence; there was an irreconcilable hatred between these and the *Pharisees*.

SAD'DUCISM (S.) the opinions, principles, or doctrines of the *Sadducees*.

SAFE (A.) out of danger, secure, trusty, skilful, &c.

SAFE (S.) a cupboard, or place to keep victuals, with many holes in it to let the air pass through it freely.

SAFE-CONDUCT (S.) a writ or letter under the seal of a prince or state, for a foreigner's coming in, or going out unhindered.

SAFE-GUARD (S.) the protection that a prince or state gives to such persons as beg their assistance against the oppression or violence of some, who pervert their power, or abuse the law, &c. and in War, is a privileging some part of the enemy's country from plunder, &c. also any defence or protection whatever.

SAFENESS or **SAFETY** (S.) the condition that a person or place is in with respect to security or protection from danger, &c.

SAFFRON (S.) the flower of crocus, reckoned a most excellent preservative against infection, &c.

SAG or **SWAG** (V.) to lean, or go more of one side than the other.

SAGA'CIOUS (A.) wise, knowing, quick of perception, &c.

SAGA'CIOUSNESS or **SAGA'CITY** (S.) wisdom, judgment, quick wittedness.

SA'GAN (S.) among the Jews, was the deputy or vicar of the high-priest, who supplied his office by performing his functions in his absence; sometimes it signifies more generally any of the chief or principal officers of a state.

SAGATHEE' (S.) a slight woollen stuff worn for mens coats in the summer-time, upon account of its lightness, &c.

SAGE (A.) wise, discreet, prudent, &c.

SAGE (S.) the name of a garden-herb, of a fragrant smell, and cleansing nature.

SA'GENESS or **SAGA'CITY** (S.) wisdom, prudence, gravity, &c.

SA'GITARY (S.) one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, marked ♐, and represented on a material globe, by the figure of a man shooting an arrow out of a bow.

SA'ICK (S.) a Turkish trading-vessel.

SAIL (V.) to pass or go from one place to another, in a ship or vessel that is driven by the wind acting upon the sails, with which she is rigged on purpose.

SAILORS (S.) those seamen that have the management and working of a ship, in regulating the sails and other tackle belonging to it, as occasion requires.

SAILS (S.) strong pieces of double canvas by the assistance of ropes, blocks, and other tackles, fastened to the yards and masts of ships, which are denominated and shaped accordingly, that belonging or fastened to the main-yard being called the main-sail, &c. also the vanes of wind-mills, or the arms, whereby the wind acts upon it, and forces it round.

SAINTS (S.) sometimes means only the bare professors of religion, especially of the gospel; sometimes those holy and devout persons that spend their time in religious exercises, being excited by an uncommon zeal; sometimes it is a mock phrase for those, who through party zeal deny all others to have any share in the mercy and favour of God beside themselves; sometimes it means those who having suffered great hardships in this life for the sake of virtue and religion, are rewarded in an extraordinary manner by God in heaven; and sometimes it means particular persons, whose memory for their peculiar zeal, sufferings, or endowments, is remarkably famous, especially the apostles, and several of the first preachers and professors of Christianity; in memory whereof the church has almost universally appointed certain days to be set apart, and observed as religious festivals; but this being

being run to a great extravagancy by the church of *Rome*, in honour of their pretended *saints*, to whom they did, and still do attribute the power of working miracles, even by the relics of such persons, so scandalized the Reformed, that at the general reformation in the 15th century, whole parties of Christians, to avoid being charged therewith, run to the other extravagancy, and would admit of none; but the church of *England* retain the apostles, and some other days relating to Christ's conception, birth, resurrection, &c.

SAINTS-BELL (S.) that small bell that rings in churches immediately before the service begins.

SAKE (S.) the reason or cause why a thing is done or forborn.

SAKER (S.) a sort of hawk or bird of game and prey; also the name of a great gun or cannon, of which there are three different sorts or sizes, the smallest three inches and a half diameter in the bore, eight foot long, 3400 pounds weight, requiring a charge of three pounds six ounces of powder, and carries a bullet three inches and one fourth diameter, and four pounds twelve ounces weight, whole point-blank shot is 150 paces, or 250 yards; the second, or middling-sized, is three inches three fourths diameter in the bore, nine foot long, 5500 pound weight, requires four pound of powder for its charge, its bullet three inches and a half diameter, six pound weight, its point-blank shot 266 $\frac{2}{3}$ yards; the third or largest size, four inches diameter in the bore, ten foot long, 1800 pound weight, its charge five pound of powder, the diameter of its shot three inches three fourths, its weight seven pound five ounces, its point-blank shot 271 yards two thirds.

SAL (S.) is the *Latin* name for salt, and as *Latin* has no room here, but being compounded with a great many chymical preparations, whose names, as technical terms, are commonly used as *English* among us; take some of the most frequent; *sal-alkali* being what is extracted from the herb *Luli*, by burning or calcination, and used in making glass; *sal-armiac*, or *ammoniac*, a sort of red sand or salt found in several places, used for many purposes; the *Cymus* make one in imitation of it, by taking five parts of *Luman wine*, one of *sea-salt*, or *sal-gemma*, and half a one of *wood-foot* boiled together in a mass, which is afterwards sublimed in the form of the natural salt; *sal-gemma*, a salt dug up in *Poland* very transparent; *sal-petre*, or *salt-petre*, which is furnished with abundance of nitrous spirits, whereby it is very volatile.

SALA'CIOUS (A.) very lustful, or inclined to venery, desirous of copulation.

SA'LAD or **SA'LLET** (S.) a dish of raw herbs fit for eating, and so used especially in the spring or summer-time.

SALAM'NDER (S.) a sort of spotted lizard, by some said to be generated in and by the

fire, and capable of subsisting therein, tho' very erroneously.

SAL'ARY (S.) a certain annual sum given or paid to a person, in consideration of his work, service, or labour.

SALE (S.) the vending or disposing of any thing for a certain sum of money; among the old *Romans*, this was a punishment inflicted upon some great offenders, and especially those who by their extravagancy had rendered themselves insolvent, who upon the third market or fair-day after such declaration were either to suffer capitally, or be sold beyond the *Tiber*, that is, sold for slaves to foreigners, and transported out of the *Roman* dominions; this law was but seldom executed, but that was owing more to the clemency of the creditors, than the gentleness of the law; for by the twelve tables, if a man became a bankrupt to more than one creditor, his carcass was to be cut into pieces, and divided to his creditors proportionably to his debt; also the name of a city in the province of *Fex*, being the chief of the kingdom of that name, seated at the mouth of the river *Sala*, on the *Atlantic* ocean, which before the building of *I'ez* was the capital of the kingdom; the buildings of it are beautiful, its fortifications strong, and the castle well provided with artillery, ammunition, &c. the houses adorned with portico's, composed of alabaster and jasper pillars and tables, and all the streets built exactly on a line; its haven is good, though small, was formerly an independent commonwealth, but now subject to the king of *Fex*, but though a place of good trade, was infamous for being a nest of pirates; in 1632, *Charles I.* king of *Great Britain*, being solicited by the emperor of *Morocco*, sent a fleet against it by sea, and the emperor besieged it by land, so that the city being reduced, the fortifications were demolished, and the leading rebels executed; king *Charles* was rewarded with the release of 300 Christian slaves; the principal mosque is a large building, about which 30,000 Christian slaves were employed, which were taken in and brought out of *Spain* by *Maul Jacob Almanzor*, who also employed 30,000 at *Morocco* to build aqueducts.

SA'LEABLE (A.) any thing that is fit for the market, or in such a condition as will fetch a price.

SA'LESMAN (S.) one that keeps a shop, and sells all sorts of cloaths ready made; also one who is employed in *Smithfield*, and other beast-markets, to sell other mens cattle; also the person that sells or disposes of any thing whatever.

SA'LIENT (A.) in *Heraldry*, is such a posture of any beast that represents it ready to jump or leap forward, and particularly makes the right foot of the creature answer to the dexter corner of the escutcheon, and the hindmost foot to the sinister base-point; in *Fortification*,

tion, that angle whose point is carried outward from the body of the work, is called the *salient* angle.

SALINE (A.) saltish, inclined to, or of a briny nature, or mixed with salt.

SALIQUE-LAW (S.) a famous body of laws established by the *Franks* when they entered into *Gaul*, consisting of 24 heads, articles, or titles, in which is spoken of different matters and crimes; the 6th article speaking of alleuds or free-holds, imports, that no part of the Salique land may pass over or be left to females, but that the males must always succeed in the inheritance; from whence it has been concluded, that the custom of excluding the daughters from the crown of France was founded on this article.

SALISBURY (S.) in *Wiltshire*, is a very handsome city, and a bishop's see, commonly called *New-Sarum*, because that formerly the city was built upon a high hill, which for want of water, a bleak air, and other inconveniences, the inhabitants left, and erected themselves houses in the valley at the foot of the hill, and brought rivolets from the rivers *Avon* and *Nadder*, to run through every street, which are many, and are also large and spacious; it is now very populous, and hath two markets weekly, *viz.* on Tuesday and Saturday; its principal glory is the cathedral, which was 42 years in building, and was consecrated by *Honiface*, archbishop of *Canterbury*. September 30, anno 1258, king *Henry III.* and many of the nobility being present; it is a large building, resembling a lantern, having abundance of buttresses on the out-side; the spire is 410 feet high, and being too weak to carry bells, a belfry is erected for them at a small distance from the church; the inside of the cathedral is supported by small pillars, and the choir hath no ascent, but resembling a theatre, is set round with the prebendaries stalls; it is said that this church hath as many windows as there are days in the year, pillars and pilasters as hours, and gates as months; the plain, in which it is built, is exceeding fine pasture-land, where it is supposed that more than 5,000,000 of sheep are constantly feeding; in this city are two particular manufactures carried on, *viz.* fine flannels, and long cloths, for the *Turkey* trade, commonly called *Salisbury* whites; the town-house is a fine building, in a spacious market-place; it sends two members to parliament; distant from *London* 70 computed, and 84 measured miles.

SALIVA (S.) the spittle, an insipid liquor, which being separated in the maxillary glandules, or those of the jaws, and by proper passages flowing into the mouth, serves to moisten both it and the gullet, and assists in the chewing of the meat, and in some measure to the digestion and fermentation of it in the stomach.

SALIVATE (V.) to excite rheum, or a large quantity of spittle in the mouth, by proper

medicines, especially preparations of mercury.

SALIVATION (S.) in *Physick*, is the exciting an uncommon quantity of spittle, in order to carry off some very desperate disease, especially that commonly called the foul-disease, or French pox.

SALLOW (S.) a pale or deadish colour; also the name of the tree, by some called goats willow.

SALLY or **SALLYING** (S.) in *War*, is the issuing out of the besieged from their works upon the besiegers, with a design to cut them off, and destroy their works, by falling upon them at unawares, &c. also in *Ringing of Bells*, it is a poising them in so equable a manner, that they may be rung without any great force or labour; also a sudden excursion of wit, &c. also the familiar name of a woman, whose proper name is *Sarah*.

SALLY (V.) to rush out suddenly, &c.

SALLY-PORT (S.) a private door or passage in a fortification, to let the soldiers out without being perceived, and for them to retire back again upon meeting with too strong a repulse.

SALMAGUNDY, vulgarly **SOLOMON-GUNDY** (S.) a mixture of anchovies or pickled-herrings minced together with apples, cucumers, &c. and moistened with oil, vinegar, &c.

SALMON (S.) a fine river-fish, much valued, fresh, pickled, or dried.

SALOON (S.) in *Architecture*, is a large hall, or state-room, built for the reception of ambassadors, &c.

SALT (S.) is that active substance that is supposed to give consistence to all bodies, and to preserve them from corruption, from whence proceeds that great variety of tastes, whereby we denominate and distinguish one edible from another; in *Scripture*, much is said of it, and allusion made to it, being said to savour, relish, or season all things, and therefore commanded to be used in sacrifices; the *Jews* were wont to rub their new-born children with salt, upon the supposition that it dried up the humidity wherewith they abound, and closed up their pores which were then too open, and susceptible of taking cold, or receiving infection, &c. it is sometimes the symbol of wisdom, at other times of perpetuity and incorruption, and sometimes of sterility and barrenness, at other times of hospitality and fidelity, having an allusion to the different properties of it, according to its various applications.

Fixed Salt, is that made by calcining or reducing the matter to ashes, and then boiling it in a good quantity of water, and afterwards straining the liquor, and evaporating the moisture, the salt is left dry at the bottom.

Volatile Salt, the production of chymical operations upon the bodies or parts of living creatures,

creatures, and from the fermented or putrified parts of plants, &c.

SALTASH (S.) in *Cornwall*, stands on the sea shore, on the side of an hill, and contains about 200 families; it was formerly much more considerable both for trade and number of inhabitants than it is at present, though it enjoys many privileges, such as receiving a yearly rent for the passage of all boats and barges, anchorage of shipping, &c. by the last charter, granted by king *Charles II.* anno 1682, the corporation now consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and about 20 freemen, who have liberty to chuse a recorder, elect members of parliament, &c. distant from *London* 134 computed, and 216 measured miles.

SALTER (S.) a person who trades in salt, salt-fish, &c.

SALTFLEET (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, a small maritime town, which has a market weekly; distant from *London* 115 computed, and 139 measured miles.

SALTISH (A.) any thing that is inclining to be salt or brackish.

SALT-MINES (S.) certain mines in *Upper Hungary*, a small distance from *Eperies*, of which take the following account from *Dr. Brown*, who was upon the spot. From the first place of descent to the bottom of it, is about 180 fathoms deep, of which the miners descend first by ropes a good part of the way, and afterwards by ladders into the lowest parts; that the mine is for the most part in an earthy, and not a rocky ground, that the veins are large, in some of which are found lumps of salt of above 20,000 pounds weight, that it is hewed out in long square pieces of about two foot long, and one thick, which are ground for use; the water that is drawn out of this mine when boiled away yields a blackish salt, which the country-people give their cattle; the stone-salt, when dug, is of a greyish colour, but when broken and ground to powder becomes as white as if refined, consisting of pointed parts; nor is it all of one colour, the most pure and resembling crystal is tinged with divers colours, so that some transparent blue and yellow lumps are carved into divers figures, as if they were crystal; there are now several such mines discovered in *England*, but the salt not so acute and fine as the above.

SALT OF GLASS (S.) is the scum separated from any matter intended or proper to be vitrified.

SALT OF SATURN (S.) is lead reduced to the form of salt, by the assistance of distilled vinegar, and so of many others, some of which are purgative, &c. and as such used medicinally.

SALTS (S.) are various chymical or natural separations made or produced by certain operations for that purpose, and accordingly bear various names, such as *essential salt*, being

drawn from the juice of plants by crystallization.

SALVABLENESS or SALVABILITY (S.) the condition or possibility of a person, or thing's being safe.

SALVAGE (S.) a reward given to such persons who have assisted in preserving a ship or its cargo from perishing by wrecks, pirates, or enemies.

SALVATION (S.) the preserving or redeeming a person out of danger, misery, &c. and in *Divinity*, means being put into a state of eternal happiness.

SALVATORY (S.) a surgeon's little box with many tin partitions, in which are put various sorts of salve, ointment, &c. to be used occasionally.

SALUBRIOUS or SALUTARY (A.) healthy, wholesome, conducing or serving to recover lost health.

SALUBRIOUSNESS, SALUTARINESS, or SALUBRITY (S.) wholesomeness, healthfulness, &c.

SALVE (V.) to preserve, save, or keep; also to compose differences, to explain actions or words in a favourable sense or meaning, &c.

SALVE (S.) a composition proper to be spread on leather, paper, &c. to lay on and cure sores, wounds, cuts, ulcers, &c.

SALVER (S.) one concerned in the preserving goods, ships, &c. from wreck, &c. also the name of a silver, glass, or pewter, &c. plate, to put wine-glasses, &c. on.

SALVO (S.) an excuse, come-off, pretence, or defence, &c.

SALUTARY (A.) healthful, wholesome; kind, friendly, &c.

SALUTATION or SALUTE (S.) the customary or national expressions of civility, friendship, &c. upon the meeting of two or more persons by appointment or chance; also the familiar kissing of persons of different sexes, &c. at *Sea*, it is the civilities and submissions that one ship pays another, or gives a shot, when sailed by on the sea, which is by striking the colours, firing a certain number of guns, &c. for in rivers and boats they do not salute each other, only on the *Rhine* in *Germany*, where the ground on each side belongs to 30 different princes; all the ceremony is, that the boats that go up the stream put by to make way for those that go down the stream, and are forcibly carried by the current; it is a received maxim at sea, that he that returns the salute always fires fewer guns than he received, which is done even between the ships of princes of equal dignity; but the *Swedes* and *Danes* return the compliment without regarding how many guns were fired to them, the *Swedes* always giving two guns, and the *Danes* three; the salute is never expected to exceed seven guns, the discharging more is esteemed an excess; striking sail is more than manners, and mere submission, and here it is never returned; merchant-

chant.

chant-men lower their main-yard, but men of war strike only their top-sail; the *English* claim the right of being saluted first in all places, as sovereign of the seas; the *Venetians* claim this honour within their gulph, &c.

SALUTE (S.) a kiss, or any other expression of kindness, respect, or civility, whether by words or deeds.

SALUTE (V.) to shew or express respect or kindness for a person by words or gestures; also to kiss or embrace; in *War*, it is to discharge cannon, or to bow down the colours to the ground upon the arrival of kings, princes, or generals, &c.

SALUTIFEROUS (A.) any thing that brings or yields health, prosperity, safety, &c.

SAMARITANS (S.) a people often mentioned in the scripture, and sometimes called *Cuthites*; they were the inhabitants of the province, of which *Samaria* was the capital city, and though the ten tribes of *Israel* did dwell among them, yet they are never intended by this name, but only such strangers as were sent by the king of *Assyria* from beyond the *Euphrates* to inhabit the kingdom of *Samaria*, when he carried the *Israelites* away captive, about the year of the world 3283; some time after the country being infested by lions, king *Ezra* attributed it as a judgment upon the people for not worshipping the God of the land, and thereupon sent an *Israelitish* priest to instruct them in the *Jewish* religion; but they thought they might blend this with their former religion, and so continued to worship idols as before, in conjunction with the God of *Israel*; but this seems to have been worn out by time, for at the return of the *Israelites* from captivity, it appears they had entirely quitted the worship of their idols, and desired leave to join with them in rebuilding the temple; for a long while they worshipped God in no set place; but at last being refused the liberty of going to *Jerusalem*, they built one upon *Mount Gerizim*; there was a mortal hatred between this people and the *Jews*, of which frequent mention is made; they received the Pentateuch only, in which they are said to have made some variations to favour their own opinions.

SAME or **SA'MENESS** (S.) identity, or the very individual person or thing referred to, or spoken of.

SAMPHIRE (S.) a plant that grows upon rocks or sands, that are sometimes overflowed with the sea, and which makes an exceeding good pickle.

SAMPLAK (S.) a model or pattern to do any thing from, or after; also a small piece of canvas used for girls to learn to work or make letters, figures, &c. upon, with a needle and silk, worsted, &c.

SAMPLE (S.) a small part of a commodity given, or shewn, to sell or judge of the whole by.

SA'NABLE (A.) curable, or that may be restored to health, &c.

SA'NATIVE (A.) conducing to health, or of a healing quality.

SANCTIFICATION (S.) an appropriating any person or thing to a religious or holy use, or purpose.

SA'NCTIFY (V.) to appropriate or make a thing holy.

SANCTIMONIAL (A.) something belonging to piety or holiness.

SANCTIMO'NIOUS (A.) devout, holy, religious.

SA'NCTIMONY, **SANCTIMO'NIOUSNES**, or **SA'NCTITY** (S.) holiness, devoutness, religiousness, piety.

SA'NCTION (S.) authority, power, or force, whereby any act or legal procedure becomes obligatory upon the people; sometimes it means the making, decreeing, or authorizing a law, or order itself.

SA'NCTUARY (S.) among the *Jews*, was that part of the temple of *Jerusalem* which was the most secret and most retired, in which was kept the ark of the covenant, and wherein none but the high-priest might enter, and he but once a year, which was upon the day of expiation; sometimes it means in general the temple or holy place appointed for the publick worship; sometimes it means a place of safety, or city of refuge for capital offenders till a certain time, &c. granted by princes, especially formerly, in order to mitigate the punishment the law had appointed for their crimes, of which there were several in *England*, especially monasteries, &c. where traitors, murderers, &c. were sheltered from publick justice for 40 days, in which time the criminal had only to consent to such penance as the church appointed him, and also consent to banish himself the kingdom, and all was safe, and under this pretence at last this banishment was only entering themselves as monks, or a restraint from living in a publick or lay-manner served the purpose.

SAND (S.) a very small sort of gravel or gritty earth, sometimes red, sometimes white, yellow, &c.

SA'NDAL (S.) a sort of shoe or slipper, worn especially by the eastern nations; at first it was only a piece of leather, &c. like the sole of a shoe tied on the foot to keep it from the ground; but it was after improved to a covering cloth for the foot and leg, ornamented with all the delicacies of art, and made of the richest materials, especially those wore by the high-priests at the great solemnities, by kings, princes, and great men, as marks of distinction, but more especially the *hemes*, as appears by the story of *Judith* and *Holfernes*, where, among other decorations, she is said to put on *sandals*, at the sight of which he was ravished; it was usual to have slaves to carry their *sandals* in cases, &c.

ready to put on when they made their appearance in state.

S'YNDARACK (S.) a mineral of a bright red colour found in gold and silver mines; also artificially prepared by calcining or baking orpiment several hours in a close earthen vessel in a furnace; also the name of a white gum that oozes out of the juniper-tree, used physically, and when finely pounded and sifted, for pounce to rub over paper that sinks, or a place that has been erased, and wants to be wrote upon again.

S'ANDBACH (S.) a small town, in *Cheshire*, principally noted for its fine stone church, and two stone crosses, upon which are carved the history of Christ's life; the ale of this town is much admired by the drinkers of malt liquor; the market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 125 computed, and 153 measured miles.

S'AND-BAGS (S.) in *War*, are small bags filled with earth, and used upon many occasions; also an instrument made of leather, and stuffed very hard with sand, of a round form, for engravers to lay their plates on, to turn round the more easily.

SAND-EE'LS (S.) such as chuse to lie and live in sand.

S'ANDERS (S.) an *Indian* wood, very much valued, of a red, yellow, and white colour.

S'ANDEVER (S.) the scum or dross that arises upon the making glass from the ashes of the herb kali.

S'ANDWICH (S.) in *Kent*, one of the *Cinque-Ports*, of a very ancient date, which has long enjoyed many privileges, and is now a corporation, called the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town and port of *Sandwich*; they send two members to parliament, who are called barons; there are two markets weekly, viz. on Wednesday and Saturday; there were formerly four churches, but now there are but three; it was formerly a town of great repute and trade, but by reason of the harbour's being choaked up with sand, it is much fallen to decay; distant from *London* 62 computed, and 70 measured miles.

S'ANDY (A.) gritty, full of, or troubled with sand.

S'ANE (A.) sound, perfect, whole, that has his memory and understanding right, and in good order.

S'ANGIACK (S.) a *Turkish* governor of a town, city, or country, next in dignity to a *beslerbeg*.

S'ANGUIFICATION (S.) a making or converting the chyle into blood.

S'ANGUINARY (A.) bloody, cruel, delighted in, or a lover of blood.

S'ANGUINE (A.) full or abounding with blood, of a ruddy complexion; also being very earnest in, or zealous for any thing.

S'ANHE'DRIM or S'ANHE'DRIN (S.) an assembly of men sitting in council or judgment, of which, among the *Jews*, there

were several, but all subject to the great one at *Jerusalem*; the members were called elders or senators, not any being chosen till their age and experience supplied them well furnished for the office; the high-priest ordinarily presided, but not always, in these assemblies; the number of persons composing this court were 70, besides the reigning prince; during the time of the judges they had the care and management of all the great affairs of the nation, the judges themselves being more properly the generals of their armies, not was it much lessened under their kings.

S'ANTER or SAU'NTER (V.) to walk or stroll about in an idle, loitering manner.

S'ANTONS (S.) an ancient people in *France*, from whom the province now called *Saintonge* took its name; also the name of a sort of monks among the *Turks*, who are distinguished by their difference of habit, and way of living, having particular rules or institutions to themselves, some making vows of poverty, others of chastity, others of perpetual fasting and abstinence, while others apply themselves wholly to contemplation, each sort wearing a badge of his profession; those who wear feathers on their heads, intimate thereby, that they addict themselves to meditation, and have revelations; those whose cloaths are made or patched up of various sorts and colours, have made a vow of poverty; those who wear something at their ears denote their obedience and submission to the spirit, who transports them into ecstasies and raptures; those who wear chains about their necks, denote the vehemence of spirit, whereby they are actuated; they have also a sort of religious among them that live in community together, and hermits that live in desert places; there are also mendicants among them that live upon charity or alms; and lastly, there are some that wholly addict themselves to serve their neighbours.

SAP (S.) the juice or pith of trees, herbs, &c. that arises from the earth, and ascends into the arms, branches, and leaves, whereby they grow, are nourished, fed, or increased; also that part of the stem or wood of the body of a tree that is soft, white, &c. also a nick-name given to a silly, foolish fellow.

SAP (V.) in *War*, is to cut open, or to undermine or dig trenches under-ground a great way, by digging steps to go from top to bottom, so that it is covered on the sides naturally, and on the top a *madree* is laid, consisting either of thick planks or boughs of trees bound close together, with earth strewed over them to prevent their being fired.

S'APATE (S.) a sort of feast, wherein presents were made, without letting the persons on whom they were bestowed know who were their benefactors, first introduced by the *Spaniards*, who always keep it on the 5th of *December*, the eve of *St. Nicholas*, from whom it was received in *Spain* and *France*, where

where it is celebrated with great magnificence.

SA'PID (A.) relishing, savoury, salish.

SA'PLESS (A.) dead, dried up, decayed, &c. that has no nutritive juice in it.

SA'PLING (S.) a young tree, whose timber is not sufficiently grown, and hardened for use.

SAPORITICK or SA'POUROUS (A.) any thing that causes flavour, relish, or agreeable taste.

SA'PPHIRE (S.) a precious stone of a curious blue or azure colour, a stone so valued by the ancient inhabitants of the east, that they attributed all their happiness and success to the wearing this stone about them.

SA'PPINESS (S.) the having or abounding in sap; also ignorance, foolishness, &c.

SA'PPING (S.) undermining, endeavouring to destroy, &c.

SA'PPY (A.) soft, or abounding with sap; also silly, foolish, weak of judgment or understanding.

SA'RABAND (S.) a term in *Musick* for a composition or air in triple time, of a slow movement, and is properly when danced a minuet.

SA'RACENS (S.) by some imagined to be the descendants of *Hagar* or *Ishmael*, a people of *Arabia*, who lived chiefly by robbing and plundering their neighbours; they were very considerable in the middle ages having kings of their own, who with their armies made frequent irruptions into *Africa*, *Asia*, and *Europe*, where they were masters of part of *Sicily*, and subdued *Egypt*, *Syria*, and *Persia*; the *Christians* had war a long time with them during the 11th and 12th centuries; but the *Turks*, the *Caliphs* of *Egypt*, and the *Sophies* of *Persia*, having conquered the *Saracens* dominions, their name likewise vanished with their power, so that now they are all extinct as a people or nation.

SARCA'SM (S.) a sharp, biting taunt or jest, an irony, whereby the speaker scoffs at or insults his adversary.

SARCASTICAL (A.) biting, scoffing, taunting, satirical, &c.

SARCENET or SARSENET (S.) a thin sort of silk made for womens hoods, lining of gowns, &c. being much used upon account of its cheapness and lightness.

SARCO'LOGY (S.) that part of surgery that considers, handles, or treats of the soft or fleshy part of the body.

SARCO'TICKS (S.) those medicines which, by their moderate heat and cleansing quality, keep wounds and ulcers free from filth, and preserve the natural temper of the parts, so that the food or aliment easily supplies the filling up of the parts.

SARCULATION (S.) a weeding or taking away those things that are useless, cumbersome, or hurtful.

SARDO'NYX (S.) a precious stone of a palish red colour.

SARSAPERILLA (S.) an *American* plant much used in phyltick, where sweating is proper, it being of a very fudorifick nature.

SARSE (S.) a superfine sieve or straining cloth used for powders, &c. to keep back all the large or gross parts.

SARSE (V.) to sift or shake through a very fine sieve.

SARVE (S.) a sea term used when a rope is cloathed with sinnet, yarn, canvas, &c. to prevent its galling.

Old SA'RUM (S.) about a mile from *New-Sarum* or *Salisbury*, is the remains of the old city, castle, &c. but so far unpeopled now, that it is said there is but one farm-house left; and yet, it is still called the borough of *Old Sarum* (or *Salisbury*) and returns two members to parliament.

SASH (S.) sometimes means a girdle used to tie mens night-gowns with; and sometimes a pane or frame of paper or glass put in wood to pull up sill at once.

SASQUEHANOXES (S.) savages of *Virginia*, reported to be of a very large and monstrous size.

SA'SSAFRAS or SA'XAFRAS (S.) a sort of aromatick wood, which when steeped and boiled in water, the liquor or tea is esteemed a great purifier of the blood.

SA'TAN or SA'THAN (S.) an *Hebrew* name for an accuser, an enemy, or adversary; and in the *New Testament* frequently signifies the devil.

SATA'NICAL (A.) devilish, malicious, like to or after the manner of the devil.

SATCHEL (S.) a small leather bag that is commonly used by children to carry their books to and from school.

SATELLITES (S.) properly the attendants upon, or life-guards of a prince, &c. but is now generally understood to mean those lesser planets that revolve round a greater; as *Venus* and *Mercury* may be called the *Satellites* of the *Sun*; but most commonly those small errattick stars which revolve about *Saturn* and *Jupiter*, lately discovered by *Galileo* and *Cassini*.

SA'TIATE (V.) to glut, cloy, or over-fill.

SAT'ETY (S.) over-fullness, gluttony, surfeiting.

SATISFA'CTION (S.) pleasure, content, joy; also a making an amends, a doing a persons justice, &c.

SATISFA'CTORY (A.) any thing that is sufficient to give satisfaction or content to any body.

SA'TISFY (V.) to content or please, to fill with food, or take away hunger, to convince a person of an error, or of the sincerity of one's pretensions; also to pay off or discharge a debt or demand.

SA'TTEN or SA'TTIN (S.) a particular sort

of silk worn by women that has one side very soft and glossy.

SATTINET (S.) a silk weave half-fattin, &c. worn for handkerchiefs, &c.

SATURDAY (S.) with us is the last or 7th day of the week, with the *Jews* their sabbath; thus called, from an idol worshipped on this day by the old *Saxons*.

SATURN (S.) in the *Heathen Theology*, was esteemed the father of the gods; among the *Afronomers*, the slowest of all the planets, and farthest distant from the earth, upon account whereof he appears the least to us, though in truth he is the next in size to the sun, his sphere being immediately under the heaven of the fixed stars, he looks to us of a leaden whitish colour; and in the *Astrologers Computation*, by nature cold and dry, and so inimical to the nature of man, and all other creatures, and by them called the greater Infortune. He requires 29 years, and 157 days, 12 hours, to finish one revolution; in the *Zodiac*, his greatest north latitude is a deg. 48 min. but towards the south 2 deg. 43 min. Among the *Alicymists*, lead is called *Saturn*.

SATURNALIA (S.) festivals celebrated among the ancient *Romans* in honour of *Saturn*, at first kept on the 14th day before the kalenda of *January*; but *Julius Cæsar* having added two days to this month, it was kept on the 16th day before the kalenda; upon account whereof some kept it on the 14th, and others on the 16th; to reconcile which, *Augustus* ordered it to be kept the 14th, 15th, and 16th. During this feast the slaves sat down at table with their masters, being clothed in close coats instead of their usual frocks, which was done in commemoration of the golden age of *Saturn*, when men lived in common without difference of states or conditions. At this time the *Romans* sent presents to one another, particularly wax-candles, from whence it is supposed the custom of making new-years gifts took its rise. During this time all business ceased, nor was any criminal punished, nor arms taken up, &c.

SATURNINE (A.) slow, heavy, dull, unapprehensive, sullen, melancholy, &c.

SATYR (S.) a poem in which the vices and follies of all sorts of persons are sharply censured and published in the most glaring colours to make them appear the more hateful; though under this pretence the author too frequently vents his own spleen or malicious temper, instead of endeavouring to reform the abuses he mentions, they being frequently the invention of his own ill-nature, and not the general practice either of the times or persons hinted at.

SATYRICAL (A.) very severe, sharp, or biting, censorious or reproving.

SATYRIST (S.) one that lashes, exposes, and reproves the vices and follies of the age or

people in general, or of particular persons.

SATYRIZE (V.) to expose, lash, reprove, lampoon, rally, &c.

SATYRS (S.) a sort of monsters whom the poets feigned to be demi gods that lived in the forests and mountains, having their upper parts like a man, but with horns upon their heads, and their lower parts like goats; they are said together with the *Fæuns* and *Silvans* to preside over groves, woods, &c. under the direction of *Pan*.

SAVAGE (A.) wild, rude, uncultivated, undisciplined, &c.

SAVAGENESS (S.) wildness, rudeness, cruelty, inhumanity, &c.

SAVAGES (S.) all those barbarous nations that are uncivilized, and that do not live in a regular manner or method of policy or religion.

SAUCE (S.) any thing prepared to eat along with meat, pudding, roots, &c. the sauce to meat is roots, pickles, &c. to pudding, sugar, butter, &c. to roots, oil, vinegar, butter, sugar, &c. altho' any thing that helps, improves or relishes either food, discourse, or pleasures.

SAUCE-BOX (S.) a nick-name for a person that is too free or bold, impertinent or impudent with or to his superiors.

SAUCEP. (S.) a small plate or dish made to hold sauces for meat, &c. and frequently of china or common earthen-ware, to prevent the sharpness of the pickles eating into or tarnishing of the metal, &c.

SAUCINESS (S.) impudence, impertinence, unmannerliness, taking too much liberty, &c. with a person's superiors.

SAUCISSE (S.) a long train of powder rolled up in a pitched cloth, and sewed together in length, so that it reach from the fourneau or chamber of the mine to the place where the engineer stands to spring the mine; commonly it is about two inches diameter, of which there are two for fear one should miscarry.

SAUCISSONS (S.) large or very thick sausages; and in *War*, they are faggots made of the bodies of underwood, or the large branches of trees, wherein they differ from fascines, which are of small wood or twigs; the *saucessins* are bound in the middle, and at both ends, and are used as covers to the men, and also to make epaulments, and for other uses.

SAUCY (A.) bold, impertinent, rude, impudent, unmannerly, &c.

SAVE (V.) to preserve, deliver, keep, spare, shield, protect, &c.

SAVE-ALL (S.) an instrument made of brass, tin, &c. with an iron spike in the middle of it to stick small bits of candles on, so that they may be burnt without waste, which were much in use before the spring candle-sticks were invented.

SAVING (A.) sparing, preserving, keeping, &c.

SAVING-

SA'VINGNESS (S.) frugality, good husbandry; also niggardliness or covetousness.

SA'VIOUR (S.) a preserver or deliverer from danger, &c. and in an especial manner applied to Jesus Christ; also a sort of wizards called by the *Spaniards* *salvadores*, who are impostors or pretended magicians, that undertake to cure diseases with their spittle or their breath, and sometimes by their prayers; they are reported to use and observe certain numbers, and superstitious ceremonies; they have commonly the mark of a whole wheel, or part of one imprinted on their bodies, called by them *St. Catherine's Wheel*, pretending to be of kin to that saint, and that they are born with that figure upon their bodies, they boast that they can handle fire without being hurt; in *Italy*, there are another sort of these saviours or *salvadores*, who pretend to be allied to *St. George*, and carry the figure of a serpent on their bodies; which they affirm also is natural, and these pretend that they cannot be hurt by serpents or scorpions.

SA'VOUR (S.) taste, smell, or relish to either sense, good or bad.

SA'VOURINESS (S.) any thing high or well-seasoned with pepper, salt, and other spices in proper proportions.

SA'VOURY (A.) relishing, high-seasoned, as pigeon-pies, stewed venison, &c.

SA'VOURY (S.) the name of an aromatick winter pot-herb.

SAVOY'S (S.) a pleasant, eatable, fine sort of cabbage.

SA'USAGE (S.) pork chopped very small, mixed with aromatick herbs and spices, and then stuffed into hogs or sheeps guts of about half an inch diameter.

SAW (S.) an instrument of iron or steel cut with a great number of teeth or indentions to cut or part boards, timber, ivory, &c. into several parts or parcels.

SAW (V.) to cut or part boards, timber, &c. into several parcels.

SAXMU'NDHAM (S.) in *Suffolk*, is a small town, that has a good market weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 75 computed, and 87 measured miles.

SAX'ONS (S.) the inhabitants of that part of *Germany* called *Saxony*, who in former times were great pirates, and sacrificed the prisoners they took to their gods; they made so great a difference between those that were free-born and such as were slaves, between those who were noble and the common people, that it was a capital crime for any to marry out of their rank and condition; they were idolaters, and dedicated to their gods groves of the tallest trees, and thickest forests, and there worshipped them without building any temples to them, or representing them by any figures or images; they were extremely addicted to divinations, observing the flight of birds, neighing of horses, &c.

from whence they took conjectures concerning the event of their most important affairs; they were, and are still, a very strong and lusty people, being accustomed to eat much flesh from their infancy; they were much inclined to drunkenness; they embraced Christianity in the reign of *Charlemagne*, and in the 16th century embraced the reformation as taught by *Luther*; king *Portigern* in the 5th century, called them to his assistance against the *Picts* and *Scots*, &c. who got so much footing here in *England*, that they were not got out for many ages after.

SAY (S.) a sort of thin woollen stuff or serge.

SAY (V.) to speak, relate, tell, or declare any thing.

SCAB (S.) the dried scurf of any running sore, or the crust of an ulcer, &c.

SCA'BARD (S.) an instrument or sheath to contain or hold a sword in.

SCA'BBED or **SCA'BBY** (A.) the being full of scabs, or troubled or afflicted with any distemper that produces scabs.

SCA'BBEDNESS or **SCA'BBINESS** (S.) the condition of any thing that is scabby; also spoken of a wall that has one part of the colouring scratched or broken off, and the other whole, &c.

SCA'BROUS (A.) rough, unpolished, ragged.

SCA'FFOLD (S.) a place erected above the ground with poles for walls and supports, and boards laid loosely for floors, to leave a present occasion of workmens standing safe, and easily to repair or build a house, church, &c. or for spectators to see a shew, as the procession of a coronation, publick entry of a king, general, ambassador, &c.

SCA'FFOLDING (S.) the poles, boards, &c. that are kept or made use of to build or erect scaffolds upon any occasion.

SCA'LDE (S.) in *War*, is a violent storming of a town or castle by setting ladders against the walls, and running up them at all adventures.

SCALD (V.) to parboil or burn with hot liquor, which in living creatures will raise great bladders or blisters upon the flesh of those it don't kill.

SCA'LD-HEAD (S.) a distemper that settles in the skin of the head, exceeding sore and troublesome to the patient, and difficult to cure.

SCALE (S.) a thin, horny, or bony substance that comes off from fishes; also a mathematical ruler, that has certain distances or lines upon it, marked according to the use intended; also the dish or board that is hung by chains, ropes, lines, &c. to a beam, in order to weigh small or large draughts.

SCALE (V.) to scrape or wipe the scales or thin horny matter from off fishes; in *War*, it is to run up or mount the walls of a town besieged, &c. by the help of ladders, &c.

SCA'LENE or **SCALE'NUM** (S.) a sort of triangle,

triangle, whose sides and angles are all unequal.

SCALES (S.) the dishes or boards belonging to a beam to put goods in that are sold by weight, in order to judge of their value.

SCALINESS (S.) the being full of, or covered with scales.

SCALLION (S.) a sort of ordinary or wild onion.

SCALP (S.) the skin that covers the skull.

SCALPER (S.) an instrument used by Surgeons to part or scrape away corrupt flesh from the bones.

SCAMBLE (V.) to rove, wander, or go from place to place.

SCAMBLING (Part.) at a distance one from another, like a town or city that has great spaces between the houses.

SCAMMONY (S.) a purgative drug or resin that is roasted, &c. to render it more fit for use, and before such preparation it is called *diagridium*.

SCAMPER (V.) to run away in a fright, to flee for fear of an enemy, &c.

SCAN (V.) to sift or canvas a matter or business, to examine nicely into an affair, &c.

SCANDAL (S.) sometimes means a character arising to a man or party from some irregular act committed by the body or particular members; sometimes it means the ill report that one person makes of the actions of another undeservedly; and sometimes it means any impediment, act, or hindrance, that is put in a person's way, either to perplex his mind, or incommode his body, &c.

SCANDALIZE (V.) to say injurious things of a person, to give him an ill character undeservedly, &c.

SCANDALOUS (A.) vile, wicked, offensive, shameful, abusive, hurtful.

SCANT or **SCANTY** (A.) not enough, very bare proportion or measure; also scarce or hard to come at.

SCANTLING (S.) the size, measure, standard, or dimension, whereby any thing is proposed to be done.

SCAR (S.) in *Surgery*, is that mark or white edge or seam that is left in the flesh after the lips of a wound are closed up and healed.

SCARAMOUCH (S.) the name of a famous Italian posture-master, who in the year 1673 came to act here in *England*, from whom all those persons that perform feats of agility, and are dressed in a particular *Spanish* habit, bear that as a common name.

SCARBOROUGH (S.) in the *North-Riding of Yorkshire*, an incorporated borough-town, in the shape of an half moon, built by the sea-side, upon a high and inaccessible rock, yet so large on the top as to contain 18 or 20 acres of good meadow ground besides the town; it is encompassed by the sea, except on the west side, where it has an entrance by a long narrow slip of land, where stands a stately tower; it is governed by two bailiffs,

a common-council, and inferior officers; it hath two markets weekly, *viz.* on Thursday and Saturday, and sends two members to parliament; it enjoys a good trade, having a commodious key, to which plenty of shipping resort, chiefly employed in the coal-trade, and the fishery; its famous spa, or purging waters, occasion abundance of the nobility and gentry to resort hither, so that it seems to rival even the *Bath*, which has occasioned the erecting abundance of new and handsome buildings, for the reception of the company, which renders the place exceeding commodious, and the inhabitants good profit; distant from *London* 169 computed, and 204 measured miles.

SCARCE (A.) rare, uncommon, difficult, or hard to come at, or by.

SCARCITY or **SCARCENESS** (S.) uncommonness, the not being plenty, &c.

SCARE (V.) to frighten, terrify, or put in fear, either by disguising one's self in strange dresses, threatening with grievous punishments, or otherwise.

SCARE-CROW (S.) any thing dressed up in an odd sort of cloathing, &c. to fright children, or birds in gardens, to prevent their eating the fruit before it is ripe enough to gather.

SCARF (S.) an upper garment or ornament worn over the cloaths of women, military officers, clergymen, &c. made of silk of various sorts or colours.

SCARF-SKIN (S.) in *Anatomy*, is the outmost or uppermost skin of the body, which is full of vent-holes or pores to discharge the several humours of sweat and other moistures, &c.

SCARIFICATION (S.) a surgical operation, in which several incisions are made in the flesh or skin with proper instruments, and especially in cupping to let out the blood and air that is collected by the glasses, &c.

SCARIFY (V.) to lance or cut open a sore, to make incisions in the flesh, &c.

SCARLET (S.) a strong bright red colour.

SCARP (S.) in *Fortification*, is the inward slope of a ditch of any town or place, *viz.* that next to the place itself, and faces towards the campaign.

SCARRY (A.) full of scars, or of the marks or seams that healed or closed wounds have left.

SCATE (S.) an iron in the shape of a boat's keel, to fasten to a person's shoes to make him move very swiftly on the ice.

SCATE (V.) to move very swiftly upon the ice by help of irons fastened to the bottoms of the shoes, much practised in *Holland*, and in all watry countries where there is much ice in the winter-time.

SCATTER or **SKATTER** (S.) a person that slides upon the ice with skates, &c.

SCATTER (V.) to throw up and down in a careless manner,

SCAVENGER (S.) a parish-officer, whose business it is to see that the streets be kept clean.

SCE'LETON or **SKE'LETON** (S.) in *Anatomy*, is the bones of any creature, put together in their respective places, after all the flesh is boiled off.

SCENE (S.) in its original signification among the *Greeks*, meant a bower made of the branches of trees in form of a fort; and because the first publick plays were acted in such bowers, the name came to be attributed to all places where comedies or tragedies were acted; the *Latins* applied this name to every part of an act, wherein there was some change of the theatre and actors; for though tragedies and comedies have always five acts, yet the number of *scenes* is not limited, as depending on the economy of the play; an act, as it ought to be at least of three *scenes*, so it ought not to exceed seven or eight; also the representation of any place where a principal action is supposed to be done; also a division in a dramatick poem, &c. also the various conditions of a people or place, &c.

SCENOGRAPHY (S.) the model or description of the front and sides of a building, or the art of rightly contriving architectural draughts; but when it is considered perspective, it is the appearance of any figure, body, or building, whose sides decline from or make angles with the beholder's eyes, and by workmen it is called the return of the fore-right side.

SCEPTICAL or **SCE'PTICK** (A.) inclined to disbelieve every thing that one hears; doubtful, incredulous, &c.

SCEPTICISM (S.) the opinions and doctrines of the scepticks.

SCE'PTICKS (S.) a sect of ancient philosophers, who pretended that no absolute certainty was to be come at in relation to any matter or thing, and therefore the mind ought not to assent to any thing, but remain in a state of suspense.

SCE'PTRE (S.) an ensign of royalty, being the staff or battoon a king holds in his hand, when he appears in ceremony, as at a coronation, &c.

SCHA'CA (S.) a *Babylonian* goddess, the same with *Ops* or *Terra*; among the *Romans*, her festival was celebrated five days together, during which time the servants were masters, and the masters servants.

SCHE'DULE (S.) a small scroll of parchment joined or annexed to a will, a lease, or any other deed, wherein is set down an inventory of goods, or enumeration of particulars not mentioned in the principal will or deed.

SCHE'IC (S.) among the *Mahometans*, signifies an elder, teacher or preacher, whose manner is as follows; they first read some verses or portions out of the *Alcoran*, then repeat the several opinions of the doctors upon the

place, and to make themselves appear learned, frequently invent fables and idle stories to confirm the doctrine they would have their auditors believe.

SCHEME (S.) a draught, model, or representation of a building, &c. or a geometrical figure constructed and laid down, or method whereby any thing may be done or executed, such as taxes laid and collected to raise a certain sum, or pay off a national debt, &c.

SCHE'RIF (S.) among the *Arabians* and *Mahometans*, signifies noble of descent or station, and is in a particular manner a title belonging to, or claimed by those who are descended from *Mahomet*, by *Fatima* his daughter, and *Hali* his son-in-law, who have likewise the addition of *Emir* and *Serd*, or prince and lord; they likewise wear a green turbant, while all others wear a white one; many of them have been sovereigns, and founded distinct dynasties in *Africa*.

SCHIA'IS (S.) a sect among the *Mahometans* in *Persia*, who are declared enemies to those they call *Sunnis*, or *Turkish Mahometans*; they reject the three first successors to *Mahomet*, and say that *Hali* his nephew and son-in-law was the true one to his uncle and father; they say also, that there have been but 12 high-priests since his time, of which *Hali* was the first, and that the last was *Mahomet-el mehadi sabab Zaman*, whom they affirm to be still alive, and that he will come into the world again, and therefore some of the most bigotted by their last wills leave him furnished houses and stables full of horses, that he may not want necessities when he returns to the world to maintain and propagate his religion; this opinion prevails chiefly in the kingdom of *Gilenda* in the *East-Indies*.

SCHI'RRHUS (S.) in *Anatomy*, is a hard, livid swelling, that resists the touch, and is without pain.

SCHISM (S.) a wilful or resolute breaking off or going from any person or persuasion; and in a particular manner means persons of the same general religion or faith, separating or dividing themselves into sects or parties, upon account of some particulars of lesser moment; and this has been the case with all professions, as well *Heathens* as *Jews*, *Christians* and *Infidels*, and which has cost the world more blood than all the other pretensions whatever, especially among the *Christians*; for, first, the schism betwixt the *Greek* and *Roman* church was occasioned by the pride of the popes, who would needs arrogate to themselves the title of universal bishop, contrary to the canons of councils, patriarchal right, and ancient custom; and from this fountain of errors sprang many others equally unjust and false, by imposing such opinions as neither the ancient church nor the scriptures so much as mention, much less countenance, such as praying to saints and images, indul-

indulgences, &c. which begot the rupture in the 15th century, and occasioned the reformation, &c.

SCHISMA'TICAL (A.) inclining, yielding, encouraging, or being guilty of schism.

SCHISMA'TICK (S.) a separatist, a leaver or forsaker of the publick worship for the sake of some particular humour, fancy, or unjustifiable opinion.

SCHOLAR (S.) sometimes means a pupil or disciple under the teaching or direction of another; and sometimes a learned man, or great proficient in learning.

SCHOLARSHIP (S.) the learning or necessary qualifications that denominate a person learned.

SCHOLA'STICK or **SCHOLA'STICAL** (A.) after the manner of Scholr, following the method and rules of the schools.

SCHO'LIAR (S.) a commentator or expostor, one that writes notes upon an author to explain the difficulties in him.

SCHO'LIUM or **SCHO'LION** (S.) a remark or observation made upon a proposition or consequence drawn from a demonstration.

SCHOOL (S.) a publick house or place appropriated for the instruction of the unlearned or unskilful in any art or science, of which there are as many sorts and kinds as occasion may require, and which are denominated from their use; as, a *reading-school*, *writing-school*, *drawing-school*, *grammar-school*, &c. likewise any publick place of resort, where whores, thieves, &c. frequent, is called a *school of Venus*, vulgarly a bawdy-house, the devil's school, &c.

SCHOOL (V.) to document, teach, chastise, correct, &c.

SCHOOL-BU'TTLER (S.) a whipping or chaffing in or after the manner of a school.

SCHOOL-DIVINES or **SCHOO'L-MEN** (S.) among the *Greeks* and *Latins*, are those who in the early ages of Christianity studied and taught divinity in monasteries and publick schools, where by degrees mixing the subtilties of logic and philosophy along with the articles of faith, occasioned endless disputes; this was chiefly introduced by those heathen philosophers who turned Christians, and especially after the revival of the peripatetic philosophy by the *Arabians*, *Moors*, and *Arabs*.

SCI'AGRAPHY or **SCI'OGRAPHY** (S.) the art of shadows, or the manner of delineating dial's, so as to tell the hour of the day or night by sun, moon, or stars. &c. also the profile, platform, or first draught of a thing; also the draught of an edifice or building supposed to be cut by a plane in such a manner as to see the inside of it, and thereby discover its several rooms and conveniences, the thickness of its walls, the number of its doors, passages, &c.

SCIATICA (S.) the gout in the hip.

SCIENCE (S.) any sort of knowledge, but in a

particular manner means that body or system of learning, which concerns itself principally about the reason or demonstration of it rather than the practice, the latter being called an art, &c. there are seven particulars, that by way of excellence are called the *liberal sciences*, upon account of opening the mind or understanding, and enlarging its faculties, viz. *Grammar*, *Logic*, *Rhetorick*, *Arithmetic*, *Geometry*, *Astronomy*, and *Musick*.

SCIENTI'FICK (A.) any thing belonging or appertaining to learning or knowledge, or that is promotive thereof.

SCINTILLA'TION (S.) a sparkling or twinkling like a star, or the fire, &c.

SCIO'LIST (S.) a smatterer in, or pretender to learning.

SCIO'MANCY (S.) a divination by shadows; also the pretended art of raising the spirits of the dead, &c.

SCION (S.) in *Gardening*, is a young graft, shoot, or layer, to be set, inoculated, &c. into another, &c.

SCISSORS or **SI'ZZARS** (S.) an instrument used for many purposes, but especially to cut cloth, &c. made of steel or hardened iron, consisting of two sides or cheeks made very sharp, and fastened with a rivet to move upon.

SCI'SSURE (S.) any chop, cleft, cut, or natural opening of the earth, occasioned either by interval or eternal heat.

SCLERO'TICKS (S.) such medicines whose nature is to harden or consolidate the flesh.

SCOOT or **SCOTCH** (V.) to stop a wheel, by putting something under it to prevent its moving forward.

SCOFF (V.) to mock, jeer, banter, make game of, deride, set at nought, &c.

SCOFFER (S.) one that derides, makes game, or derides either a person or thing.

SCOLD (V.) to make a noise, brawl, find fault, call names, abuse people, &c.

SCOLD (S.) a noisy, turbulent, quarrelsome, scolding person, especially spoken of women.

SCOLLOP (V.) to indent or cut things in and out, like the waving of a worm or serpent.

SCOLLOP-SHELL (S.) the shell of a fish whose edges are indented; also a common part of the arms of military persons.

SCOLOPE'NDRA (S.) a worm that is engendered in the gums from a melancholy humour, which occasions them to swell and ulcerate, and consequently the teeth to be loose.

SCONCE (S.) in *Architecture*, is a small fort built to defend the pass of a hill, a river, &c. also an ornamental sort of furniture, to hold candles in against the walls, &c. of houses.

SCONCE (V.) in the *University Language*, is to charge a certain sum in the buttery-book as a mulct or fine for a person's neglecting his duty, or committing an offence, &c. also a cant word for running up a score at an ale-house or tavern.

SCOOP (S.) an hollow instrument used upon many occasions, such as throwing water into the highway in summer-time to lay the dust, to get the inside of apples out, and leaving the rind almost whole, to get the marrow out of bones, &c.

SCOOP (V.) to throw water out of or with a *coop*, to get or take the pith or marrow out of bones, the pulp out of apples, &c.

SCOPE (S.) the drift, aim, intention, or design of a person; also the space, room, liberty, or opportunity that a person has of doing a thing.

SCORBU'TICK (A.) inclined, like to, or having the distemper called the scurvy.

SCORCH (V.) to dry or parch up the outside of any thing.

SCORE (S.) in *Musick*, is writing down the several parts of the composition immediately one under another; in *common*, it means an account of small debts wrote with chalk upon a board, as milk, drink, chandlery-ware, &c. also the reason or cause why a person does any particular act.

SCORE (V.) to write or chalk down any thing upon a board; also to go in trust, or to take up goods upon credit, &c.

SCORN (V.) to condemn or despise any person or thing.

SCOR'NER (S.) one that condemns or despises any thing.

SCOR'NFUL (A.) disdainful, contemptuous, proud, slighting, &c.

SCORPIO (S.) In *Astronomy*, is the eighth sign in the Zodiac; and with the *Astrologers*, is called the house of *Mars*; some pretend to say, that a house begun to be built when this sign is on the ascendant, will be continually haunted with serpents; it is represented on the globe by the figure of a serpent or scorpion.

SCORPION (S.) a venomous creature of the serpent kind, which, though small, is very dangerous and mischievous, having a bladder full of dangerous poison; it may be distinguished into three parts, the head, the breast, and the belly; the head appears to be joined and continued to the breast, it has two eyes in the middle of its head, and two towards its extremity, between which as it were come out two arms, which are divided like claws of a lobster; it has eight legs proceeding from its breast, every one of which is divided into six parts covered with hair, at the end of which are six talons or claws; the belly is divided into seven rings, from the last of which the tail proceeds, which is divided into seven little beads, of which the last armed with a sting; some have six, and others have eight eyes visible, the tail long, and made after the manner of a string of beads tied end to end; the last bigger and somewhat longer than the others; at the end whereof are sometimes two stings, which are hollow, and filled with a cold poison, which it injects into

the part it strikes squirt-wise; it is of a blackish colour somewhat like foot; it waddles as it goes, and fixes violently with its snout and feet on such persons as it seizes, so that it is with great difficulty pulled off; some have wings, and are of various colours; the dam is said to bring forth eleven young ones, which are small round worms, about the size of a louse, the mother sits upon them and hatches them whom they are said to destroy; they are more inveterate against women than men, and more against girls than women, and those that have seven knots in their tail are more dangerous than those that have but six; it is reported that *scorpions* in cold countries are not venomous, nor those that are of a whitish colour; the most effectual remedy against the bite of one of them, is to squeeze it to pieces upon the wound; in *Scripture*, various allusions and descriptions are made to, and contained under this word; sometimes it means the malicious nature of wicked men; and sometimes a whip or rod of punishment, &c. and sometimes machines of war, out of which a large number of darts or arrows were thrown at once.

SCOT (S.) the share, lot, or proportion that any person is to pay of a reckoning, or other publick charge; and in *Paris*, it is called *foot and lot*; also the name of a native of *Scotland*.

SCOTCH (S.) the people or natives of *Scotland*.

SCOTCH (A.) something produced in, or done after the manner of *Scotland*.

SCOTCH COLLOPS (S.) thin slices of veal fried with butter, bacon, savoury herbs, &c.

SCOTCH FIDDLE (S.) the distemper vulgarly called the itch.

SCOTCH HOBBY (S.) a mean, small, sorry, low-flatured horse.

SCOTCH LANGUAGE (S.) *Englisk* mixed with *French*, *Dutch*, *Irish*, &c. pronounced or spoke very broad; but now the most polite write *Englisk* in the same manner as it is done in *England*.

SCOTCH-MIST (S.) a sober, soaking rain, one that vents a great deal of water without any wind or storm.

SCOT-FREE (A.) that comes off without being fined or punished, one that is cleared of an indictment or accusation, &c.

SCO'TIA (S.) in *Architecture*, is a semi-circular cavity or channel put in divers parts of the ornaments of a column.

SCO'TISTS (S.) a name given to those polemical divines that followed the opinions of *John Duns Scotus*, the subtle and great opposer of the *Thomists*.

SCOTOMY (S.) a disorder that seizes a person suddenly, by a dizziness or swimming of the head, occasioned by the animal spirits being whirled about so hastily, that the external objects appear to turn round to the beholder.

SCOVEL (S.) the name of a sort of mop used by bakers, to wash and clean the bottom of their ovens with from cinders, and ashes, consisting of a large cloth or clout hung at the end of a long pole to reach all parts of the oven.

SCOWL or **SCOWL** (V.) to look angrily, to express a person's displeasure by a scornful air, a grim, crabbed, or furlly look, &c.

SCOUNDREL (S.) a mean, vile, wicked fellow.

SCOUR or **SCOWR** (V.) to cleanse or make metals bright, to purge a person thoroughly; also to clear the coast of pirates; also to scamper or run away from an enemy.

SCOURGE (V.) to whip or punish offenders; and in particular, used among the *Jews* two ways, one with thongs or whips made of ropes ends, or straps of leather, the other with rods, twigs, or branches of trees; the rabbins have spun the thread so fine as to enumerate one hundred and sixty eight faults that are liable to this punishment, and farther say, that all crimes that the law has not appointed death for, should be punished in this manner; some affirm that they never exceeded the number of thirty-nine stripes, but according to the fault, struck with greater or lesser violence.

SCOURGE (S.) an instrument for children to play with to whip or keep their top spinning; also an instrument of small thongs or cords to punish offenders with.

SCOURING (S.) a disease commonly called a looseness; also the making pewter, brass, copper, &c. bright, by rubbing them with sand, &c.

SCOUT (S.) a spy or person sent out of one army to watch the motions or get intelligence of another army; and also the name of a judge or magistrate in *Holland*.

SCRABBLE (V.) to claw or rake together with the hands or nails, to feel or grope about in the dark; also to be much put to it to maintain one's self or family, &c.

SCRAG (S.) any lean and bony meat, particularly the worst end of a neck of mutton, veal, &c.

SCRAGGEDNESS (S.) leanness, boniness, &c.

SCRAGGY (A.) very lean and bony.

SCRAMBLE (V.) to snatch or catch up any thing very hastily, earnestly or eagerly, to climb or run up a tree, &c.

SCRANCH (V.) to make a noise with one's teeth by the hasty breaking of the crust of new bread, raw apples, &c.

SCRAPE (V.) to shave or rub off dirt, &c. from any thing with a knife, &c.

SCRAPE (S.) sometimes means a very near, saving, covetous person; and sometimes a footman or serving man; and sometimes a troublesome matter or business.

SCRAPINGNESS (S.) savingness, covetousness, over and above stinginess.

SCRAPS (S.) small bits or parcels of any thing.

SCRATCH (V.) to tear or claw the flesh with one's nails, pins, &c.

SCRATCHES (S.) the marks or forces in one's flesh made with one's nails, needles, pins, &c. also a disease in *Horses*, consisting of dry scabs, &c. which breed between the heel and the pastern joint.

SCRAWL or **SCRAUL** (V.) to write in a careless or unintelligible manner, to smear or daub paper, a wall, &c. with careless and irregular strokes.

SCREAM or **SKREEK** (V.) to make a shrill or loud noise like a person suddenly frightened, or the filing of a saw, &c.

SCREAM (V.) to roar or cry out upon being frightened, or receiving and apprehending some hurt.

SCREAMING (S.) roaring, bawling or crying out violently or aloud.

SCREECH (V.) to hoot, howl, or cry out like an owl, especially in the night-time.

SCREEN or **SKREEN** (S.) an instrument to keep off the wind or heat; also a sieve or instrument to sift gravel, &c. through to make mortar with.

SCREEN or **SKREEN** (V.) to defend or preserve against the wind, excessive heat, &c. also to defend against the power of an enemy, or the severity of the law; also to part or sift stones from fine gravel or earth to make mortar with, &c.

SCREW (S.) one of the mechanic powers used in such instruments as press bodies together very violently, in order to get the juice out of them, as apples for making cyder, &c. and in raising great weights, such as shoving a ship off the launch, raising floors in a house that is sunk, &c.

SCREW (V.) to squeeze or press very hard with a screw; also to beat down the price of a person's labour or goods, &c.

SCRIBBLE (V.) to write very hastily and incorrectly, both as to the character and sense.

SCRIBBLER (S.) a mean or bad writer both in character and composition.

SCRIBE (S.) a publick writer, sometimes called a penman, by way of eminence for his correct and beautiful characters; sometimes a secretary, and sometimes a notary, &c. among the *Jews* they were of two sorts, the one employed in secular matters, the other in religious concerns; the first were teachers of grammar, and especially orthography; further, to every tribe there was a *scribe*, whose business it was to register and engross marriage contracts and other law matters; the other sort were expositors of the law, who read and expounded it to the people.

SCRIBING (S.) in *France*, is the fitting a board or partition, &c. to a floor, wall, &c. though it be ever so irregular in its form.

SCRIP (S.) a small bag or sack that a person carries necessities in from one place to another; also a slip or small piece of written paper or parchment, &c.

SCRIPTURAL (A.) in the manner of, or like to, the scripture.

SCRIPTURES (S.) properly mean any written books, but in a particular manner those conveyed to us by the prophets and servants of God, containing his law and will declared to his people by them for their direction, guidance, and instruction; and these are divided into two general parts, the one called the *Old Testament*, which contains the history of the creation, the deliverance of the *Israelites* out of *Egypt*, the law, &c. the prophets, the psalms, and the proverbs; the other called the *New Testament*, which contains the history of Christ and his apostles, the doctrines they taught, and the prophecies they left behind them, which were written by several persons, at divers times, upon sundry occasions; all which for the greater ease of coming at particular parts or sentences, the learned of later ages have divided into chapters and verses, the first author of which is said to be a monk, named *Hugo de Sancto Caro*, a Dominican, afterwards made a cardinal, by birth a *Burgundian*, and who, at the same time, wrote a concordance, which is placed by some in 1240, by others 1250; this division has been imitated by the *Greeks*, and also by the *Jews*, but in a different manner.

SCRIPTURIST (S.) one well versed in the scriptures, and that builds his religious opinions upon it.

SCRIVENER (S.) one who makes a trade of drawing up and engrossing writings, such as deeds of conveyance, marriage-contracts, leases, &c.

SCRO'BY (A.) poor, mean, pitiful, little worth, &c.

SCRO'FULA or **SCRO'PHULA** (S.) those hard swellings that grow in the glandules of the neck, commonly called the king's evil.

SCRO'FULOUS or **SCRO'PHULOUS** (A.) troubled with those hard kernels or swellings in the neck, &c.

SCROLL (S.) a slip or roll of parchment; and in *Architecture*, the volute or horns that are in the *Ionick*, *Corinthian*, or *Composite* capitals.

SCROTUM (S.) the bag that contains the testicles, vulgarly called the cod.

SCRUB (S.) a mean, pitiful, worthless fellow.

SCRUB (V.) to rub hard, or cleanse a house, &c. by scrubbing; also to claw or scratch the skin.

SCRUBBA'DO (S.) a cant name for the distemper called the itch, especially when it is very high.

SCRUPLE (S.) an objection that a person has in his mind against doing a thing, a doubt or nicety in point of conscience; with the *Apothecaries*, it is a small weight containing 20 grains, or the third part of an ounce; and among the *Chronologers*, and *Astronomers*, it is a very small portion of time of about 3 seconds; and in *Eclipses*, that part of the moon's diameter that enters into the shadow, &c.

SCRUPLE (V.) to hesitate, forbear, or doubt whether it may or may not be lawful to do a certain act.

SCRUPULOUS (A.) nice, curious, precise, cautious, doubtful, &c.

SCRUPULOUSNESS or **SCRUPULOSITY** (S.) exactness, niceness, that will not do a thing till fully satisfied of its legality, &c.

SCRUTABLE (A.) that may be examined into or searched after.

SCRUTINEE'R (S.) one appointed to examine very nicely into a business.

SCRUTINIZE (V.) to search or examine thoroughly into or after a thing, matter, or business.

SCRUTINY (S.) a very nice and correct examination into any matter.

The Day of Scrutiny, in the ancient Church, the Wednesday of *Passion Week* is thus called, because the catechumens used to be particularly instructed and examined upon that day, to see whether they understood and remembered the doctrines of Christianity, and were fully disposed to live according to them; this scrutiny was made seven times in *Lent*, the first and second was held upon Wednesday and Saturday of the third week in *Lent*, the third and fourth upon the same days the week following; and this was a very solemn scrutiny; the fifth and sixth the week after; and the last upon Wednesday before *Easter-day*; it was usual for the priest to give notice the Sunday before, that the people might prepare themselves.

SCRUTOIR or **SCRUTO'RE** (S.) a large or long chest or cabinet, with a flap to draw out or let down, in the nature of a desk to write on.

SCUD (S.) a sudden or hasty shower of rain that goes with the wind.

Scud away, to run or get away hastily, as if frightened or pursued.

SCUFFLE (S.) a sudden quarrel, or slight fighting.

SCUFFLE (V.) to contend or fight with one or more persons; also to strive and endeavour to conquer difficulties, or overcome hardships, as for a widow to maintain herself and three or four children by her hand-labour only.

SCULK (V.) to hide in holes and corners, to lurk here and there, &c.

SCULL or **SKULL** (S.) the compages of the bones of the head that contain the brains, and which serves as an helmet to keep them from external injuries; sometimes it means only the upper or top hairy part of the head, which either by age or disease grows bald first; also the name of a short oar that watermen row boats with.

SCULLER (S.) sometimes means a boat rowed with short oars; and sometimes the waterman that occupies such a boat.

SCULLERY (S.) a place in great houses on purpose

purpose to do the dirty work belonging to a kitchen, such as washing and scouring the dishes, plates, pots, &c.

SCU'LLION (S.) an under servant in a great man's kitchen, who under the cook does the dirty work belonging thereto.

SCULP (S.) a print or picture engraved or carved.

SCULPTURE (S.) the art of making figures in wood, stone, or metal; and this consists of three branches, called carving, engraving, modelling or founding.

SCUM (S.) that dross or froth that swims uppermost in boiling meat, melting metals, &c. also the dregs or mess of the people.

SCUPPER-HOLES (S.) in a *Ship*, are small holes made to let off the water that is either pumped out of the hold, or that is occasioned by the rain, &c.

SCUPPER-LEATHERS (S.) leathers nailed over the scupper-holes.

SCUPPER-NAILS (S.) short nails with broad heads, to nail the scupper-leathers on.

SCURF (S.) a white, scaly, dry matter, that is raised on the skin, and generally upon the head.

SCURFY (A.) troubled with or full of scurf.

SCURRILOUS (A.) abusive, saucy, railing, scandalous words or actions.

SCURRILOUSNESS or SCURRI'LITY (S.) taunting, saucy, abusive words or actions.

SCURVINESS (S.) badness, naughtiness, manners, ungentleness, &c.

SCURVY (S.) a disease epidemical to the *Hollanders*, and afflicting most other nations bordering on the sea, the symptoms whereof are livid spots on the hands and feet, weakness of the legs and joints, stinking breath, looseness of the teeth, bleeding of the gums, convulsions, pains, running gout, cholick, &c. this is of two kinds, when the sulphur is predominant to salt, or when the salt is predominant to the sulphur; and this is sometimes in the blood, and sometimes in the nervous juice, and sometimes in both.

SCURVY (A.) any thing mean, bad, pitiful, sorry, &c. also servile or rascally.

SCURVY-GRASS (S.) an herb particularly beneficial against, or in the scurvy.

SCUT (S.) among the *Hunters*, is the tail of a hare or rabbit.

SCUTCHEON (S.) in *Heraldry*, is the field or ground upon which the arms are drawn or painted; in *Snattery*, the small iron or brass plate put over the key-hole of a lock, &c. with *Architects*, the key or centre stone of a building; and with *Gardeners*, a bud or graft taken from one to be inserted into another tree.

SCUTTLE (S.) a basket or tub to hold ash or coals; also the wooden trough through which the flour falls into the mill-tub in a wheat mill.

SCUTTLES (S.) in a *Ship*, sometimes means those square holes cut in the deck of a ship, through which the men descend by a ladder

from one deck or floor to another; and sometimes the windows in the cabin.

SCYMITAR (S.) the *Persian* or *Eastern* name for a broad, crooked sword, called by us a hanger, cutlass, &c.

SCYTHE (S.) an instrument with which grass is cut down or mown, somewhat resembling the moon in figure, when she is about three days old.

SCYTHIANS (S.) a famous and very ancient people, strong of body, and tall of stature, inured to labour and warlike exercise, but having little inclination to humanity or civility, they did not till the ground, or had any certain settled abode, but went wandering up and down with their wives, children, and relations, driving their cattle before them; they used neither gold nor silver, their food generally was milk and honey, and their cloaths, the skins of beasts; they punished theft very severely; when they took any of their enemies prisoners of war, they drank his blood, slew him, and wrapped his skin about them, fastened his head on the top of their huts or tents, or made drinking vessels of their skulls. When their king condemned any man to death, all his male children were exposed to the same calamity; at the death of their king, the concubine he most loved was put into the coffin with him, being conducted by the officers in ordinary of the king's household, who were all of them strangled at his tomb, and a horse with every one of them, that they might be in a readiness to serve him in the other world; their principal deities were *Vesta*, *Jupiter*, *Venus*, *Hercules*, and *Mars*, to whom they sacrificed the choicest portion of all those they took in war; to the other gods they sacrificed beasts, and principally horses.

SEA (S.) the *Hebrews* gave this name to all great collections of waters, though they were but lakes or pools; so they also called the great brazen laver in the temple of *Solomon*; and this is a general practice with the orientals to call great rivers, &c. *seas*; though we understand by this term sometimes the general collection of waters, that are supposed to encompass the earth, and sometimes a particular sea or water that is denominated from the kingdoms or shores near which it runs, as the *Liby sea*, *Brutya sea*, &c.

SEA-CHART (S.) a map or draught of the sea coast, containing the bearings and distances of places, and their latitudes and longitudes, and whatever is necessary for a mariner to know, to help him in conducting his ship to its desired port.

SEA-FARING (A.) those persons that are employed about matters or business belonging to the sea.

SEA-PORT (S.) a proper town or place for ships to come in or go out from.

SEAL (S.) the name of a sea-calf, whose skin is used to make seals for watches, surgeons

instruments, &c. also the name of an instrument with which impressions are made on wax, having some device, letters or figures engraved upon it, in order to be affixed to a deed by ribbons, &c. or laid on a deed, whereby the party becomes bound to perform the conditions therein contained; the pendant seals are said to be introduced by Edward I. to render the authority of his charters less exceptionable.

SEAL (V.) to fasten a door, &c. by putting a seal upon the locks, joints, &c. also to affix a seal to or upon a deed, &c. in order to confirm or witness the intention of performing the contents thereof, &c.

To *Seal Hermetically*, in *Chymistry*, is to twist the neck of a glass bottle heated, with a pair of hot pincers, so that no matter can come out.

SE'ALER (S.) he or she that puts or sets their seal to an instrument, deed, letter, &c. also an officer in the court of chancery whose business it is to seal the writs, &c. of that court.

SEAM (S.) the joining or fastening of two pieces of cloth together, &c. also the mark that a cut or wound leaves in the flesh after it is cured; in a *Ship*, it is the edge where the planks meet which are drove full of oakum, &c. in *Corn Measure*, it is the same with a quarter or 8 bushels.

SE'AMLESS (A.) without being in parts so as to want joining together.

SE'AMSTER or **SE'AMSTRESS** (S.) a man or woman, whose business it is to make cloths or linen; but if a man, he is commonly called a taylor.

SEAR (V.) to burn with a hot iron, &c. as when a limb is cut off, it is sometimes done to prevent too much bleeding.

SEARCH (V.) to look, hunt, or seek after any thing that is missing.

SEARCH (S.) a seeking, looking for or after what was lost or mislaid, &c.

SE'ARCHER (S.) one who looks for or after any thing, an enquirer, &c.

SEA'R-CLOTH (S.) a plaster good against sprains, weaknesses of the joints, aches, &c.

SEARSE or **SARSE** (S.) a sieve made of lwn, &c.

SE'ASON (S.) one of the four quarters of the year; also any time proper or fit to do any thing in.

SE'ASON (V.) to salt, or give any thing an agreeable relish with pepper and other spices, &c.

SE'ASONABLE (A.) proper, fit, convenient; also any thing done in a right manner and a due time.

SEAT (S.) any place to sit in or upon; also a gentleman's or nobleman's country house.

SE'BATH (S.) the eleventh month of the *Hebrews*, consisting of 29 days, answering to the latter part of our *January*, and the beginning of *February*.

SERU'CIANS (S.) a sect among the *Samaritans*, who changed the fixed time appointed by God for the celebration of the three grand festivals of the *Jews*, observing *Easter* or the *Passover* at the beginning of *Autumn*, *Pentecost* at the end of it, and the feast of tabernacles in *March*.

SE'CANT (S.) in *Trigonometry*, is what is also called the hypotenuse, or longest side of a right-angled triangle, being formed by drawing a right line from the centre of a circle, and continuing it till it meets another line drawn perpendicularly upon the extremity of the radius of the same circle.

SECE'DE (V.) to withdraw, go aside, or absent one's self from a place, person, or business.

SECESSION (S.) the act of openly withdrawing one's self from any public place or business, where any thing is doing contrary to the mind, inclination, or opinion of the person or persons so absented, and thereby, so far as in them lies, by not approving of it, to hinder its being done; sometimes it only signifies the adjournment, and sometimes the breaking up of the parliament.

SECLU'DE (V.) to shut out, separate, or cut off.

SECLU'SION (S.) the act of shutting out, cutting off, or separating.

SE'COND (A.) the next after the first, or last of two.

SE'COND (S.) the sixtieth part of a minute in time or measure of a circle, marked thus, ("); sometimes it means a person who espouses the quarrel of another; and, in *Musick*, it is the distance between any two tones or sounds that lie orderly or next to one another in the scale.

SE'COND (V.) to encourage, forward, promote or propagate what another had begun.

SE'CONDARY (S.) the name of an officer who is next to the chief or principal one; in *Astronomy*, such planets as move round another are so called.

SECOND SIGHT (S.) a pretended inspiration or knowledge of things not yet come to pass, as though they really were in action before one's eyes, a privilege that many inhabitants of the western islands of *Scotland* are said to be endowed with; but Mr. *Campbell*, the famous impostor of that nation, lately resident in *London*, has destroyed the whole credit of that pretension.

SE'CRESY or **SE'CRETNESS** (S.) privacy, retiredness; also the keeping a matter concealed from the knowledge of others.

SE'CRET (S.) a rare or uncommon piece of knowledge of great use or benefit, especially to some person; also affairs or matters not proper to be publicly known.

SE'CRET (A.) retired, reserved, not public or known.

SE'CRETARY (S.) an officer under great men, and in public offices, that writes the letters,

letters, and takes the minutes of public sessions, such as the meetings of courts, the making by-laws, and answering correspondents, &c.

SECRETE (V.) to hide, conceal, or convey out of the way.

SECRETION (S.) in *Physick*, is the separating one fluid from another in the bodies of animals or vegetables.

SECT (S.) a number of persons professing the same opinions; and is commonly supposed to be in opposition to the received opinions either of religion or philosophy.

SECTARIAN, SECTARY, or SECTARIST (S.) one who follows the opinion of a sect or party; and with us commonly means a dissenter from the established religion.

SECTION (S.) a cutting or dividing a thing into several parts; also a portion or division of a book divided into sundry heads or parts; and *mathematically*, is cutting of a plane by a plane, or a solid by a plane, the consequence of which latter is the producing many curiosities, as of a cone, the figure resulting is a circle, ellipsis, parabola, or hyperbola; and in *Architecture*, it is the perspective representation of the inside of the building.

SECTOR (S.) in *Geometry*, is a figure contained under two right lines that incline towards one another, whose point of contact is the center of a circle, of which they are radius's, and the circumference comprised between the said two lines; it is also the name of an excellent instrument fitted for the purpose of answering most practical parts of the mathematics.

SECULAR (A.) something belonging to an age, or hundred years; also any thing belonging to common life, in opposition to the function of the clergy.

SECULARITY or SECULARNESS (S.) the being addicted to things of common life, called the thoughts of this world, without having any thought of or regard to another.

SECULARIZE (V.) to make a clergyman a lay-man, to strip him of his ecclesiastical function, name, and dignity.

SECULAR PLAYS (S.) this was one of the greatest solemnities of *Old Rome*, which were instituted upon the following account: *Rome* being afflicted with a great mortality the same year the *Tarquins* were expelled, *Valerius Publicola*, then consul, began it; it was regulated by the directions of the *Sibylline books*, with a design to appease the gods, in the 245th year of *Rome*; they were called *secular*, because they were to be repeated only once in an age, or one hundred years, which was opened in the beginning of harvest; the emperor, upon account of his being high-priest, made a speech to the people in the capitol, and exhorted them to guard against all impurity, and prepare themselves for the solemnity; then the emperor from under his canopy of state delivered fumigations to the

people, which was a composition of brimstone and bitumen; with this the people were purified, and the procession was begun, in which the priests of all the fraternities made one part, the senate and magistracy made another part of the shew, and the people were dressed in white crowned with flowers, and bearing a branch of the palm-tree in their hands; as they went along, they sung verses composed for the occasion, and worshipped the statues of their gods as they passed by their temples, where these pretended deities lay to open view upon beds of state; they met three nights together in the temples to watch, pray, and sacrifice; and to prevent all disorder, the parents of the younger people of both sexes were present, or some other proper guardians; and as this festival was chiefly designed to pacify the gods below, *i. e.* *Pluto, Proserpine, Ceres, the Parcae, &c.* they offered only black sacrifices, and that in the night, and particularly they sacrificed a black bull to *Pluto*, and a cow to *Proserpine*; the next day they offered sacrifices to *Jupiter* and *Juno* of the same species, only white-coloured; the victims were brought to the altar washed, and dressed with garlands of flowers; and when this was done, the crier ordered prophane and unprepared persons to withdraw, and that others should be silent, and mind what was doing; after this the priest, who was the emperor himself, threw a little meal mixed with salt upon the head of the beast to be sacrificed, pouring afterwards a little wine, of which he gave a taste to the bystanders; then the slaughter-man knocked down the victim, his throat being cut, they gave the high-priest some of his blood, who sprinkled it upon the fire of the altar; this being done, the augurs examined, with gravity, the entrails, from whence the good or ill success they sought after was concluded; then they were burnt as a sacrifice to the god or goddess to whom it was designed, invoking all the other gods at the same time; with the remainder of the victim they made a feast; the sacrifices being ended, the publick shews began, which were designed as a worship to *Apollo* and *Diana*, for which purpose they acted comedies in the play-house, and foot, horse, and chariot-races in the circus; the athletes or wrestlers also shewed their dexterity in wrestling and other exercises, and the gladiators, or prize-fighters in the amphitheatres, fought sometimes with men, and sometimes with wild beasts; the second night they repeated their prayers to the *Parcae*, and offered a black sheep and the goat; the next day the women who were not slaves went to the capitol, and other temples, where they prayed to *Jupiter*, and the gods above-mentioned; the remainder of the day was spent in publick rejoicing, like the first; the third night they sacrificed a hog to the *Earth*, which was one of their chief goddesses, and worshipped

shipped under several names; this was done upon the banks of the *Tyber*, in that part of *Mars's* field called the *Turriculum*; the third and last day there were two choirs of musick, one of boys, the other of girls, of the best families, whose fathers and mothers were living, who sung hymns composed for the occasion; this day also the priests of *Mars* performed their mystick dance.

SE'CLAR PRIEST (S.) a distinction made by the church of *Rome*, between those who take upon them the care of souls as parish-priests do, but without obligating himself to observe the rules of any particular religious order.

SE'CUNDINE (S.) in *Midwifery*, is the after-birth, or that wherein the child lay and grew in the womb.

SECURE (A.) safe, free from harm or danger; also careless, fearless, negligent, &c.

SECURE (V.) to lock or lay up safely, to preserve from hurt or danger; also to seize or apprehend a person for a crime committed, &c.

SECURITY or **SECURENESS** (S.) safety, a being free from real or apprehensive dangers; also one that is bail for another's appearance to answer an accusation in a court of law, or for payment of a sum of money, &c. the *Painters* represent *Security* by the portrait of a lady leaning against a pillar before an altar, with a scepter in her hand.

SEDA'N (S.) a close chair to carry persons in through the streets without being seen.

SEDA'TE (A.) composed, sober, regular, quiet, thoughtful, undisturbed in mind.

SEDA'TENESS (S.) sobriety, composure of mind, thoughtfulness, &c.

SE-DEFEND'NCO (S.) a plea made use of by a person, who in a quarrel or otherwise hath killed another, in which he alleges, that what was done was unavoidable for the preservation of his own life; and notwithstanding this plea be admitted, the law requires, that the party's goods shall be forfeited to the king, and that he must procure his pardon by means of the lord chancellor.

SE'DENTARINESS (S.) the condition or manner of living retired, and using little bodily exercise, &c.

SE'DENTARY (A.) a life that is spent in a retired manner, working, or reading much, sitting, or within doors; in *France*, those parliaments that are fixed to a particular place, or city, are called *sedentary* parliaments.

EDGE (S.) a weed that grows particularly in or near the water.

SE'DIMENT (S.) the settling, thick, or drossy part of liquor, commonly called the lees.

SEDITION (S.) a publick mutiny, riot, uproar, or rebellion; the ancients represented *sedition* by the hieroglyphick of two lobbers fighting together.

SEDITION (A.) turbulent, quarrelsome, of an uneasy and dissatisfied mind, apt to find fault and promote riots, &c. against the state.

SEDU'CE (V.) to corrupt, draw away, or deceive, to mislead or debauch a person's principles either in religious or state matters.

SEDU'CEMENT or **SEDU'CTION** (S.) a drawing away, a misleading, debauching, &c.

SEDU'CER (S.) one who persuades or prevails upon another, by deceiving or misleading him into an error.

SE'DULOUS (A.) careful, applicative to business, industrious, &c.

SE'DULOUSNESS or **SEDU'LITY** (S.) diligence, carefulness, industry, &c.

SEE (S.) the seat, residence, or jurisdiction of an arch-bishop, or bishop; and in the *Romish Language*, that of *Rome* is by way of eminence called the *Holy See*, during the vacancy whereof, that is, from the death of one pope to the election of another, the practice and government thereof is as follows: As soon as the pope is dead, notice is given by tolling the bell in the *Capsitol*, which is never rung upon any other occasion; at the same time couriers are dispatched to all the princes of *Italy*, *France*, *Spain*, &c. the cardinal chamberlain removes into the palace, seizes the fisher's ring, which is the pope's seal, and breaks it, to prevent the dispatch of any bulls during the vacancy; this being done in the presence of at least three other cardinals, the chamberlain gives the necessary orders for every thing relating to the pope's palace, and likewise for the embalming and dressing the deceased in his pontifical robes; in the evening the corpse is carried in a litter to *St. Peter's*, attended with flambeaux, some horse, and the penitentiaries of *St. Peter*, but without singing or appearing in mourning; the corpse lies exposed in a chapel upon a raised bed of state, and so placed, that the feet may be killed through an iron gate; at three days end the body is buried, the funerals last nine days, the ceremony being performed by the sacred college, who appear every day at matins in the *Gregorian* chapel at *St. Peter's*, where in the middle of the church there is a stately, fine mausoleum erected, richly ornamented with figures, together with panegyric sentences, and the arms of the deceased; upon some of the last days of this solemnity, the ambassadors of crowned heads make proper speeches to the cardinals, met together at *St. Peter's*, concerning the election of another pope, exhorting them, in their master's name, to chuse such a one as they shall find best qualified to fill the *Holy See*; the funerals being thus over, the sacred college meet the 10th day in the same chapel, where a bishop or abbot makes a *Latin* oration de eligendo pontifice; after the mass of the Holy Ghost, the cardinals go two and two in procession to the conclave; during the vacancy the dean or first cardinal bishop, the first cardinal priest, and

and the first cardinal deacon have the management of the whole state, they give all necessary orders to officers, regulate the administration of justice, and whatever relates both to the exchequer and soldiery; and during this time the cardinal chamberlain coins money with the emblem of the vacancy, which is two keys in *altare*, and the *gonfalon* or *standard* of *Holy Church*.

SEE (V.) to perceive with the eyes any external object; also to comprehend a matter.

SEE'CHING (S.) a town in *Norfolk*, whose market is weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 77 computed, and 94 measured miles.

SEE'CHY (S.) in *Norfolk*, a town whose market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 79 computed, and 95 measured miles.

SEED (S.) that which potentially contains the tree, plant, fruit, or bodies of all vegetables or animals, which being put or cast into proper beds or receptacles, become fruitful, and brings forth that which was desired or expected; in *Plants, Trees, &c.* it is commonly a hard substance of various forms; but in *Animals*, it is a white, hot, spirituous substance, thick, clammy, and saltish, made from the purest and thinnest part of the blood.

SEEDY (A.) any herb or plant that is permitted to grow till it runs into seed, any thing full or abounding with seed.

SEE'ING (Part.) forasmuch as, since it is so, &c.

SEE'ING (S.) the faculty of sight, or of perceiving external objects with the eyes.

SEEK (V.) to hunt, search, or look for or after, to labour or endeavour to get, find, or obtain something.

SEEL (V.) with the *Sailors*, is when a ship rolls or tumbles about very suddenly and violently, with or by the force of the waves; in the *Falconers Language*, it is to run a thread through the eye-lids of a hawk when taken, so that she may either not see at all, or but very little, to make her comply with the hood the readier; in *Farriery*, it is when spots of white hairs about half an inch broad, mixed with those of his natural colour, grow upon his eye-brows, which is a mark of old age, because they never feed before 14 years old.

SEEM (V.) to appear, pretend, become, &c.

SEE'MING (Part.) appearing likely, or as if he was inclined to do a thing.

SEE'MLINESS (S.) decency, comeliness, properness, fitness, &c.

SEE'MLY (A.) decent, proper, fit to be done.

SEER (S.) an elder or prophet, especially among the *Jews*.

SEETH (V.) to stir, steep, or gently boil any thing in liquor over the fire.

SEGMENT (S.) a part cut from off any whole thing; and in *Geometry*, when applied to a circle, is a figure comprehended under one right line, called a chord, and part of the circumference of a circle, &c.

SE'GREGATE (V.) to part, separate, or put asunder, to take away some out of a great many.

SE'IA (S.) a goddess worshipped by the heathen *Romans*, under the pretence of her having the care of the seed sown; her statue stood in the *Circus*, and she was one of those deities called *Salutares*, invoked by them in the time of common distress or danger.

SE'LIANT (A.) in *Heraldry*, is when a lion of other beast sits like a cat with his fore-feet straight.

SE'IGNIOR (S.) a lord, master, or chief person or commander; the emperor of *Turkey* is called the *grand seignor*.

SE'IGNIORY (S.) a lordship, or the dominion, power, or authority thereunto belonging.

SEI'SABLE or SEI'ZABLE (A.) goods that are prohibited to be imported or exported, or if done are forfeited, or liable to be seized, or taken away from the proprietors, for their contempt of authority, or non-compliance with the law.

SEI'SIN (S.) in *Law*, sometimes means the right to, and sometimes the act of possession.

SEIZE (V.) to lay or take hold of violently or at unawares, wrongfully, or by force; among the *Sailors*, it means fastening two ropes together with another rope, yarn, &c. or of a block or pulley at the end of a pendant, tackle or garnet, &c.

SEI'ZING or SEI'ZURE (S.) a taking possession of any thing by violence, force, &c. in *Law*, an attachment or distress of goods for rent, &c.

SE'LAH (Part.) an *Hebrew* word that occurs 73 times in the *Psalms*, and once in the prophet *Habakkuk*, the meaning whereof some affirm to be *for ever*, others *Amen*, and others only a sign of a pause or stop of the fingers to raise their voices; and others that it directs a change in the tune or person; and others that it was a direction to change the whole chorus; for sometimes the chorus broke off in the middle of the psalm, and another set of vocal music went on with it.

SE'LANDER (S.) in *Farriery*, is that in horses, which is called the scab or mange in dogs, &c.

SE'LBY (S.) in the *West-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, is a populous, though small town, enjoying a very good trade, being seated upon the navigable part of the *Ouse*, whose market is weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 141 computed, and 172 measured miles.

SE'LDOM (Part.) that is not often done, unfrequent, &c.

SELE'CT (V.) to pick and chuse a few out of a great many.

SELE'CT (A.) choice, curious, rare, or a number or parcel picked out or pitched upon for a particular purpose.

SELENITES or the MOON-STONE (S.) said to be still found in *China*, which is reported to increase and decrease as the moon waxes

waxes and wanes; there are said to be some of these stones preserved in the palace of *Pe-kin*, valued at an incredible price; some call *Mafcooy* talk by this name, and say it has the same properties.

SELENOGRAPHIST (S.) one who undertakes to describe the hills, rivers, seas, &c. of the moon.

SELENOGRAPHY (S.) the art of describing the phases or appearances of the moon, as she appears by the help of, or through a telescope; some have pretended to divide it into regions, seas, lakes, mountains, &c. and appropriated names to each, as though they were to be come at like the kingdoms, &c. of our earth.

SELEUCIANS (S.) sometimes called *Hermians*, from their leaders *Selucus* and *Hermias*, hereticks that arose in the early ages of the church, and taught that God was corporeal, and that the elementary matter was co-eternal with him; that the human soul was formed by angels of fire and air; that Jesus Christ did not sit at the right-hand of God, but had quitted that right, and had removed his throne into the sun, &c.

SELF (S.) one's own person or affairs.

SELF-DEPENDENT (A.) one that has no dependence on, or relation to another.

SELF-ENDED or **SELFISH** (A.) one that has no regard of, or for any thing or person that does not belong to himself, &c.

SELF-EVIDENT (A.) clear, plain, that needs no proof or demonstration.

SELL or **SILL** (S.) in *Carpentry*, is the large thick piece of timber that makes the lower part of the door-frame of a house, and which is trod upon, called the threshold; and sometimes means the large, strong, lowermost timber of a whole building, which supports the superstructure.

SELL (V.) to dispose of goods or estates by wholesale or retail, to others for money, or any other valuable consideration.

SELVAGE (S.) the extremest edges of any thing wove, and which is frequently stronger and of another colour from the silk, cloth, &c. itself.

SEMBLABLE (A.) seeming, likely, appearing, &c.

SEMBLANCE (S.) likeness, appearance.

SEMIBRIEF (S.) a musical note, containing two minims, four crotchets, &c. and in common time, is a whole measure or bar in the division of the musick, both in playing and pricking, marked O.

SEMI-CIRCLE (S.) sometimes means only half a circle contained under the diameter, and half the circumference; also a mathematical instrument used upon many occasions.

SEMICOLON (S.) the name of a point or stop, used in a sentence when the rest or pause requires to be longer than a comma, and is marked thus (;).

SEMI-DIAMETER (S.) in *Geometry*, is

what is sometimes called the radius, or half of the diameter, and is formed by drawing a right line from the center to the circumference of a circle.

SEMINAL (A.) something belonging or relating to seed.

SEMINARY (S.) when applied to *Gardening*, means a seed-plot or nursery where plants or trees are raised, in order to be transplanted; when applied to *Men*, it means a school or university where young persons are instructed in all parts of literature, especially those in Popish countries, where priests or missionaries are bred up on purpose to send into foreign countries, to spread the *Romish* religion, &c.

SEMINATION (S.) the act of sowing, sowing, or emitting seed, either of vegetables or animals.

SEMIQUAVER (S.) a musical note, which in common time is the sixteenth part of a bar.

SEMI-TONE (S.) in *Musick*, is an half tone, or note, or the half of a whole note or second, and therefore called the lesser second, being in fretted instruments expressed by the space or distance of one fret, and upon keyed instruments by that of the white keys, &c.

SEMI-VOWELS (S.) those consonants or letters in the alphabet which always require an *e* to be prefixed to them in their pronunciation or sound, as *f, l, m, n, r, s, x, z*.

SEMPITERNAL (A.) everlasting, continual, always, without end, &c.

SENA or **SENNNA** (S.) a purgative shrub that principally grows in *Syria, Persia, and Arabia*, from whence it is carried to *Alexandria in Egypt*, and from thence it comes into *Europe*, though it is said some grows in *Italy*; it is, and has been in great esteem both by the ancient and modern physicians.

SENATE (S.) an assembly in the states of a kingdom, to consult and advise what is fit to be done for the promotion of peace and good order, trade, &c. a parliament, sanhedrim, &c.

SENATOR (S.) a counsellor of state, or member of parliament, &c.

SEND (V.) to cause a person or thing to go, be conveyed, or moved from one place or person to another.

SENESCHAL (S.) the name of an ancient officer of the *French* crown that had the care of the king's household, and regulated the expenses thereof both in war and peace; he had also the chief command of the king's household, and carried the royal standard; under *Philip I.* it was esteemed the highest place of trust under the *French* crown, and seems to be much the same with our lord high steward; also the head-bailiff of a barony is sometimes called by this name.

SENIOR (S.) the elder brother, and also superior officer, person, &c.

SENIORITY (S.) elderliness.

SENSATION (S.) any perception conveyed to the mind by means of the senses.

SENSE (S.) sometimes means the faculty of seeing, hearing, &c. and sometimes the coherence or regular connexion of a discourse, treatise, speech, &c.

SENSELESS (A.) foolish, mad; also void of all perception and distinction.

SENSES (S.) the common faculties of seeing, hearing, feeling, tasting, and smelling.

SENSIBLE (A.) sometimes means any thing that is perceived by the senses; and sometimes it means a regular qualification, or a being properly endowed with understanding the nature and causes of things, a learned or ingenious man.

SENSITIVE (A.) that hath the power or faculty of perceiving or apprehending things and their differences.

SENSORY (S.) the organ or instrument of sense; as, the eye of seeing, the ear of hearing, &c. also the seat or part of the body where the sensible soul or act of sensation more immediately resides.

SENSUAL (A.) voluptuous, pleased with, and desirous of gratifying the senses.

SENSUALITY or **SENSUALNESS** (S.) a gratifying the senses, a being pleased with externals, &c.

SENSUALIZE (V.) to render or become delighted with external things.

SENTENCE (S.) so many words joined together as express something clearly and intelligibly to the mind; also a proverb or short witty remark, or publick saying; also the decree of a court of judicature.

SENTENCE (V.) to condemn or pronounce a legal issue upon a person or cause.

SENTENTIOUS (A.) full of short, pithy sayings or expressions, using but few words, yet speaking sufficiently clear to the understanding of the auditors.

SENTIMENT (S.) the opinion, thought, or judgment of a person upon any subject.

SENTINEL or **SENTRY** (S.) a private or common soldier taken out of the *corps de garde*, and posted upon any particular spot of ground, in order to prevent the enemy's coming to surprize the camp or garrison, either by opposing them, or giving notice of their approach.

SENTINEL PERDUE (S.) one posted very near the enemy, where he is in great danger of being lost.

SEPARABLE (A.) any thing that may be parted or got asunder from another.

SEPARATE (A.) to part, divide, put asunder, or go away from.

SEPARATE (A.) distinct, different, particular, alone, &c.

SEPARATION (S.) the act of parting, dividing, or putting asunder; also a divorce between a man and his wife.

SEPARATIST (S.) one that is gone away from the communion of the established church.

SEPHARITES (S.) a *Mabonitan* sect, who teach that God hath a visible figure, and senses like men, but that this figure is spiritual as well as corporeal, and that the organs of his body are not subject to corruption or alteration.

SEPTANGLE (S.) in *Geometry*, is a figure that has seven points, corners, or angles.

SEPTEMBER (S.) the name of the seventh month, beginning from *March*, about the 10th day whereof is the autumnal equinox; the *Painters* represent this month by a man clothed with a purple robe, and a cheerful look, crowned with a coronet of white and purple grapes, holding in his right-hand a cornu copia of pomegranates, and other summer-fruits, together with a balance, and in his left-hand a handful of oats.

SEPTENNIAL (A.) belonging to, or having the space of seven years; any thing that returns or begins once in seven years.

SEPTENTRIO (S.) on globes and maps, &c. the north part of the world; also a constellation of seven stars, now called with us *Charles's* wain.

SEPTENTRIONAL (A.) something belonging or appertaining to the north.

SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY (S.) the title of one of the *Sundays* in the common-prayer book, being 70 days distant from the Saturday before the octaves of *Easter* or *Lent Sunday*, upon which day the newly-baptized used to lay aside their white habit, and the preparation for the great fast of *Lent* began.

SEPTUAGINT (S.) a name commonly given to the 72 translators of the Old Testament into *Greek*, at the command of *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, the son of *Lagus*, king of *Egypt*, about three hundred years before the birth of Christ, who were sent to him by the high-priest *Eleazer*, who chose six out of every tribe of the most learned in the *Greek* and *Hebrew* languages; St. *Jerome* affirms they translated only the *Pentateuch*; but St. *Justin* and others say they translated the whole; it is recorded, that the king appointed each his cell or chamber apart, so that they could not communicate with each other, that he might see how much they differed one from another, and that upon comparing them together, they were as exact as if they had been done by one person only; but this is looked upon by others as an error, and that they frequently conferred together to settle the difficult passages, &c. This version has always been greatly esteemed by the *Jews*, as being done by themselves, and by the Christians for its antiquity and correctness, and for its being quoted by Christ himself, especially by those who did not understand *Hebrew*, as a confutation both of the *Jews* and *Gentiles*; many learned men have preferred it to the *Hebrew* text itself, as being done in a time while the *Hebrew* was a living language.

language, and the phrases and customs alluded to were much better known and understood than afterwards they were; some are of opinion, that this version was made by five learned elders, and called the *Septuagint*, upon its receiving the licence and approbation of the Sanhedrim, &c.

SEPULCHRAL (A.) something belonging or relating to a burial-place, &c.

SEPULCHRE (S.) a grave or tomb, which among the *Jews* or *Hebrews* was always regarded with much care and solemnity, the greatest part whereof were dug in rocks, or made in hollow caves of the earth; when they became a regular nation or settled people, they had appropriated fields or places for this purpose, and they generally put stones, or some other signature over the particular part where the dead were interred, that strangers might know it, and avoid polluting themselves; the heathens were as pompous as any body in this affair, and the famous pyramids of *Egypt* are remaining instances of their grandeur; the *Turks*, &c. and also the Christians, have run into extravagances upon this head, and from decent respect have degenerated into abominable idolatry, by paying their devotions not only at the graves but to the persons deceased; but this is entirely reformed among all the professors of Protestantism.

SEPULTURE (S.) the act of burying or laying in the ground the corpse of a dead person; the *Jews* esteemed it one of the greatest misfortunes that could happen to a man to be deprived of burial, for which reason they performed it even to their enemies.

SE'QUEL (S.) the end, conclusion, or winding up of a matter, or the consequence that follows from it.

SE'QUENCE (S.) a regular or orderly succession, or following of things one after another; also a term at some particular games upon the cards for a set of the same sort.

SEQUE'STER (V.) to part, sever, or divide; also to withdraw or retire from the world, or publick business, company, or affairs; in the *Civil Law*, a widow is said to *sequester*, when she disowns or disclaims all right to the goods or possessions of her husband, in order to be freed from all debts owing by him, &c. in *Common Law*, it is to separate a thing in dispute from the possession of the contending parties, or the true owner or proprietor thereof.

SEQUESTRATION (S.) the act of separating or dividing a thing disputed from the possession of the contending parties, till the law has decided who shall be the owner; in the *Civil Law*, it is the act of disposing of the goods of a person deceased, whose estate no other person will meddle with; in the time of the civil wars of king *Charles I.* it meant a seizing on the estates, &c. of those who were of the king's party; sometimes it means

the collecting the fruits of a void benefice for the use of the next incumbent.

SEQUESTRA'TOR (S.) a third person to whom the keeping of a thing in controversy is committed; also an officer in the civil wars, appointed by the parliament to receive the rents of such estates and church-revenues as belonged to those they termed delinquents.

SERA'GLIO (S.) a *Turkish* name for a court or palace, especially the grand seignior's court at *Constantinople*, where the sons of the nobility are educated and brought up for the great posts of the empire, and where his concubines are kept; from the latter reason any place where whores resort to, or are kept, is called a *seraglio*.

SE'RAPH (S.) a *Turkish* gold coin, in value five shillings sterling.

SE'RAPH, SERAPHIM, or SE'RAPHIN (S.) an *Hebrew* word, signifying melting, burning, or purifying; and sometimes it means those winged, fiery serpents that destroyed the *Israelites* in the wilderness, a creature common in *Arabia*; and sometimes it means the first order of the first hierarchy of the angels, being accounted above the cherubims, which by the prophet *Isaiah* are described to be over the throne of the Lord, having six wings, with two of which they covered their face, with two they covered their feet, and flew with the other two, *eyeing* or gazing to one another, *Heb.* *seraph*, *seraphim*, is the Lord of Hosts, the ruler of earth is full of his glory.

SERA'PHICK or SERA'PHICAL (A.) full of holy or ecstasick praises, zealous and warm acknowledgments of God's power and goodness, &c. like to or after the manner of the seraphims.

SE'RAPIES (S.) household gods of the ancient *Egyptians*; some of these idols they put in their famous pyramids, to watch and preserve the corpse of those who were buried there, and to convey the souls to heaven; the images were covered with hieroglyphical figures, which the *Egyptians* accounted sacred.

SE'RAPIS (S.) an *Egyptian* god, represented with a basket full of ears of corn upon his head, from whence several learned men conclude that *Joseph* was worshipped under this name, for being the instrument of delivering them from famine; it is likewise said, that this is the same with the god *Apis*; to this it is answered, that the god *Serapis* was not heard of till many ages after *Joseph*, and that king *Ptolemy* endeavoured to introduce him; the *Romans* forbid the ceremonies of *Serapis* in their city, upon account of their filthiness and impurity; there was a statue of this god, a copy whereof the emperors *Adrian* and *Julian* desired, which was made up of several sorts of metals, precious stones, and wood; the temple and statue of this *Serapis* were demolished at *Alexandria*, in the

reign of *Theodofius the Great* in 380, after an uproar caused by the heathens there, who were enraged, because *Theophilus of Alexandria*, having begged an old temple, upon examination, found under it subterranean caves, which discovered the abominable mysteries of their religion.

SERA'SKIER (S.) among the *Turks*, is a general of an army; but now commonly means an inferior general or commander of a small army, or part of a great one.

SERENADE (V.) to play or sing under the window of a mistress or sweetheart in the night-time.

SERENADE (S.) a vocal or instrumental concert in the night-time under the window of a mistress or sweetheart.

SERENE (A.) fair, clear, without clouds or discomposure of any sort.

SERENITY or SERENENESS (S.) fairness of weather; also the disposition of mind unruffled, or without disorder; also a title of honour formerly given to kings and bishops; also a title now given to the princes of the empire, &c.

SERGE (S.) a sort of thick, strong woollen stuffs for womens garments, &c.

SERGEANT or SERJEANT (S.) properly signifies only a man or under servant; but now it sometimes signifies an officer in a corporation who serves the writs of debt upon a person, &c. Sometimes it means those counsellors or pleaders learned in the law, from among whom the judges are ordinarily chosen, and these, by way of eminence, are called *sergeants of the cof*, and the judges, when speaking to them, call them *brother*; there is also an officer a *sergeant at arms*, who always is in waiting upon the king's person, is sent to arrest traitors and persons of quality, and to attend the lord high steward, when he sits in judgment upon a traitor; in corporations where there are mayors and other chief magistrates, those persons who wait upon them in matters of justice are called *sergeants of the mace*; in an *Army*, a *sergeant* is an officer without commission in a company of foot, or troop of dragoons; sometimes he commands small detachments, and among other things, it is his particular duty to see the men keep their due distances, and to straighten the ranks and files, to receive and carry orders between the major and his officers, and the company; common companies have generally two *sergeants* each, whose weapon is a halberd.

SERGEANTY (S.) in *Law*, was an anti-ent service due to the king as a tenure, by which lands were held, and which was called *grand sergeanty*, when the service was to be actually performed by the person himself, such as to bear the king's spear, banner, &c. the one or other sort called *petty sergeanty*, when the person was only to pay or furnish some small matters towards the king's wars, &c.

SERIES (S.) any thing that goes in a regular or orderly course or manner; from whence in *Algebra*, those ranks or progressions of numbers or quantities, either increasing or decreasing in one constant ratio are so called; and when supposed to be continued infinitely, are equal to the quantity mentioned, otherwise only constantly approaching or approximating nearer and nearer, &c.

SERIOUS (A.) grave, modest, solid, wise, discreet, sober; also of an important nature, &c.

SERMON (S.) a speech or oration, especially upon religious matters or affairs.

SERMONIZING (S.) a talking or speaking much and long, especially upon or about religious matters.

SERON (S.) a certain quantity of *Turkish* goods, such as almonds, anniseeds, &c.

SERIOUS (A.) watry, belonging to the humour called serum.

SERPENT (S.) in general, signifies any venomous, hurtful creature; and in *Scripture*, many sorts are mentioned of different shapes and qualities, some with legs and others without, and one called a *seraph* or *sareph*, that has wings like a bat, not of feathers, but a sort of skin or leather; many allusions are made to this creature in scripture, and under some species of it the devil is related to have tempted *Eve*; there is a sort of sportive fire-work that goes by this name, which is also sometimes called a *squib*; the old *Pagans* worshipped serpents and kept them in rush or wicker baskets, which were consecrated to *Ceres*, *Bacchus* and *Proserpine*; the hereticks called *Opikite*, worshipped a serpent which they kept in a box in their temples, and fed it with bread; the *Egyptians* kept *snakes* in their temples, and *Æsculapius*, the pretended god of physick, was worshipped in a large snake or serpent; and in *Astronomy*, it is one of the northern constellations.

SERPENTINE (A.) like to, or after the manner of a serpent, spiral or twining.

SERPENTINE (S.) in *Chymistry*, is a worm or pipe made in a spiral form, sometimes of pewter, and sometimes of copper, which being placed in a vessel of cold water, serves as a refrigeratory in distilling spirituous liquors.

SERVANT (S.) any one that serves, waits, or attends upon another.

Servants at Arms, the third rank in the order of *Malta*, who wear swords, but are not noble by four descents, which the knights are obliged to be, viz. they must prove their nobility up to their great grand-father inclusively, both by the father and mother's side, and for above 100 years, and these are the first rank; the second are chaplains or priests, and the third, *servants at arms*.

SERVE (V.) to attend, wait upon, obey, or submit to; also to assist or do offices of friendship to or for; also on *Ship-board*, to twist or

or fasten tow, &c. round a rope to prevent its sailing.

SERVICE (S.) the office, state, or condition of a servant; also a friendly act or piece of kindness; also a course of dishes at a great man's table; also the regular or common devotions of those churches that use prescribed forms of prayer, &c.

SERVICEABLE (A.) that is fit for use or service; also that is friendly, ready or willing to help a person by any means whatever; also any thing that is firm and strong, and that will endure or last a great while; also profitable, useful, or beneficial.

SERVILE (A.) mean, low, base, that belongs to the state or condition of a servant or slave.

SERVILENESS or **SERVILITY** (S.) lowliness, meanness, ungenerousness, littleness, &c.

SERVITOR or **SERVITOUR** (S.) a servant, footman, lacquy, or waiter upon any one; and at the *Universities*, those scholars whose narrow fortunes oblige them to wait on the more wealthy, for maintenance.

SERVITUDE (S.) the state or condition of a servant, slave, or underling.

SERUM (S.) in *Anatomy*, is that watry, thin, yellowish, and saltish humour, which chiefly consists of water moderately impregnated with salt and a little sulphur, whose use is to dilute and be a vehicle to the blood.

SESQUIALTERAL (A.) so much and half as much more, or once and an half.

SESSION (S.) a sitting down, or meeting in council; and is commonly spoken either of the assizes where law matters are determined, or of the meeting and consulting of parliament upon publick affairs; and, in the latter, means the time from their first sitting to their proroguing or dissolving; as it may belong to the execution of the law, it is sometimes a quarter or general *sessions*, which are held four times in the year through all the counties in *England*, or a petty *sessions* for matters of smaller moment than the former.

SET (V.) to lay, put, or appoint a place for a person or thing; and in particular used by *Bakers*, as putting their bread, &c. into the oven; also to watch, observe, or lie in wait for any thing; also a term used for turning a crane round, so as to raise the weight that is to be shipped from the shore, or landed out of the ship, &c.

SETON (S.) in *Surgery*, is when the skin of the neck is taken up, and run through with a needle, and the wound afterwards kept open with bristles, a skin of silk, &c. that so the ill humours may vent themselves after the manner of an issue.

SETTER (S.) a term for a hunting dog that is used for springing partridges, or catching other game or fowls; also a name for a bailiff's follower, that watches the door or place of resort of one whom they want to arrest.

SETTING (S.) the act of putting bread, pies,

&c. into the oven; also of watching a person to see and know when and where he goes in and out; and in *Falconry*, putting the *Falcon* into the mew, is called setting down; so in *Cock fighting*, when the cocks have fought so long that they cannot stand, they put or set them back to back, and if one does not strike the battle's over, and the money lost; also in *Gardening*, it is the act of planting or transplanting trees, herbs, &c. in the ground; also the act of putting a crane in motion, in order to raise heavy weights; and at *Dice* or *Hazard*, it is the laying, flaking, or wagering any certain sum upon the main; in *Astronomy*, it is the occultation or going down of the sun or stars below the horizon, and this is called acronical setting; when the star sets, and the sun rises, cosmical setting; when the star and sun set together, heliacal setting, when a star is hid or immersed in the sun's rays.

SETTLE (S.) in the *West-Riding of Yorkshire*, a pretty good town, that has weekly a considerable market on Tuesday; distant from *London* 165 computed, and 200 measured miles.

SETTLE (V.) to fix or resolve on a place to reside or live in; also to compose or apply one's self to business; also to grow clear, or let the dregs of liquor, &c. fall to the bottom; in *Building*, it is when a church or house, &c. is too heavy for the foundation, and some or all of it sinks into the earth; and in a *Ship*, it is to lower a deck.

SETTLE (S.) a bench or seat boarded on the back and sides for a defence both against wind and heat, and also for ease to lean against.

SETTLE BED (S.) one that turns up, and contains all the cloaths, &c. within a chest or box, and when so done forms a seat, &c.

SETTLEDNESS (S.) a fixedness in a place, or composedness and resolvedness in mind, &c.

SETTLEMENT (S.) sometimes signifies a fixing or abiding in a place; sometimes a dowry or portion made to a woman, &c. to live upon; and sometimes the dregs or thick matter of liquor that subsides to the bottom, &c.

SEVEN (S.) the name of the number so called, and by us characterized by 7 or VII. this number is consecrated in the holy books, and in the religion of the *Jews*, by a great number of events, and mysterious circumstances, such as God created the world in six days, and consecrated the seventh as a sabbath or day of rest; also every seventh year is consecrated to the rest of the earth, by the name of a sabbatical year; as also the seven times seventh year, for the year of *Jubilee*. In the *Prophetic Style*, a week often stands for 7 years, as *Daniel* ix. 24, 25, &c. in many cases the number 7 is observed as well in the *New* as the *Old Testament*, and also by profane authors.

SEVEN-FOLD (Part-) one thing or number, that

that is seven times as much as that whereto it is compared.

SEVENOK or **SE'NNOKE** (S.) in *Kent*, so called  seven very large oaks that grew there at the first building the town, but which have long since been cut down; this town is governed by a warden and four assistants, &c. its market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 16 computed, and 20 measured miles.

SEVER (V.) to separate, divide, or part asunder any thing that before was united.

SEVERAL (A.) a great many, sundry, divers, three at least.

SEVERALLY (Part.) particularly, each person or thing separate or distinct by itself.

SEVERE (A.) tyrannical, cruel, hard-hearted, sharp, stern, &c.

SEVERENESS or **SEVERITY** (S.) cruelty, harshness, sternness; also gravity, strictness, &c.

SEVERN (S.) one of the largest and best rivers for trade and navigation in *England*, taking its rise, spring, or head from the *Plumlymon* mountains, and receiving the assistance of many other small rivers, springs, &c. soon becomes navigable, viz. at *Welsh-pool*; at certain times, it overflows its banks, and is so far from hurting the country there-by, that those fields that would be otherwise barren are rendered fruitful, by the slime that it leaves behind it, which serves as so much rich manure for those lands on which it falls; it passes through several counties, and at last empties itself into the sea.

SEW (V.) to stitch or put cloth, &c. together with a needle, an awl, &c. also to drain or empty a pond.

SEWER (S.) an officer who comes in before the meat at the table of a king, prince, or great man, to regulate and place the dishes; also the common drains for the water, and other filth to run out of the streets into the river, sea, &c.

SE'WET or **SU'ET** (S.) the fat that principally is about the kidneys of any creature.

SEX (S.) that distinction that nature has made in the formation of the male and female; and in the *polite Language*, always means the woman; as. *the sex are so fastidious, &c.*

SEXAGENARY (A.) something belonging to the number 60.

SEXAGESIMALS (S.) such fractions whose denominators proceed in a sexageuple proportion, viz. $\frac{1}{60}$, $\frac{1}{3600}$, $\frac{1}{216000}$, &c.

SEX-ANGLED (A.) any thing or figure that has six sides and angles regular or irregular.

SEXENNIAL (A.) something that is done in, or belongs to the space of six years.

SEXTANT (S.) commonly means an instrument that is used as a quadrant, containing sixty degrees, or the sixth part of a circle.

SEXTILE (S.) in *Astrology*, is an aspect of

two planets that are sixty degrees, or two whole signs distant from one another, and is reckoned a good and friendly sign.

SEXTON (S.) a church officer, whose proper business it is to keep the church clean, and look after the vestments, vessels, &c. and now commonly has also the direction of the graves for the burial of the dead, &c.

SEXTUPLE (Part.) six-fold, or six-times as much in one parcel, or of one commodity as is in, or of another.

SHAB (S.) a mean, sorry, pitiful fellow, one that is guilty of low tricks, &c.

SHABEROON (S.) a mean, poor, sorry rascal, or scrub fellow.

SHABBY (A.) ragged, poor, mean, pitiful, dishonest, beneath the honour and dignity of a gentleman, beggarly, &c.

SHABB OFF (V.) to go away privately at unawares in a mean or pitiful manner.

SHACK (S.) in some countries means the liberty of winter pasturage in common; and sometimes of particular species of cattle, such as sheep, hogs, &c. and in *Minerz*, it signifies a crack or slit, &c.

SHACKLE (V.) to put fetters upon a person, to throw or put difficulties in his way, or load him with restraints, prohibitions, or encumbrances.

SHACKLES (S.) irons or fetters to put upon felons or malefactors, &c. also in a *Ship*, those rings through which a billet being put fastens or shuts up the port-holes.

SHAD (S.) the name of a fish; also the surname of a man.

SHADE (S.) those places that are guarded from the heat of the sun, by the interposition of trees, walls, &c. sometimes it means the ghost of a deceased person, a term frequently used by the play-writers.

SHADE or **SHA'DOW** (V.) to shelter or screen from the sun; also in *Painting* or *Drawing*, to express the differences of colour between the part exposed, or next to the light, and that from it, &c.

SHA'DOW (S.) the image or representation of any thing interposed between the sun or other luminous body, and any other solid body.

SHADY (A.) that yields or gives a shade or defence from the heat of the sun, &c.

SHAFT (S.) sometimes means a case for arrows, to carry at the back of archers; sometimes the body of a pillar or column, without any of the ornament of the base at the bottom, or the entablature at top; and sometimes the well or deep hole dug by miners to go up or down at, to dig or search for ore, &c. under ground.

SHAFTSBURY (S.) in *Derfetsbire*, about four miles west of *Salisbury* plains, is a great thorough-fare and post road, which occasions it to be much frequented; it is a very antient town, whose present form is that of a bow full bent, and standing upon a hill has a fine prospect, which renders it sometimes much put to

It for want of water; it had anciently ten parishes, but has now but three, to each of which there is a church; the houses are generally handsomely built of free-stone; it is a corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, bailiffs, and common-council, &c. it sends two members to parliament, and has weekly a very good market on Saturday; distant from London 88 computed, and 103 measured miles.

SHAG (S.) sometimes means the long and coarse hair upon dogs; and sometimes a particular sort of stuff wove with hair, in imitation of velvet.

SHA'G-BAG (S.) a poor, shabby, mean-spirited, ragged fellow, &c.

SHA'GGED (A.) rugged, having long, coarse hair, &c.

SHAGREEN (A.) vexed, troubled, fretted, distressed, &c.

SHAGREEN (S.) a particular sort of skin, whose grain is very rough and high, with which cases for watches, curious toys, or instruments, &c. are frequently made.

SHAKE (V.) to move or agitate violently, in order to mix liquors, &c. together.

SHAKE (S.) a moving or briskly stirring; and in *Musick*, is one of the principal graces.

SHALE (S.) a sort of stony stone, that lies in thin pieces one upon another.

SHALL (Part.) importing something to be done hereafter; and in *Grammar*, it is called the sign of the future tense.

SHA'LLOP (S.) a small, light vessel, furnished with a main-sail, fore-mast, and lug-sail, to hale up and let down upon occasion.

SHA'LLOW (A.) water that is not very deep, or but a small distance from the surface to the bottom; or a person that has but a mean understanding, or that is somewhat foolish, &c.

SHALOON (S.) a particular sort of thin woollen goods, principally wove for the lining men's cloaths.

SHALO'T (S.) a sort of small onion much used in sauces, &c.

SHAM (S.) a pretence, feint, trick, or cheat.

SHAM (V.) to pretend or counterfeit, to make a feint, or put a trick upon a person, to cheat, deceive, &c.

SHAMA'DE, CHAMA'DE, or PA'RLEY (S.) in *War*, is a signal made by the enemy, either by beat of drum, or sound of trumpet, when they have any matter to propose, sometimes called a sounding or beating a parley; at a *Siege*, the besiegers beat the *chamade* to have leave to bury their dead, the besieged to capitulate, &c.

SHA'MBLES (S.) the publick market, or place where flesh and other provisions are openly sold.

SHAME (S.) sometimes means that uneasy consciousness or self-condemnation that arises in the mind of a person upon or after the commission of any unwarrantable act; also

disgrace, or publick degrading, or punishment, &c. sometimes it means the uncovering and exposing the private parts of the body to publick view, by way of ridicule, scorn, punishment, or contempt.

SHAME (V.) to expose a person to disgrace or punishment, to lay his faults open before a multitude, to excite uneasiness in the mind upon account of his having done something that he ought not, &c.

SHAME-FA'CED (A.) modest, bashful, backward, &c.

SHA'MEFUL (A.) odious, hateful, scandalous, disgraceful, &c.

SHA'MELESS (A.) audacious, bold, impudent, insolent, indecent, rude.

SHAMOY or SHA'MMY-LEATHER (S.) a particular sort made of goats-skin, dressed in a particular manner, which renders it very soft, downy, warm, and pliant, and especially dy'd black, which colour it takes curiously, chiefly used to make gloves and upper-leathers of shoes with.

SHANK (S.) the leg of a man from the knee to the ankle; also the stalk or stem of any edge-tool, flower, or plant.

SHA'NKER (S.) a bitch or fore arising in the groin, or on the privy parts, by means of the foul disease or pox.

SHAPE (S.) the form or make of any thing.

SHAPE (V.) to make, fashion, or form after any particular manner.

SHA'PELESS (A.) rude, irregular, unformed, or not brought to perfection.

SHAPES (S.) a cant name for a nice, snivelling, that goes extremem tightly laced; also of an ill-made, irregular lump of flesh, &c.

SHARD or SHERD (S.) a piece of broken tile, or earthen pan, &c.

SHARE (S.) the part or portion of a sum of money, goods, lands, &c. that are the property of sundry persons in proportion to their right of claim by purchase or gift, &c. also the knife or cutting-iron of a plough, is called a plough-share.

SHARE (V.) to part or divide any whole thing into sundry parcels, according to the right, title, or claim of the several owners.

SHARK (S.) the name of a very large and voracious fish, by some called a sea-wolf; also the name of a cheating, sharpening, or biting fellow, &c.

SHARP (A.) keen, smart, quick-witted; also severe, biting, satirical, &c.

SHARP (S.) in *Musick*, is a mark or character made thus, ♯, importing that the note to which it is adjoined must be half a tone shriller than it naturally would be without it.

SHARP (V.) to trick, bite, thieve, cheat, or impose upon a person.

SHA'RPEN (V.) to add or put an edge or point to a razor, needle, or other edge-tool; also to stir up or excite a person to take more care or notice of things, &c.

SHA'RPEN

SHARPER (S.) a bite or cheat, one that makes it his business to impose upon, cheat, or rob others by way of gaming, or other unfair impositions.

SHARPERS TOOLS (S.) false dice, cards, &c.

SHARP-SIGHTED (A.) of a quick and piercing sight or eye.

SHARP-WITTED (A.) ready or quick-witted, sagacious.

SHA'TTER (V.) to break in many pieces, to tear asunder, &c.

SHA'TTER-BRAINED (A.) careless, whimsical, silly, thoughtless, foolish, confused, without regularity or reasoning.

SHAVE (V.) to pare, cut, or shear off the hair or wool very close with a razor, &c.

SHAVING (S.) the act of cutting or paring off the hair or wool very close to the flesh, either from man or beast, especially with a very sharp knife or razor, &c. the custom of shaving the beard and hair, and sometimes the whole body, was very common among the *Jews*; and the *Levites* the day of their consecration, and the lepers at their purification shaved all the hair from off their whole bodies; a woman taken prisoner in war, when she married a *Jew*, shaved off the hair of her head; the *Hebrews* and nations bordering upon *Palestine*, when they mourned, shaved themselves, whether it was for public calamities, or private misfortunes, except the priests, who were prohibited to cut the hair of their head or beards; the *Nazarites* also, during their *Nazaritiship*, did not shave; to shave off but half the hair or beard, was deemed the highest mark of disgrace; in the church of *Rome*, the religious orders have particular ways of shaving.

SHA'VINGS (S.) the thin slices of boards, horn, &c. that are pared off from the main body of the thing, to make it smooth and handsome; also the clippings of moosey, &c.

SHE (S.) a word put instead of the name of any female; as, instead of saying, *Mary made the pye*, it is common to say, *She made the pye*, &c.

SHEAF (S.) a bundle of wheat or other corn tied up or put together.

SHEAF (V.) to part or bundle corn, &c. into bundles, heaps, or sheaves.

SHEAR or SHEER (A.) very thin or open-grained, but clear, and even like muslin, &c.

SHEAR (V.) to clip or cut off the wool from a sheep's back; also to turn or dress woollen-cloth by clipping or cutting the wool close.

SHEARING (S.) the act of cutting or clipping the wool from off sheep, and off the long and superfluous nap or shag from off cloth, &c.

SHEARS or SHEERS (S.) a large pair of scissars with which cloth, tin, brass, copper, &c. cast or hammered into thin plates, is cut or parted asunder.

SHEAT-ANCHOR or CA'BLE (S.) the largest, strongest, and best anchor or cable

belonging to a ship, and which is used only in dangerous times and places.

SHEATH (S.) the case or covering for a knife, sword, &c.

SHEATHE (V.) to put a knife or sword into the case, and sometimes to bury or run it into a person, &c. when spoken of a *Ship*, it means the covering or casing it with thin planks or boards, and hair and tar laid betwixt the ship's sides and close boards, which is done so far as the masts swim under water, to prevent the worms eating through the planks.

SHED (S.) a slight building, commonly run up with boards, just to keep off the sun and rain, for men to work in, or carts, &c. to stand under, &c.

SHED (V.) to drop, spill, or pour out; childrens changing their teeth, or cattle their coats, is called *shedding* them, &c.

SHEERNE'SS (S.) In *Kent*, a fortification that has such a line of heavy cannon commanding the mouth of the river *Medway*, that it is impossible for any ships to pass by without leave, or being sunk, built in the head of the demolished castle at *Queenborough*, a small town, consisting of three streets, and inhabited by various sorts of people, but chiefly by those whose immediate business lies here, or hereabouts; here is a yard with a dock, for the building and repairing the king's ships; it is about 27 miles distant from *London*.

SHEEP (S.) the best sort of small cattle both for food and cloathing to mankind, a creature very harmless and inoffensive while living.

SHEEP-COTE or FOLD (S.) a place to put or collect sheep in to feed, &c.

SHEE'PISH (A.) faint-hearted, somewhat filly or foolish, or wanting of courage.

SHEE'PS-HEAD (S.) as commonly sold at the butchers, is the head, lights, liver, and heart; also a nick-name for a bawful, foolish, silly, or ignorant person.

SHEER (A.) clear, transparent, thin; also quite or altogether got or gone off, or away.

SHEE'R-HOME (V.) to go or draw towards home or land.

SHEET (S.) a linen cloth to lay upon a bed, or to wrap up the corpse of a dead person in.

SHE'FFIELD (S.) in the *West-Riding of Yorkshire*, is a very populous, large town, the streets narrow, and the houses built with stone, but generally dark and black, by reason of the great number of forges that are continually employed in making all sorts of cutlery wares; it is seated on the river *Don*, over which it has a fine, strong, and large stone bridge; the stream is sometimes so rapid, that it overflows its banks, and does much mischief; the market is weekly, very large, on Tuesday, for many commodities, but especially for corn, which is bought up here, for the supply of some parts of *Darbyshire*, *Nottinghamshire*, and the *West-Riding*.

of *Yorkshire*; distant from *London* 115 computed, and 141 measured miles.

SHEFFORD (S.) in *Bedfordshire*, feated between two rivulets, over each of which there is a bridge; the market is large, and weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 34 computed, and 41 measured miles.

SHEFNAL (S.) a small town in *Shropshire*, that has a market weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 106 computed, and 128 measured miles.

SHE'KEL (S.) a Jewish coin, of which some make two sorts, the one called the *shekel* of the sanctuary, the other the lay or royal *shekel*; the first weighed four drams, the other two; the first, by some, is said to be used in matters relating to religion, the other in trade and commerce; but this is a mistake, there being only one *shekel* used upon all occasions; but the distinction of the *shekel* of the sanctuary, &c. was occasioned by keeping the original or standard-weight in the sanctuary, whereby the exactness of all others was tried and regulated; the value in silver was about two shillings and three pence farthing sterling.

SHELF (S.) a broad board nailed up against the wall with proper supports or brackets under it, for the convenience of laying books or other necessities upon it; also a heap of sand that is oftentimes dangerous to ships both in rivers and seas.

SHELL (S.) sometimes means the woody covering of the kernels of nuts, and in apricots, peaches, &c. are called stones; also the crustaceous coverings to oysters, muscles, &c. also the walls of a house.

SHELL (V.) to pull off the covering of nuts, almonds, &c. also of fishes, &c.

SHELTER (V.) to cover, defend, protect, or save harmless from storms, thieves, &c.

SHELTER (S.) a defence or protection from rain, &c. also from the violence of thieves, &c.

SHELTERER (S.) a defender, protector, or assister in or against any violence, &c.

SHELTERLESS (A.) that has no covering or place of defence, &c.

SHE'LVING (A.) slanting, like the declivity of a hill.

SHE'LVY (A.) full of heaps or shelves of sand, whereby the free navigation of a river or sea is spoiled or interrupted.

SHE'MINITH or **SE'MINETH** (S.) a word found before several of the psalms, and with some interpreters signifies a musical instrument of eight strings; or with others the eighth band of musicians belonging to the temple.

SHE'PHERD (S.) a man whose business or employment is to look after and take care of sheep.

SHE'PHERDESS (S.) a woman that watches or looks after living sheep.

SHEPTON-MALLET or **SHIPTON-MALLET** (S.) in *Somersetshire*, a small and

poor town, tho' inhabited by some wealthy clothiers; its market is pretty large, weekly, on Friday; distant from *London* 92 computed, and 112 measured miles.

SHERBE'T (S.) a pleasant Turkish liquor, and with it is the lemon, water, and sugar that brandy is intended to be put to, in order to make the liquor called punch.

SHERBOURN or **SHIREBORN** (S.) in *Dorsetshire*, is a large, populous town, with one collegiate church, a free-school, and an almshouse; it was formerly a bishop's see, which is now removed to *Salisbury*; the medley-clothing is made here; it is finely seated, and well watered, is divided into two parts, both of which is governed by two constables, annually chosen; there are two very great markets for food and cattle weekly on Thursday and Saturday; distant from *London* 100 computed, and 118 measured miles.

SHERD (S.) a piece of a broken earthen pan or pot, and commonly called a *pot-shoulder*.

SHE'RIFF (S.) the principal or chief officer of a shire or county, which hath been of many hundred years standing.

SHE'RIFFALTY (S.) the time that any one serves the office, or has the power of a sheriff.

SHE'RIFFWICK (S.) the place or district wherein any person exercises the office of a sheriff.

SHE'RRY (S.) a particular sort of brisk white-wine, coming from *Andalusia* in *Spain*.

SHEW (V.) to make appear, expose to sight, lay open, or declare any thing; to teach or instruct a person.

SHEW (S.) an appearance or pretence; also any publick sight.

SHEW-BREAD (S.) among the Jews, was those loaves that the priest of the week put every sabbath-day upon the golden-table, which was in the *sanctum*, before the Lord, which were of a square form, having four faces, and covered with leaves of gold, 12 in number, for each tribe one; each loaf contained two tenths of fine flower (which is about three quarts); they served them up hot on the sabbath-day, in the presence of the Lord, and took away the stale ones, which were to be eaten by the priests only; this offering was accompanied with frankincense and salt, and some say wine was added to it also; the rabbins say, that between every two loaves there were two golden pipes, supported by golden forks, whose ends rested upon the ground, to convey air to the loaves, to hinder them from growing mouldy.

SH'BBOLETH or **SI'BBOLETH** (S.) properly means an ear of corn, but is now used to mean a touch-stone or nice trial to know or distinguish the true persons or things from the false; as those *Israelites* who dwelt beyond *Jordan*, under the command of *Jephtha*, having gained a great victory over the *Ammonites*, the *Ephraimites* demanded part of the

the *Isral*, which being refused, the *Ephraim*es quarrelled with them, and called them *bards*, and denied them to be the offspring of *Israhel*, &c. and on'y fugitives from the tribes of *Ephraim* and *Manassib*, &c. upon which the *Gileadites* being exasperated, they quarrelled with the others, and after a battle getting the advantage of them, secured all the passes, so that when an *Ephraimite* attempted to cross the river, they asked him whether he was of *Ephraim*? If he said no, they bid him pronounce the word *shibboleth*, which they did *fibbaleth*, whereupon they killed him, &c. so that in the battle, and by the trial, 42,000 were slain.

SHIELD (V.) to cover, save, protect, defend, keep harmless, &c.

SHIELDS (S.) instruments of war that were put upon the bodies or arms of the soldiers, to defend them from the assaults of the enemy's swords, lances, &c. they were commonly made of light wood covered with leather, and sometimes with plates of brass, silver, gold, &c. some were made all of metal, &c. it means also a defence, safe-guard, and protection, especial'y in the scripture language.

SHIFT (V.) to put off, evade, to change place, &c.

SHIFT (S.) an excuse, put-off, or evasion; a changing place, or dodging up and down; also the name of a woman's garment that covers her whole body, and which she wears next to her skin, commonly made of linen, and vulgarly called a smock.

SHIFTERS (S.) those who make use of pretences or evasions, or that are continually changing their places of abode, &c.

SHILLING (S.) in *England*, is a subordinate coin, being the 20th part of the integer of computation called a pound, which is either a pound sterling, a pound Scots, &c. with us the value 12 d. with the Scots one penny, &c.

SHILOH (S.) a Scripture name or term for Messiah the King, in which sense both the *Jews* and *Christians* are agreed, and only differ in the Person to whom it is to be applied, the latter affirming that all the prophecies were completed in Jesus Christ; also the name of a city in the tribe of *Benjamin*, where the altar of burnt-offerings was erected, when the tabernacle of the Lord was set up there; it was here also that *Joshua* assembled the people to make the second distribution of the land of promise; the ark and tabernacle continued here from the year of the world 2560, when *Joshua* placed them here, to 2883, when it was taken by the *Philistines* under the administration of *Eli* the high-priest, about 1112 years before Christ.

SHIN (S.) the fore-part of the leg from the knee to the ankle.

SHIN-BONE (S.) the great bone of the leg from the knee to the foot.

SHINE (V.) to appear bright and glorious, as the sun, moon, stars, polished metal, &c. in

a very clear atmosphere, &c. also to shew a person's excellency in arts or sciences, wit in conversation, prudence or wisdom in management, &c.

SHINGLES (S.) a spreading sort of inflammation that chiefly affects the loins or waist of a person, and which is said to endanger a person's life if it gets quite round him.

SHINING (A.) appearing with a bright or glorious lustre, or excellency of parts, &c.

SHIP (S.) a large vessel furnished with all manner of conveniences for conveying persons or goods from one part of the world to the other, on or through the sea or water; the invention is very ancient, but the improvements of the last two centuries have exceeded all that went before.

SHIP (V.) to carry or put either persons or things into a ship to be sent or conveyed from one part of the world to the other, by the means of or through the sea or water.

SHIPPING (S.) sometimes means a number of ships; and sometimes the act of putting goods or persons on board, or into ships.

SHIPTON or SHIPSTON upon **STOWER** (S.) in *Worcestershire*, an ancient town, whose market is very large weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 62 computed, and 75 measured miles.

SHIPWRECK (S.) the losing or perishing of a ship at sea, by means of storms, running against rocks, sands, &c.

SHIRBOURN (S.) in the *Wiltshire* of *Torkshire*, a good town, about half a mile long, whose market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 139 computed, and 176 measured miles.

SHIRE or COUNTY (S.) a certain portion or distribution of the land of any kingdom, &c.

SHIRK (S.) a sharpening, mean-spirited, cheating fellow.

SHIRKING (A.) sharpening, cheating, watching for an opportunity to take an advantage to impose upon a person.

SHIRT (S.) a garment commonly worn by men next their skin, and generally made of linen.

SHIT or SHITE (V.) to cast nature, or unload the belly of the ordure the food is converted into by the digestive faculties of the body, at the fundement.

SHUTTLE or SHUTTLE-COCK (S.) an instrument of play or diversion, consisting of a small cork stuck round the rim with the tops of goose-feathers neatly trimmed, which being tossed up whirls round, and is easily struck or banded backwards and forwards with other instruments, called battledore; also a name for an irresolute mind or disposition, that upon every little suggestion alters its former intention, &c.

SHIVER (V.) to shake or tremble with cold; also to split, break, or cut into thin pieces or Cices, &c.

SHIVER (S.) a broad or long thin piece of any matter; also a small round wheel in which the rope of a pulley or block runs, &c.

SHOAL or SHOLE (A.) shallow water, or those rivers, &c. whose bottom is but a small distance from the surface.

SHOAL or SHOLE (S.) a large quantity of fishes that at particular seasons are to be found in particular places; also a flat in the sea or river.

SHOAR or SHORE (V.) in *Building*, is to prop up or support a wall, house, &c. by large timbers, buttresses, &c.

Lee-SHOAR (S.) is towards which, or where-on the wind blows, which the sailors endeavour to avoid as much as possible.

Weather-SHOAR (S.) in the *Seaman's Language*, is that from whence the wind blows.

SHOARES or SHORES (S.) props or supports to walls, &c. also the land near the limits of the sea; and sometimes it means the banks of the sea.

SHOCK (S.) a violent or sudden blow, onset, disaster, surprize, trouble, &c. also a sheaf or bundle of corn, or several small sheaves set together as it were to make one great sheaf or bundle; in *Turnery*, it is five dozen, or sixty soap dishes, wooden trays, &c. also the shaking of an earthquake.

SHOCK (V.) to shake, strike, set upon suddenly; to surprize, amaze, &c.

SHOCKING (A.) surprizing, amazing, terrible, sudden, violent, &c.

SHOE (V.) to put on, fix, or make ready shoes or coverings for the feet, both for men and beasts.

SHOE (S.) a part of the cloathing made use of by all civilized nations, but especially the *Europeans*, and commonly made of leather; the upper parts of the skins of the smaller or younger cattle, such as sheep, calves, &c. the lower or bottom parts, commonly called the sole, of the thickest and best part of the hides of oxen, bulls, or cows; the fashions have always been various, some covering the whole foot, as is now the general form, others only the bottom or soles of the feet, and so fastened by thongs or straps going across the feet, and up the legs, &c. called also sandals; the women of all ages have been accustomed to wear shoes and stockings with curious ornaments on them, or made of very rich stuffs, &c. it is reported, that the army of *Antiochus* was grown so very luxurious, that even the common soldiers had golden nails in the soles of their shoes; it is affirmed, that in the *East* to this day, all the people, both rich and poor, even the wives of the great *Turk* himself, and of his bashaws, wear iron plates at the heels and toes of their shoes or pumps.

SHOG (V.) to shake, jog, or move, to cause to move to and fro, &c.

SHOG (S.) the concussion, or violent meeting together of two hard bodies.

SHOOT (V.) to dart or grow up, or in, suddenly; also to discharge a gun or piece of ordnance; also to unpin a cart, and let out bricks, sand, &c. all at once.

SHOOT (S.) in *Gardening*, a young sprout or sprig; also a young pig just left off suckling.

SHOP (S.) an office or place where a person makes or sells manufactures, &c.

SHOP-KEEPER (S.) a person who rents, and constantly attends in an open shop, to sell goods, particularly in the retail way; those rooms or places where goods are only sold wholesale being commonly called warehouses.

SHOPLIFTING (S.) a private way of stealing goods out of a shop, by coming into it under the pretence of buying something.

SHOREHAM or NEW-SHOREHAM (S.) a small borough and corporate town upon the sea-shore in *Suffex*, governed by a constable, burgessees, &c. and is principally inhabited by ship-builders, ship-charterers, &c. there being abundance of small ships built here; it sends two members to parliament; distant from *London* 46 computed, and 56 measured miles.

SHORLING (S.) a sheep whose fleece or wool has been lately cut off, or shorn.

SHORN (A.) clipped or shaved, as the hair or wool of a sheep, &c.

SHORT (A.) low of stature, of but a small distance, length, or duration, &c.

SHORTEN (V.) to curtail or abridge a work or business, &c.

SHORTNESS (S.) the want of length of any thing, either in force or duration.

SHORT-SIGHTED (A.) sometimes means a defect in the eye, that renders the sight of the person useful at but a very small distance; and sometimes it means a person that has but a weak mind or judgement, that either does not, or cannot foresee what will be the natural consequence of things yet to come.

SHOT (S.) all sorts of bullets used in any fire-arms, from the pistol to the cannon; those for the hand, or small arms, are commonly made of lead, and those for the larger sort, of iron; as the use and intention is various, so they go by different names; especially on *Ship-board*, where they use not only plain round balls, but also *chain shot*, which is two large balls fastened to the ends of a piece of iron chain; *bar-shot*, which is two balls fastened at the ends of an iron bar, &c. for the purpose of breaking or cutting the masts, rigging, &c. so *case-shot*, is a case filled with small bullets, stones, bits of iron, &c. which is discharged from a large gun to clear the decks when a ship is boarded, &c. and in *Company*, the *shot* is the proportion of a reckoning that each person is to pay at an inn, tavern, &c.

SHOTTEN (A.) spawned or discharged, as fish do their roes, &c.

SHOVE (V.) to thrust or push against any person or thing.

SHOVE (S.) a push, thrust, or rude endeavour to force a person out of the present place where he now stands.

SHOVEL (S.) a very useful hand instrument to take up or load sand, earth, coals, &c. with; also to throw or dig the earth out of a pit, &c. with.

SHOVEL (V.) to use or work with a *shovel*, to throw up, or in, sand, coals, earth, &c.

SHOULD (V.) part of the verb *shall*, and signifies duty or obligation; it is also a sign of the potential mood of other verbs.

SHOULDER (S.) the top part of the arm, on which persons frequently carry burdens, &c. in *Fortification*, it is that part of a bastion, where the face and the flank meet; in *Cutlery-Ware*, the top part of knives, &c. that goes into the haft, or immediately joins to it.

SHOULDER (V.) to lay or carry any thing upon the shoulders; also to jostle, shove, or thrust with the *shoulder*.

SHOULDER-BLADE or BONE (S.) that which forms or makes the shoulder, of a triangular form, covering the hinder part of the ribs; the *Anatomists* also call it the *scapula*.

SHOULDER-KNOT (S.) a knot of ribbands, mohair, twisted cord, &c. commonly worn upon the left-shoulder of footmen, coachmen, &c. for distinction sake.

SHOUT (V.) to cry out, or make a great noise, either for joy or grief.

SHOUT (S.) a great noise, or crying out, hallooing, or huzzaing.

SHOW or SHEW (S.) a sight, or something uncommon, either publick or private.

SHOW or SHEW (V.) to instruct, teach, or lay open, to expose to view, &c.

SHOW'ER (S.) a falling of rain, occasioned by the resolving of a cloud into water.

SHOW'ER (V.) to pour or fall down in great quantities; also to heap, give, or bestow many favours upon a person.

SHOW'ERY (A.) wet weather, or a time when it rains often, and ceases for a small space of time, and then rains again in a quick or hasty manner.

SHOW'Y (A.) gaudy, vain, pompous, all out-side, &c.

SHREAD or SHRED (V.) to cut or mince into very small pieces or bits.

SHREAD or SHRED (S.) a small bit or waste piece cut off a piece of cloth, silk, &c. in the making a garment, &c.

SHREW (S.) a scolding, noisy, ill-natured, brawling woman.

SHREWD (A.) sharp, witty, satyrical, cunning, &c.

SHREWSBURY, commonly called **SA'LOP (S.)** the metropolis of *Shropshire*, is a large, beautiful, pleasant, populous, and rich town, full both of gentry and tradesmen, there being besides the common trades necessary in so

well-peopled a town, large manufactures of flannel and white broad-cloth carried on here, which employs abundance of the neighbouring poor in all the adjacent villages, and enriches both itself and all the country round about it; the *Severn* almost surrounds it, so that it is in the shape of an horse-shoe, over which it has two fine stone bridges, upon one of which is built a fine gate, over whose arch is set up a statue in memory of *Llew-ellyn*, the idol of the *Welshmen*, and their last prince of *Wales*; over the market-house is the hall for the woollen manufactures; and though the inhabitants, who are partly *Welsh*, and partly *English*, in general, all talk *English*, yet on a market-day you would think there was not an *Englishman* among them; it is a corporation, governed by a mayor, 24 aldermen, 48 common-councilmen, a recorder, steward, town-clerk, and sends two members to parliament; it has three markets weekly, viz. Wednesday and Saturday for all sorts of provisions, which are the best, cheapest, and in greatest plenty of any town in these parts; Thursday is the market day for *Welsh* cottons, frizes, flannels, &c. which are both made and brought here in great quantities; there was formerly a strong castle, and great abbey, both are now entirely in ruins; it has now five large churches, and several meeting-houses; distant from *London* 124 computed, and 157 measured miles.

SHRIEK (V.) to make a great or sudden crying out through fear or surprize, &c.

SHRIEK (S.) a very shrill, loud, and strong crying out.

SHRIFT or SHRIEVE (V.) to take a confession of sins from, or of another by a priest.

SHRILL (A.) a loud, sharp, or acute tone, sound, or noise in music, called the treble.

SHRIMP (S.) the name of a small, well-known sea shell-fish; also a small diminutive person.

SHRINE (S.) a repository, case, or cabinet to enclose the reliques of the saints in, often made of glass, that the thing contained may be seen through it; also the tomb or place where pilgrims offer up their prayers and oblations to the saints.

SHRINK (V.) to contract or become shorter or narrower, as some sort of woollen cloths do when wetted.

SHRIVEL (V.) to contract or run up into rolls or wrinkles, either through age, or by reason of too much heat.

SHROPSHIRE, commonly called **SA'LOP (S.)** an inland county, in compass about 134 miles, being from *Woolferton* below *Loddon*, south, to *Ower* near the *Trent*, north, 34 miles; and from *Tong* in the east, to *Offwytry*, west, 25 miles, being in an oval form; the air is wholesome, pleasant and good, and all the seasons of the year temperate; so that the

the corn, hay, fruits, &c. as well as the people, is very plentiful; the soil being of a reddish clay is very fruitful, and besides yielding wheat, barley, &c. there are many pits of coal, and mines of lead, iron, &c. it is exceedingly well watered, having many fine rivers and springs, particularly the *Severn*, which yields plenty of fish; the southern parts, being hilly and mountainous, feed large numbers of cattle; it sends 12 members to parliament, has 15 market towns, and is divided into 15 hundreds, which contain 170 parishes, 23,500 houses, and about 140,000 inhabitants.

SHROWD or SHROUD (S.) the woollen shift or covering commonly put upon the corpa of dead people; also those ropes in a ship which come from either side of all the masts.

SHROWD or SHROUD (V.) to cover, protect, save harmless, &c.

SHRUB (S.) a small or low tree sometimes called a dwarf; also a plant with many woody perennial stalks or trunks, coming from one common stock or root, as briar, &c.

SHRUG (V.) to draw up the shoulders by way of scorn, pity, &c.

SHRUNK or SHRANK (A.) lessened, contracted, drawn into itself, shut up, &c.

SHU'DDER (V.) to quake, shiver, shake, &c. with horror, surprise, &c.

SHUFFLE (V.) to prevaricate, make excuses, quibble, dodge, or shift off, &c. also to mingle or mix a set of cards together to render them some of one sort, and some of another.

SHUN (V.) to flee from, endeavour to avoid, keep off, or get out of the way of.

SHUT (V.) to stop up close, or put to the door to prevent another from coming in.

To get shut of, to be free, clear, or rid of any person or thing.

SHUTTERS (S.) boards that make close up or fit the cavity or opening of windows, in order to prevent any body's coming in, &c.

SHUTTLE (S.) a weaver's instrument that holds his silk, thread, &c. which being thrown across the warp breadth-ways by degrees makes the commodity.

SHY (A.) reserved, coy, backward of speaking, or coming into company, &c.

SIBYLLINE (A.) something belonging or like to the works of the *Sibyls*.

SIBYLS (S.) certain women who were reported to have the spirit of prophecy, to whom certain *Greek* verses divided into 8 books are attributed, which contain predictions of our Saviour, and teach the doctrine of the resurrection, the last judgment, and hell torments; they are supposed to be done by some *Christian*, and clouded with the *Heathen* and *Jewish* superstitions on purpose to disguise the true intent of the author.

SICCITY (S.) dryness, without moisture, &c.

SICK (A.) ill, indisposed, out of order, not well, like to die, &c.

SICKEN (V.) to grow weak, faint, sick, out of health, &c.

SICKLE (S.) a small hand hook, or crooked knife, for reaping or cutting down of growing corn with.

SICKLY (A.) of a weak, crazy, unhealthy disposition or temperament of body.

SICKNESS (S.) any disorder that causes a faintness, decaying or tending towards death, &c.

SIDE (S.) any plane or external part of a body; and sometimes means a party.

To side with, to agree or yield to, to join or be of the same opinion or party of another.

SIDE-LA'YS (S.) in *Hunting*, are those dogs that are put in the way to let slip as the deer passes by.

SIDELING (A.) moving or going awkwardly or side-ways, awry, &c.

SIDERATION (S.) in *Physick*, is a mortification of some part of the body, or a sudden numbness that seizes the whole or a part of it; in *Gardening*, it is the blasting of trees or plants by some extraordinary accident, such as excessive heat or drought, a strong east wind, &c.

SIDERIAL YEAR (S.) that space of time which the astronomers compute the sun is moving from any determined fixed star till it returns to it again, computed at 365 days, 6 hours, and almost 10 minutes.

SIDEROMANCY (S.) a pretended sort of divination performed with a red-hot iron, upon which was laid an odd number of straws, and the figures, bendings, or sparkings thereof were the indications to judge from.

SIDESMAN (S.) an assistant to a churchwarden, in the management or regulating of parish matters relating to the poor, the church, &c.

SIDEWAYS (Part.) by or along the side of any thing.

SIDMOUTH (S.) in *Devonshire*, a poor fisher town on the sea shore, that has a small market; distant from *London* 130 computed, and 158 measured miles.

SIEGE (S.) in *War*, is the encamping of an army about any place designed to be attacked, won, or taken from the enemies, together with the whole apparatus of its performance for that purpose; in *Physick*, it is the excrescences that are discharg'd from the fundament, &c.

SIEVE (S.) an instrument of various sizes to separate the fine or powdery part of gums, &c. that have been pounded, from the grosser or larger part.

SIFT (V.) to part or separate the finer powder or small dust from the grosser or larger part of any thing; also to pump or endeavour to get a secret or confession out of a person artfully.

SIGH (V.) to express sorrow or grief of mind by

- by fetching the breath of a person very deeply, &c.
- SIGH** (S.) an uneasy fetching, putting out or forth of the breath, generally occasioned by grief or oppression of the mind.
- SIGHT** (S.) the faculty or sense of seeing, or the organs whereby external objects are perceived at a distance; also a shew or extraordinary appearance of persons or things; also a small hole made in brass, &c. set perpendicularly upon mathematical instruments more exactly to behold the objects, &c.
- SIGHTLESS** (A.) blind, one that has not the organs of sight fit for use, &c.
- SIGHTLINESS** (S.) handsomeness, comeliness, well-proportionedness, &c. fit or proper to be seen or looked at.
- SIGIL** (S.) a pretended charm to cure distempers without medicines, &c.
- SIGN** (S.) a note, mark, or character, to know one thing from another by, especially those of the same kind or species; sometimes it means a fore-runner or notice of things yet to come; sometimes it means wonders or miracles; and sometimes it is a private indication or declaration of a person's desires, &c. in common, it is the painted board, &c. that shop-keepers hang up at their houses, the more easily to distinguish them from their neighbours; in *Astrology*, a sign is the twelfth part of, or 30 degrees in, the Zodiac.
- SIGN** (V.) to mark or write one's name, &c. to a deed, letter, note, &c.
- SIGNAL** (S.) a token when to do, or give notice of something, especially used by ships at sea, and in war by land, &c.
- SIGNAL** (A.) extraordinary, uncommon, unusual, &c.
- SIGNALIZE** (V.) to do something whereby a person renders himself noted or famous.
- SIGNATURE** (S.) a mark or character stamped upon any thing to know it by again, to direct the doing of something else.
- SIGNET** (S.) a seal used to seal letters with, and which usually was engraved upon the ring of a prince or great man, to know it readily, &c. also with us, one of the king's seals, wherewith he seals his private letters, also grants, &c. that afterwards pass the great seal.
- SIGNIFICANCY** or **SIGNIFICANTNESS** (S.) that is full or very expressive, that deserves noticing, &c.
- SIGNIFICANT** or **SIGNIFICATIVE** (A.) that is worthy of noticing or observing, or that has a farther meaning than at first appears, that is very expressive, &c.
- SIGNIFICATION** (S.) the intent, purpose, meaning or design of a word, phrase, or other thing.
- SIGNIFICATOR** or **SIGNIFIER** (S.) something that means or indicates more than every one can unfold; and in *Astrology*, those planets, aspects, or signs, that according to that art denote something very remarkable in a nativity, are called by this name.
- SIGNIFY** (V.) to intend, mean, imply, or design; also to give warning or notice of something now doing, or to be done hereafter.
- SILE** (S.) dirt or filth that subsides or sinks to the bottom of a ditch, pond, &c.
- SILENCE** (S.) quietness, busyness, a cessation from noise or speaking, &c.
- SILENCE** (V.) to cause a person to forbear making a noise, or speaking; in *Law*, it is to suspend a minister from preaching.
- SILENT** (A.) one that forbears speaking, says nothing, or is still and quiet, and makes no sort of noise.
- SILENTNESS** (S.) quietness, stillness, a forbearance of speaking or writing to a person, &c.
- SILK** (S.) the thread that's spun by worms, of which many curious manufactures are made.
- SILKEN** (A.) of a silky, smooth, glossy nature, made of or mixed with silk.
- SILL** (S.) the thick or bottom part of a door-frame where people tread on at their going in and out, the threshold.
- SILLABUB** or **SILLIBUB** (S.) a pleasant summer liquor made of cyder, new milk, sugar, &c.
- SILLINESS** (S.) foolishness, want of judgment, skill, or knowledge.
- SILLON** (S.) in *Fortification*, is a work raised in the midst of a ditch to defend it when it is too wide; this work, as it runs, forms little bastions, half-moons, and redans or indentures, which are lower than the rampart of the place, but higher than the covert way; but this word seems now to be going out of use, in the room whereof *involope* is substituted.
- SILLY** (A.) foolish, simple, that wants judgment, skill, or knowledge.
- SILVER** (S.) the second purest metal, and next in value to gold. It has been observed, that a mass of pure silver kept continually in the focus of a very strong fire, will, in two months time, lose about $\frac{1}{2}$ of itself; its ductility and malleability exceeds all others but gold; and it is used by most nations for the current coin, in which most differ from one another, but the *English* standard is not only of the longest date, but generally the finest of all others, that is, 22 ounces, 2 pennyweights of pure silver, and 18 pennyweights of alloy makes a pound of standard silver, or such as is made into crowns, half-crowns, shillings, six-pences, &c. for the general currency or coin of this kingdom; the *Chymists* characterize it by Δ , or *Luna*.
- SILVER** (V.) to wash over, or gild any thing with silver.
- SILVER-SMITH** (S.) one that works in all sorts of silver-work, whether vessels or toys great or small.
- SIMILAR** (A.) any thing that is like to another,

another, that hath the same or proportional parts, figures, colours, &c.

SIMILARITY or **SIMILARNESS** (S.) Likeness, or sameness of species, features, shapes, colour, &c.

SIMILE (S.) a comparison between two or more things, between which there is an agreement, harmony, likeness, or proportion of parts, shape, colour, &c.

SIMILITUDE (S.) the likeness or resemblance that one person or thing bears to another.

SIMITAR or **SCIMITAR** (S.) a broad bending sword used by the *Turks*, *Persians*, &c. much like what we call a hanger.

SIMNEL (S.) a pleasant cake or confection, composed of fine flour, sugar, &c.

SIMON'ACAL (A.) of or belonging to the vile practice of simony.

SIMON'IAKS or **SIMONISTS** (S.) such persons as follow or practise simony.

SIMONY (S.) the practice of buying or selling church livings, or preferments, without any regard to the merit, capacity, or regular life of the purchaser.

SIMPER (V.) to smile or look pleasantly, an expressing joy and satisfaction by the countenance in a sort of half laugh.

SIMPLE (A.) when applied to *Persons*, sometimes means foolish, silly, &c. and sometimes plain, innocent, without any disguise, or covering; when applied to *Bodies*, &c. it is the pure abstract parts of matter, of which they are supposed to be composed; in *Algebra*, those quantities that consist of but one part connected by the signs $+$, or $-$, are called *simple* quantities; and in *Geometry*, such problems as admit of but one answer, are called *simple* problems.

SIMPLENESS (S.) foolishness, silliness, &c. also shyness, uncompoundedness, &c.

SIMPLER (S.) a gatherer of physick-herbs for medicines internal or external.

SIMPLES (S.) those herbs that are proper for some internal or external disease, wound, or hurt; in *Weaving*, those bunches of small thread tied across the perpendicular lines or packthread cords, which the draw-boys pull to make the figure rise, &c.

SIMPLETON (S.) a weak, foolish, silly person.

SIMPLICITY (S.) sometimes means foolishness, ignorance, &c. sometimes downrightness or plainness, sincerity, honesty, undefiningsness, &c.

SIMPLING (S.) a gathering herbs, &c. in the fields, gardens, &c. proper for physical uses.

SIMPLY (Part.) absolutely so or so, without mixture, fraud, or collusion, &c. also weakly, foolishly, &c.

SIN (V.) to offend or transgress knowingly, and wilfully, against some revealed laws or prohibitions of God and goodness.

SIN (S.) an offence or transgression, a wilful

doing something against the known laws of God and virtue.

SINCE (Part.) the doing an act from or after the time some other was done before; also a consequence or illation drawn from what went before in an argument or discourse.

SINCERE (A.) honest, true, plain, downright, without any fraud, &c.

SINCERITY or **SINCERENESS** (S.) honesty, plain-heartedness, truth, or that act that is performed without gloss, pretence, or cover.

SINE (S.) is a right line drawn from one end of an ark or measure of an angle perpendicular upon the diameter drawn from the centre of the same ark; or it is half the chord of the same ark bisected by the diameter of the circle.

Versed Sine, is an ark or angle less than 90 degrees, and is that part of the diameter contained between the ark and the right sine.

SINE-COMPLEMENT (S.) is the sine of what any angle is more or less than 90 degrees.

SINE-CURE (S.) in the *Church Language*, is a spiritual benefice without the care or cure of souls; and in general means any place or pension, for which a person does little or no service or work.

SINew (S.) those strong nerves or ligaments of a grizzly nature, that hold the joints of the body, &c. together.

SINewy (A.) nervous, strong, robust, full of sinews, &c.

SINFUL (A.) wicked, impious, daring, that does or commits faults knowingly and wilfully, against the commands of God and virtue.

SING (V.) to make musick with the voice, and is generally the indication of mirth and pleasure.

SINGE (V.) to burn off the loose hairs of fowls, &c. also to scorch cloth, &c.

SINGING OF PSALMS (S.) this has been a very ancient custom both among the *Jews* and *Christians*. *St. Paul* mentions this practice which was continued in all succeeding ages with some variations as to mode and circumstance; for so long as immediate inspiration lasted, the preacher, &c. frequently gave out a hymn; and when this ceased, proper portions of scripture were selected, or hymns agreeable thereto composed; but by the council of *Laodicea* it was ordered, that no private compositions should be used in the church, who also ordered that the psalms should no longer be one continued service, but that proper lessons should be interposed, to prevent the peoples being tired. At first, the whole congregation bore a part, singing all together; afterwards, the manner was altered, and they sung alternately, some repeating one verse and some another. After the emperors became Christians, and persecution was over, singing grew much more in use,

use, so that not only in the churches, but also in private houses psalms were frequently sung; the ancient music not being quite lost, they diversify'd into various sorts of harmony, and altered into soft and strong, gay or sad, grave or passionate, &c. Choice was always made of that which best agreed with the majesty and purity of religion, and an especial care taken to avoid soft and effeminate airs; in some churches they ordered the psalms to be pronounced with so small an alteration of the voice, that it was little more than plain speaking, like the reading psalms in our cathedrals at this day; but in process of time instrumental music was introduced first among the *Greeks*; pope Gregory the Great refined upon the church music, and made it more exact and harmonious; and that it might be general, he set up singing-schools in *Rome*, wherein persons were educated to be sent to foreign churches, where it has remained ever since; only among the Reformed, there are various ways of performing, and even in the same national church, particularly that of *England*, in which the parish-churches differ in mode very much from the cathedrals; most dissenters comply with this part of worship in some form or other.

SINGLE (A.) alone, without company, &c. applied commonly to a person unmarried.

To *single out*, to pitch upon some one person or thing out of a great many.

SINGLENES (S.) plainness, sincerity, honesty, downrightness, undisguisedness, &c.

SINGLE-TE'N (S.) a fool, or silly weak-minded person.

SINGULAR (A.) particular, odd, special, rare, choice, extraordinary, &c. also some one particular person or thing.

SINGULARITY or SINGULARNESS (S.) uncommonness, particularness, oddness, whimsicalness, &c. also excellency, choiceness, &c.

SINISTER (A.) left-handed, on, or towards the left-hand; also unfair or unjust, with a self-ended or interested purpose or intent.

SINK (S.) a necessary convenience in a kitchen or other part of a house, to convey away waste water, soil, filth, &c. sometimes called a common-sewer, &c.

SINK (V.) to fall or settle to the bottom of water, or any other liquor; also to faint, grow weak, or not able to go thro' a work or labour; also to dig a pit or hole to find water for a pump or well, &c.

SINKING (S.) falling, or settling downwards; also fainting or decaying in spirits, or substance, &c.

SINLESS (A.) free from, or innocent of all crimes, faults, or sins.

SINNER (S.) one that offends wilfully against the laws of God and goodness.

SINNET (S.) among the *Sailors*, is a line or string made of rope-yarn (commonly of 2,

6, or 9 parts or strands, which are divided into three parts, and platted one over another like a horse's main) and so beaten smooth and flat with a mallet, with which ropes are bound round, or sewed, to keep them from galling.

SINOPER (S.) the mineral called ruddle, or red-lead, used by painters.

SINUS (S.) sometimes means those fissures or clefts that are between the strata or layers of the earth in mines; sometimes a cavity in some bones, the mouth or entrance whereof is very narrow, and the bottom broad, &c.

SIP (V.) to drink or sup up a very small quantity of liquor at a time.

SIPHON (S.) an hydraulic instrument, composed of a crooked tube, one leg or part thereof being longer than the other; after the whole is filled up with liquor, the shortest part is put into the tub, bottle, &c. and the weight of liquor in the longer leg, causing it to run out, the atmosphere pressing upon the fluid in the vessel, causes it to rise in the immersed tube, and so is conveyed out of it, &c.

SIPPETS (S.) small, thin slices of bread put into gravy, &c. under hashed meat, &c.

SIR (S.) a complimentary title of honour, civility and respect, paid by one man to another, in common conversation; and when used to the king, has a note of admiration put after it, thus!

SIRE (S.) a father or begetter, the male parent of man or beast.

SIRENIZE (V.) to persuade, entice, or draw persons to do something that may be their ruin or destruction.

SIRENS (S.) certain sea-monsters famous in the writings of the poets, who make them the daughters of the river *Achelous*, and of one of the nine *Muses*; they are said to be three in number; they dwelt on the coast of the *Sicilian* sea, and sung so harmoniously, that the mariners were in great danger of being shipwrecked, by coming too near the shore to hear their melody; they were partly like beautiful women, and partly like birds, having the wings and feet of birds, and other parts were like women; it is further said, that attempting to charm the *Argonauts* in their expedition, *Orpheus* so excelled them, that their attempt proving fruitless, for revenge they threw themselves into the sea, and became rocks; others say they became the monsters commonly called mermaids.

SIRIUS (S.) a bright star in the mouth of the constellation called the *Great Dog*, of the first magnitude.

SIRNAME (S.) the name of a family, common to women as well as men, till changed by marriage.

SIRRAH (Part.) an exclamation or crying out to a boy when he is committing some childish fault; also a term of scorn or contempt, when spoken to a man.

SISTER

SISTER (S.) the woman relation among the children of the same parents, or at least one of them; among the *Jews*, it extended to cousins, &c.

SISTERHOOD (S.) a society of women united together by some common laws or rules of policy or religion; but is generally understood of nuns, &c.

SISTRUM (S.) an *Egyptian* musical instrument used by the priests of *Isis*, who is said to be the inventress thereof; it was of an oval figure, or a distict semi-circle, in the shape of a shoulder-belt, with brass wires across, which played in holes, wherein they were stopped by their flat heads, &c.

SIT (V.) to place or put one's self or another upon a seat to rest.

SITE (S.) the position of any place, building, or territory.

SITHE or SYTHE (S.) an instrument to cut or mow down grass, corn, &c.

SITOPHY'LACES (S.) *Athenian* magistrates, whose business it was to take care that none of the burghers bought any more corn than the law allowed; for *Attica* being no good soil for grain, the *Athenians* were obliged to be particularly careful about this commodity; therefore they made a law, that no *Athenian* merchant or master of a ship should import corn to any port but *Athens*, and that the town might be well furnished, they sent nine men of war yearly to convoy the merchant-men that sailed to the *Hellspont* to trade for corn, which ships at their return had two thirds of their lading carried into the city, and the remainder into *Piræus*; and to prevent ingrossing and forestalling, they were forbidden to buy above 50 phorms or measures; and if the *sitophylaces*, of which there were 15, were negligent or guilty of corruption, they were punished capitally.

SITUATE (V.) to put, place, seat, fix, or appoint the station or being of any thing.

SITUATION (S.) the place or manner of being put, placed, settled, &c.

SIX (A.) the cardinal or positive number so called, characterized 6, or vi.

SIX-FOLD (A.) any thing in number or quantity, that is six times as many, or much as another.

SIXTEEN (A.) the positive or cardinal number so called, marked 16, or xvi. also the name of a faction begun at *Paris* in the latter end of the 16th century, in the time of the league; they were 40 in number, but upon account of their having assigned to six of their number, the 16 wards of *Paris*, to inspect into the actions and inclinations of the citizens, and report accordingly, they were called the *sixteen*; this faction was begun by one *Rocheblanc*, a citizen of *Paris*, under the pretence of breaking the measures of *Henry III.* who it was pretended favoured the *Huguenots*, and to hinder *Henry IV.* who was then king of *Navarre*, succeeding to the

crown of *France*; this *Rocheblanc* had first a private conference with the two famous doctors and curates of *St. Severin*, and *St. Benet*, and with a canon of *Seiffons*, who preached at *Paris*; in a few days these four drew in eight more, who appeared like 12 false apostles, and these drew in others, which formed the *Parisian* league, which was soon strengthened by a numerous association of church-men, citizens, and courtiers; and though they joined the great league formed at *Peronne*, yet as it had particular views of its own, so it frequently dissented from the projects of the dukes of *Guise*, or *Maine*.

SIXTH (A.) the ordinal number so called, referring to the place or order of any thing; in *Music*, it is deemed one of the original concords, or harmonical intervals.

SIZE (S.) the bulk, stature, or proportion of one thing as compared to another; also a sticky matter used by painters, plasters, &c. to mix up their colours with to be used upon walls, ceilings, &c. also as much bread or beer in the buttry of the university of *Cambridge*, as in value amounts to a farthing, and which is set upon the name or score of some particular student, and marked S.

SIZE (V.) to paint, varnish, wash, daub, or smear a y thing over with *size*; also to make or proportion things fit for particular uses, of such and such a bulk or stature; also to score or run a-tick in the buttry-book at the university of *Cambridge*.

SIZEABLE (A.) of a proper, fit, just, or proportionable length, breadth, or thickness.

SIZER (S.) at the university of *Cambridge*, is a scholar of the lowest degree, a sort of servitor or underling.

SKAIN or SKEIN (S.) a sort of *Irish* dagger, or short sword; also a certain quantity of silk, thread, worsted, &c. consisting of a number of reels tied up into a separate parcel or hank.

SKARFED (A.) in *Ship-building*, is the joining or letting of one piece of timber into another.

SKATCH or SKOTCH (V.) to stop the wheel of a cart or waggon from moving while it is loaded or unloaded, &c. by putting a block of timber, stone, &c. under it.

SKE'LEET or SKI'LEET (S.) a small metal vessel, hoops with a bole or hoop of iron, to which there are four feet fastened for it to stand upon.

SKE'LETON (S.) the bones of a human, or any other creature, put together by art, in their proper places, after all the flesh is taken off. *Vide* Skeleton.

SKE'PTICK, SKE'PTICISM, &c. See *Sceptic, &c.*

SKETCH (V.) to draw the design or plan of any thing rudely or roughly, while the fancy is strong and intent upon the subject.

SKETCH (S.) the first or rude draught of any thing

thing made in haste, with an intent to be perfected at more leisure.

SKEWER or **SCUER** (S.) a small short piece of the branch of a tree, with the rind or bark peeled off, used by butchers, poulterers, cooks, &c. to truss up their meat, fowls, &c.

SKIFF (S.) a small ship or boat, principally used in rivers to go a pleasuring in, &c.

SKILFUL (A.) experienced, knowing, well-acquainted with a matter, &c.

SKILL or **SKILFULNESS** (S.) knowledge, art, experience, capacity, judgment, understanding, &c.

SKIM (V.) to strike or take off the cream from milk; to pick and cull the best of a commodity, &c.

SKIN (V.) to flea or pull off the *skin* from an animal's back; to rob or plunder a person of the most valuable part of his effects, &c.

SKIN (S.) the pelt or outward coats of an animal, that is or may be flead or pulled off whole and entire; also the outward rind of an apple, or other fruit, &c.

SKINKER (S.) a cup-bearer, butler, or person that has the care of the liquor, and serving the company.

SKINNY (A.) consisting of much skin, and little flesh; and in *Animals*, is the same with being lean.

SKIP (V.) to leap, hop, or jump from one place to another very nimbly; also to pass over, or leave out words, &c. in reading or writing.

SKIP-KENNEL (S.) a mock name for a foot-boy, &c.

SKIPPER (S.) the name given to masters of trading-ships, or vessels that come from *Holland*, &c.

SKIP-POUND or **SHIP-POUND** (S.) a foreign weight, containing between three and four hundred pounds of our weight.

SKIPTON (S.) in the *W'st-Riding of York-shire*, a handsome, well-built town among the hills, that has a very large market weekly on Saturday, that not only supplies its own inhabitants with all manner of food and necessaries, but also the neighbouring villages round it; distant from *London* 155 computed, and 18r measured miles.

SKIRMISH (V.) to fight, brawl, squabble, quarrel suddenly, without regularity or order.

SKIRMISH (S.) a sudden quarrel or fight between a small parcel of troops in the fight of a regular army, on purpose to draw on a general engagement; but more generally, means a mobbish sort of a quarrel or encounter.

SKIRTS (S.) those parts of the upper garments that are loose below the waist; also the borders or extremities of countries.

SKIT (S.) a pretence, lying excuse, a sham, trick, or device, &c.

SKITTISH (A.) wanton, foolish, spite, fantastical, &c.

SKREAM (V.) to ery out aloud or suddenly, to bawl or make a noise, &c.

SKY (S.) the concave or heavens over our heads where-ever we go, which always appears a hemisphere, the beholder continually standing in the center of his own view.

SKY'-COLOUR (S.) commonly means a curious, fine, lightish blue-colour.

SKY'-LARK (S.) a fine singing-bird.

SLAB (S.) a puddle, or mixture of dirt and water; also the out-side or sappy parts of timber that is sawn off; in *Masonry*, the thin slices of marble that are cut off a large block for the use of fire-hearths, chimney-pieces, and tops for tables, &c. are called *slabs*.

SLA'BBY (A.) dirty, wet, flashy, &c.

SLACK (A.) loose, not tied up, or tight; also backward, slow, &c.

SLA'CKEN (V.) to give way, to let loose, to grow remiss or negligent, &c.

SLAG (S.) the dross of lead, iron, &c. that is left after melting the ore, and which commonly incorporates with the coal, turf, &c. and so requires to be stamped or broken into small pieces, in order to be re-melted.

SLAKE (V.) to quench one's thirst with water, or other liquor; also to take out or quench the fire that is contained in lime, by pouring on water, in order to make it into mortar, &c.

SLAM (S.) a sweeping, taking away, or winning of all that is play'd for.

SLA'NDER (V.) to revile, reproach, backbite, or speak evil or unjustly of a person.

SLA'NDERER (S.) one who vilely and wrongfully reproaches or belies his neighbour's good name and character.

SLA'NDEROUS (A.) reproachful, reviling, injurious, wrongful, &c.

SLA'NTING (A.) the inclining or not standing straight of any thing, as the side of a hill, &c.

SLAP (V.) to strike or give a blow with something that is pretty broad, as with the palm of the hand, &c.

SLAP (S.) a blow with the palm of the hand, or some other broad thing.

SLASH (V.) to cut deep into the flesh with a knife, &c.

SLATE (S.) a sort of thin stone used for covering of houses, &c. also to write on, &c.

SLATE (V.) to tile or cover the roof of any building with slates.

SLA'TTERN (S.) a slovenly or fluttish woman, one who dresses herself, and does her business in a careless, negligent sort of a manner.

SLA'TTERN (V.) to wear cloaths, or do business in an indecent, careless, slovenly manner, especially spoken of women.

SLAVE (S.) one who is in a state of bondage, absolutely at the tyrannical command of another; also one who is compelled to work exceed-

exceedingly hard or long at all sorts of drudgery.

SLAVE (V.) to work uncommonly hard and long, &c.

SLA'VER (V.) to let the saliva or spittle run out of a person's mouth.

SLA'VERY (S.) bondage, hard-working, perpetual servitude, absolutely under the command of another without redress.

SLAUGHTER (V.) to kill, murder, slay, or butcher.

SLA'VISH (A.) any sort of work, business, or employment that is very tiresome, troublesome, or heavy to do.

SLAY (V.) to kill, murder, or butcher.

SLEA'FORD (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, is a town that of late years has grown very populous, whereby the market is very large weekly on Saturday; it is situated in a pleasant valley upon a small river, whose stream is so rapid, that the frost never stops it, and its market-place, which is large, is in the form of a parallelogram, or long square, facing three great streets; distant from *London* 90 computed, and 102 measured miles.

SLEA'ZINESS (S.) a sort of weakness or imperfection in weavers work, that is made very slight, which renders the parts easy to be pulled asunder, or separated the one from the other, &c.

SLED or SLEDGE (S.) carriages that are sometimes wholly without wheels, and sometimes have broad or very low ones, which are used for the carrying of goods out of one ware-house, &c. into another, especially in *Holland*, &c. and here in *England* to draw traitors on to the place of execution; also the name of a large hammer used by the smiths in forming anchors, and other heavy works, &c.

SLEEK or SLICK (A.) glib, smooth, plain, even, &c.

SLEEP (V.) to rest and compose the body and faculties of the mind, by a cessation from labour, motion, &c.

SLEEPERS (S.) in a *Ship*, are those timbers that lie before and behind the bottom of a ship.

SLEE'PLESS (A.) that is not capable of taking rest by sleep; in *Physick*, a disease called watching, &c.

SLEEPY (A.) inclined or heavy to sleep, or that cannot forbear sleeping, drowsy, &c.

SLEET (S.) an imperfect sort of snow.

SLEETY (A.) weather that is between snow and rain.

SLEEVE (S.) that part of a garment that contains the arms.

SLEEVELESS (A.) that has no sleeves; also trifling, silly, impertinent, &c.

SLEIGHT or SLIGHT (S.) dexterity, cunning, knowledge, judgment, skill, &c.

SL'ENDER (A.) thin, small in bulk or circumference; also weak, slight, poor, mean, &c.

SLICE (S.) a thin broad piece of bread, meat, &c. also the name of an instrument used in cookery to turn fish in a frying-pan, &c.

SLICE (V.) to cut into thin pieces.

SLI'CKEN (V.) to polish, or make very glib or smooth, by rubbing, &c.

SLI'CKNESS (S.) smoothness, polishedness, glibness, &c.

SLIDE (S.) ice, or any other place wore very smooth, by much rubbing, &c.

SLIDE (V.) to move glibly along, to glide along the ice, or any other very smooth place.

SLIGHT (A.) weak, poor, slender, imperfect, &c.

SLIGHT (V.) to hurry a thing over, to do it carelessly; to disregard or disesteem any person, thing, or business.

SLIM (A.) tall, thin, or slender.

SLIME (S.) the slippery soft mud that settles upon the shore of a sea or river, upon the going out of the tide; also any thick clammy matter, such as the sticky matter that arises from fish after it is dead.

SLING (S.) sometimes means an instrument to throw stones with, such as boys play with, consisting of two strings about a yard (more or less) long, and a piece of leather to lay the stone, &c. in; also an instrument used by *Brewers* to take fast hold of casks, in order to convey them into a cellar, store-house, &c.

SLING (V.) to throw stones out of a sling, &c. also to throw or put fire-arms over one's shoulders, &c. also to fasten any thing so as to be lifted out of one place into another, &c. and at *Sea*, it means to hang a bowl with liquor so in a rope, that it may comply with all motions of the ship, without spilling the liquor; and in *Surgery*, it is the hanging or putting a broken leg or arm in a bandage, that it may be eased, &c.

SLINK (S.) an abortive or cast calf, or other creature; also the name of a wild beast, whose skin or hide is valuable.

SLINK (V.) to miscarry or drop a creature's young before its full and proper time; also to steal or sneak away out of company privately, &c.

SLIP (S.) a mistake or error in speaking, writing, &c. also a fall or sliding; also a long, narrow piece of ground, silk, stuff, &c. also a twig pulled from off a tree, &c.

SLIP (V.) to slide, fall, mistake, or commit an error in speaking or writing, &c.

SLIPPERS (S.) a sort of shoes worn in a morning, &c. in an undress, that are not fastened or buckled, and some have no hind-quarters, and but a short vamp in the front.

SLIPPERY (A.) dangerous to go or walk upon, for fear of sliding or falling down; also a person that cannot be depended upon.

SLIT (S.) a long cut or crack, a rent or division that runs along the grain of a board, or the warp or case of a piece of stuff, cloth, &c.

SLIT (V.) to rend, tear, cut, or part asunder violently.

SLIVE (V.) to cut a loaf, &c. in thin pieces.

SLIVER (S.) a slice or thin piece cut off a loaf, &c.

SLOE (S.) a small, blackish, wild plumb, of a very harsh or rough taste.

SLOOP (S.) a small ship or vessel that makes short or coasting voyages.

SLOP (V.) to daub or wet any place or thing by spilling water, &c. on it.

SLOPE (V.) to lean from an upright or perpendicular line, as the side of an hill, &c.

SLOPPY (A.) wet, foul, dirty, full of puddles or flops.

SLOPS (S.) are sometimes taken for physical compositions or potions; and sometimes for any mels of mixed liquors; also cloathing for fraimen, &c.

SLOT (S.) among *Huntsmen*, is the mark or print a deer's foot makes in the ground.

SLOTH or **SLOTHFULNESS** (S.) that sluggish, heavy disposition of mind that renders a person unwilling to act, stir, or do any thing; idleness, laziness, drowsiness.

SLOTHFUL (A.) heavy, idle, lazy, unwilling to act, stir, or do any thing.

SLOUCH (S.) a slovenly, undecent, unmannerly fellow.

SLOUCH (V.) to go or move along in a rude, awkward, undecent, ill-dieted, slovenly manner.

SLO'VEN (S.) an ill-dressed, nasty, careless, dirty fellow.

SLO'VENLINESS (S.) carelessness in behaviour or attire, negligence or dirtiness in person or dress.

SLOUGH (S.) a thick, deep, muddy, quaggy place; also the cast skin of a snake; or the inside or pithy part of the horn of an ox, bull, or cow, &c. used frequently to strengthen the banks or fences of fields, &c.

SLOW (A.) tedious, dull in motion; also cautious, or long before a person comes to a final resolution.

SLOWNESS (S.) tediousness, cautiousness, reservedness, stateliness, &c.

SLUBBER (V.) to hurry, or do a thing slovenly over.

SLUCE or **SLUICE** (S.) a vent or drain for water, whereby it may be let in or out of lands, ponds, &c.

SLUG (S.) a dew-snail that has no shell; also a long piece of lead or beaten bullet to shoot out of a gun; also a ship or boat that is more fit for carrying large quantities of heavy goods than sailing, it moving but very slowly.

SLUGGARD (S.) a heavy, dull, sluggish, or slothful fellow.

SLUGGISH (A.) dull or heavy of motion, lazy, drowsy, &c.

SLUMBER (V.) to sleep imperfectly, to daze, or take short naps, &c.

SLUMP (V.) to slip, or fall down or into any wet, dirty place,

SLUNK (A.) gotten or stolen away privately; also cast or brought forth before the due time.

SLUR (V.) to daub, smear, or obliterate wet writing; also to give a person an ill name or character, to hurt his reputation; also to play many notes upon a musical instrument with one drawing of the bow, &c.

SLUR (S.) a daubing or obscuring wet writing; also a mark in musick made over the heads of several notes, to denote that so many as are contained under it are to be sounded with one drawing of the bow, breathing, &c.

SLUT (S.) a woman that is careless, dirty, and nasty in cleaning her house, dressing the victuals, &c.

SLUTTISH (A.) nasty, dirty, and careless in cookery, or other parts of housewifery.

SLY (A.) crafty, subtle, cunning, secret, reserved, watching a clandestine opportunity to do mischief.

SMACK (S.) a relish, taste, desire, or longing for any thing; also an introduction into any art, science, or business; also the noise that eager amorous kissing with the lips makes.

SMACK (V.) to make a noise with a long whip, or with the lips in kissing, &c.

SMALL (A.) little in size, bulk, or stature, or few in number.

SMALL-CRAFT (S.) in *Fishing*, is any thing used to catch the fish with; also any sort of small ships or vessels, &c.

SMALL-POX (S.) a disease almost epidemical in *England*, that arises in a great number of pustles in the skin, filled with a white purulent matter, and which very frequently leaves pits or dents in the face, hands, &c.

SMALT (S.) a blue powder used by painters and others; also blue enamel.

SMARAGDUS (S.) an emerald or precious stone of a curious, transparent, green colour.

SMAR'DEN (S.) an antient town in *Kent*, whose market is weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 21 computed, and 25 measured miles.

SMART (V.) to have an acute pain, occasioned by a cut or prick in any part of the body, or some very sharp liquor's being poured into the eyes, &c.

SMART (A.) witty, quick, ready, brisk; also piercing, strong, &c.

SMARTNESS (S.) readiness, quickness, briskness, wittiness, sharpness, &c.

SMATCH or **SMATTERING** (S.) a small taste, knowledge, or slight skill in any thing.

SMATTERER (S.) one that has a slight or superficial knowledge of things.

SMEAR (V.) to daub or spread grease, dirt, &c. over any thing.

SMELL (V.) to receive and distinguish the various

rious odours that several bodies emit, through the nostrils.

SME'LLING (S.) that sense or faculty of the body which by the nostrils perceives and distinguishes the various odours of flowers, &c.

SMELT (S.) a curious small river-fish, very much valued by most people.

SMELT (V.) to reduce ore into a liquid, and separate the metal contained therein, from the dross, &c. by the assistance of fire in a furnace, &c.

SMERK (V.) to smile or look amorously.

SMI'CKET (S.) a woman's shift or smock, or that linen garment she wears next her skin.

SMILE (V.) to look pleasantly, to begin to laugh, &c.

SMITE (V.) to strike, beat, or hit; and in the *Scripture Language*, frequently means to destroy, overthrow, or kill.

SMITH (S.) any artificer that works with a forge and hammer, &c. whether it be in iron, silver, &c. but commonly is meant of those that work in iron only, who are usually called black-smiths; the others are called gold smiths, silver smiths, copper-smiths, &c.

SMI'THERY (S.) the trade, work, or business of a smith.

SMI'THY (S.) the office or shop furnished with a forge, bellows, anvils, hammers, &c. for the execution of smiths work.

SMI'TTEN (A.) affected, struck, strongly inclined to, or made in love with a person or thing.

SMOCK (S.) the linen garment that a woman wears next her skin, and that covers her whole body.

SMO'CK-FAC'D (A.) a man or boy with an effeminate or womanish look, smooth, and without a beard, &c.

SMOKE (S.) a humid vapour exhaled from water, or other moist things; also that which issues from all green combustibles, and such as are impregnated with sulphur, &c.

SMOKE (V.) to emit a humid steam or vapour; also to blacken copper-plates with the smoke of a candle, torch, &c. also to consume tobacco, by drawing the steam or smoke through a tube, and venting it at a person's mouth; also to get a hint of a person's intentions, to guess at his designs, &c.

SMO'KINESS (S.) the condition of a room, &c. that is troubled with smoke.

SMO'KY (A.) troubled with the fumes arising from the firing made use of in any thing that is full of smoke.

SMOOTH (V.) to plane, polish, or take off the harshness, or irregularities of liquors, boards, stones, &c.

SMOOTH (A.) mild, pleasant-tasted, plain, even, well-polished, &c.

SMO'THER (V.) to stifle, suffocate, or stop a person's breath; also to conceal or hide a person's faults, &c.

SMO'THER (S.) a great fume or smoke arising from the burning of wet straw, &c.

SMUG (A.) nice, clean, neat, spruce, well-dressed, &c.

To spruce up, to dress up very clean, neat, or sprucely, in order to look agreeable in the eyes of every beholder.

SMU'GGLE (V.) to run goods out of a ship clandestinely, without paying the duty the government has appointed; to do any thing secretly and unjustifiably, &c. also to kiss a girl in a corner, &c.

SMU'GLER (S.) one who makes a trade of carrying or exporting prohibited goods out of, and bringing such into a nation; and also that brings goods ashore from aboard a ship, that are allowed, without paying the duties or customs appointed.

SMUT (V.) to daub or smear any thing over with soot, grease, &c.

SMUT (S.) any dirt, or black matter, especially soot in a chimney, burnt cork, &c. also a disease in corn; also obscene discourse.

SMU'TTINESS (S.) dirtiness, or sootiness, &c. also bawdy, or obscene talk, or discourse.

SMU'TTY (A.) dirty, black, smeared with soot, &c. also nasty, immodest, or obscene talk.

SNACK (S.) a share, part, or proportion of any thing, wherein divers persons are concerned.

To go snacks, to be a partner in, encourage, promoter, or forwarder of any thing.

SNA'FFLE (S.) a particular sort of bit for the mouth of a saddle horse.

SNAG (S.) a tooth that stands out a little longer than the rest; also a treach, waspish person.

SNA'GGY (A.) techy, snarling, waspish, quarrelsome, &c.

SNAIL (S.) a reptile that breeds in gardens, with a shell or house on its back, of a slimy nature, and without bones, said to be very good when boiled in milk, for decaying and consumptive persons.

SNAKE (S.) one of the species of serpents, said not to be venomous, &c.

SNAP (S.) a sudden noise made by striking one's fingers together when wet, as the barbers do, or of breaking a stick, &c. also a small piece of meat or victuals.

SNAP (V.) to speak shortly, to answer crossly, to make a noise by striking the fingers together when wet, or by breaking a stick, &c. also to make a noise in the manner of a drum, as children do with bits of bread, smooth wood put between their fingers, &c.

SNAP-DRA'GON (S.) a *Christmas* gambol, or innocent sport made by putting plumbs into brandy, &c. and setting it on fire, to snatch them out and eat them.

SNA'PPERS (S.) waspish persons that answer crossly or peevishly, &c. also play-things for children, made of bone or bits of bread, thin, hard wood to put between their fingers, and to make a noise like a drum, &c.

SNA'PPISH

SNAPPISH (A.) peevish, cross, furly, angry, crabbed, ill-natured, &c.

SNARE (S.) a gin, trap, or contrivance to catch birds, hares, rabbits, men, &c. in to prejudice them.

SNARE (V.) to entrap or catch a person in a difficulty, to lay baits for an innocent person to be made guilty of a misdemeanor.

SNARL (V.) to growl or make a noise like an angry dog; also to speak snappishly, angrily, or finding of faults, &c.

SNATCH (V.) to jerk or catch any thing hastily, rudely, eagerly, or by force, &c.

SNATCH-BLOCK (S.) in a *Ship*, is a great block with a shiver in it, and a notch cut through one of the cheeks, by which a rope is reeved into it very expeditiously, as well in the middle, as at the ends; it is commonly fastened to the main-mast with a strap, and used for the winding tackle.

SNATHE or **SNATHE** (S.) in the *Woff-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, a small town, situate on the river *Calder*, whose market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 136 computed, and 175 measured miles.

SNEAK (V.) to crawl or creep about softly or privately, like one ashamed of what he is doing; also to act or do any thing in a covetous, mean-spirited way or manner.

SNEAKING (A.) poor or mean-spirited, ungenerous, niggardly, &c.

SNEER (V.) to laugh in a scornful or despiseful manner, fillily or foolishly, &c.

SNEER (S.) a taunting way or manner of expressing one's self by words or looks.

SNEEZE (V.) to make a noise at the mouth and nose, by means of a convulsive disorder in the muscles of the breast, nose, &c.

SNETSHAM or **SWETISHAM** (S.) in *Norfolk*, a small town, situate upon the rife of the little river *Ingol*, formerly famous for the large herds of neat cattle that was fed in and near it; its market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 82 computed, and 100 measured miles.

SNICKER or **SNIGGER** (V.) to laugh or giggle wantonly, foolishly, contemptuously, or by way of game or sport at another's misfortunes.

SNIP (V.) to cut a slit in, or a piece off from something with scissars, shears, &c.

SNIP (S.) a small piece or bit cut off from a whole loaf, piece, garment, &c.

SNIPE (S.) a fine, small eatable bird or fowl.

SNI'VEL (S.) the excrement that is discharged at the nose, that thick, slimy matter called snoot.

SNI'VELLING or **SNI'VELLY** (A.) snotty-nosed, mean-spirited, poor, little, not done to perfection.

SNOKE or **SNOAR** (V.) to make a noise through the mouth or nose when asleep.

SNORT (V.) to start and make a noise like a horse that is frightened, &c.

SNOT (S.) that mucous or phlegmy matter or excrement that is discharged at the nose.

SNO'TTY (A.) daubed or smeared with snoot; also mean-spirited, sneaking, &c.

SNOOUT (S.) the nose, especially of a hog.

SNOW (S.) a meteor engendered in the air by moisture and cold, and expelled to our view in broad, thin flakes of ice, of an exceeding white colour, and porous substance.

SNOW (V.) to drop or let fall *snow*, congealed water, or thin flakes of ice of a very white colour.

SNO'WY (A.) full of snow, or something relating, belonging, or like to snow.

SNUB (V.) to brow-beat, check, buff, find fault with, or angrily stop a person.

SNUDGE (V.) to walk along as it were wrapped up in one's self, without regarding persons or things that may be in the way, &c.

SNUFF (S.) any sort of powder taken up the nose; and now principally made of tobacco.

To take *snuff*, to snuff or draw up any sort of powder, &c. at the nose; also to be affronted with what another person says or does.

SNU'FF-BOX (S.) a modish toy made of gold, silver, &c. to contain and carry snuff in.

SNU'FF-DISH (S.) an instrument to contain, put, or lay a pair of snuffers in.

SNU'FFERS (S.) an instrument to trim a candle, lamp, &c. with, to make them burn the clearer, &c.

SNU'FFISH or **SNU'FFY** (A.) daubed or smeared with snuff; also one that is soon angry, or takes offence at what another says or does.

SNU'FFLE (V.) to make a noise in the head, or through the nose, to speak imperfectly, &c.

SNU'FFLING (S.) speaking through the nose, breathing, or making a rattling noise in the head, or through the nose.

SNUG (A.) hid, concealed, secreted, close or safe, out of danger, &c.

SNU'GGLE (V.) to run the nose into another's bosom, as a child does into its nurse's; to kiss or embrace familiarly in bed, &c.

SO (Part.) thus, in like manner, very fine! O! rare, &c.

SOAK or **SOKE** (V.) to steep or immerge any thing in liquor, in order to have it thoroughly impregnated, &c.

SOAP or **SOPE** (S.) an exceeding useful commodity, composed by art of pot ashes, oil, &c. useful to wash linen, &c. of which there are various sorts, adapted to particular uses, &c.

SOAR (V.) to fly up on high like a bird, to have lofty and ambitious thoughts, &c.

SO'ARING (S.) actual mounting up in the air like birds; also aiming at high matters ambitiously, &c.

SOB (V.) to express the sorrow of the mind by a convulsive manner of breathing, &c.

SO'B'ING

SO'BING (S.) a fighting or making a noise, by crying and expressing the inward temper of the mind, by convulsive fetching and emitting the breath, &c.

SO'BER (A.) sedate, thoughtful, in one's right mind, and regular way of thinking, no way intoxicated with spirituous liquors, &c.

SO'BERNESS or **SOBRI'ETY** (S.) prudence, gravity, regularity of behaviour, temperance in eating, and especially in drinking, &c.

SO'CAGE (S.) an inferior tenure of lands, whereby the tenant is to perform service of husbandry to the lord, for which the scotfee shall have common in the wastes of the lord for his necessary beasts, &c. for the maintenance and advancement of tillage, &c.

SO'CAGER or **SO'KEMAN** (S.) one who holds lands or tenements by the tenure of ploughing his lord's lands at his own proper charge, instead of paying rent.

SO'CIABLE or **SO'CIAL** (A.) proper or fit for, or delighting in company, &c.

SOCI'ETY (S.) a collective body of persons united together under proper laws or restraints for the better carrying on of some publick affair, business, or trade; and this is either universal to a nation or people, considered or taken collectively as one common society, or particularly of a few persons united by grants, charters, or privileges, for the improvements of arts and sciences, &c. so as the *Royal Society*, &c.

SOCI'NIAN (S.) one that is an abettor, follower, or maintainer of the theological opinions of *Faustus Socinus*, who is said to affirm, that *Jesus Christ* was a mere man, and had no existence before *Mary*, that the Holy Ghost was not a distinct person, and that the Father only was God, and that the name of God given in the scriptures to *Jesus Christ* means only that the Father had given him a sovereign power over all creatures, for which reason, men and angels ought to adore him; he denied the redemption of *Christ*, affirming, that he died only to give mankind a pattern of heroic virtue, and to seal his doctrine with his death; original sin, grace, and predestination, he reckoned as mere chimeras, &c.

SOCI'NIANISM (S.) the religious doctrines of the *Socinians*.

SOCK (S.) something to put at the bottom of the feet, to keep them warm and dry, &c.

SO'CKET (S.) that part of a candlestick that contains the candle, or any other thing for a like purpose.

SOD (S.) a green, heathy sort of turf that is pared off, to be laid down on some other place, &c.

SO'DDEN (A.) steeped, or soaked in liquor, stewed or boiled, or made soft by liquor, &c.

SO'DOMITE (S.) one who commits, or is guilty of the unnatural sin of sodomy.

SODOMIT'ICAL (A.) pertaining or belonging to the act of sodomy.

SO'DOMY (S.) the unnatural coupling of one man with another, &c.

SO'FFA (S.) a sort of bench or couch used among the *Turks*, &c. raised at a proper distance from the ground about a hall or chamber, to sit or lie upon, being covered with carpets, &c. and in this manner to look out of the windows, and see what passes.

SO'FFES (S.) a sect among the *Turks*, who pass for a sort of Puritans, or over-religious persons, who read as they go along the streets, and publick places, and are always busy with their beads, that notice may be taken of their seeming devotion; and when they speak it is only two words; as, *God is great, God protect, God is pure, God save, &c.*

SO'FIT (S.) in *Architecture*, is the caves of the corona of the capital of a column; also any plafond or ceiling formed of cross beams, or flying cornices, the squares or co-partments whereof are enriched with sculptures, painting, &c.

SOFT (A.) pliant, yielding to the touch; also weak in understanding, foolish, silly, idle, &c.

SO'FTA'S (S.) *Turkish* canons or beneficiaries who have a good yearly allowance for saying a religious office for the dead at the tombs of the sultans, &c.

SOFT-BO'DIES (S.) such as by a gentle pressure yield or give way, and lose their pristine form without recovering it again, as dough, mud, moist clay, &c.

SO'FTEN (V.) to render or make pliant or yielding to the touch by fire, or any other means; also to appease or satisfy an angry person; also to break off the edges of colours in painting, by blending or mixing them insensibly together.

SO'FTISH (A.) inclining to be soft or pliant to the touch; also silly, foolish, weak, &c.

SOHO' (Part.) stop, stay, hearken, observe, come hither, &c.

SOIL (S.) the ground or earth of a country or nation, to which a regard is particularly had, as to its natural situation for heat, cold, &c.

SOIL (V.) to dung, manure, muck, &c. ground for gardening, tillage, &c. also to dirt, spoil, or render good for nothing.

SO'JOURN (V.) to live, continue, abide, or stay a while in a place.

SOL (S.) the *Latin* name for the *Sun*; and with the *Chymists* is used for gold, and mark'd ☉; with the *Heralds*, it is the golden colour in the coats of sovereign princes; in *Musick*, it is the contracted name of several notes in the scale or gamut, such as *G. sol re*, &c. *D. la sol re*, &c. among the *French*, it is the name of a shilling, or 12 deniers.

SO'LACE (S.) joy, pleasure, comfort, satisfaction, delight, &c.

SO'LACE (V.) to please, rejoice, or receive comfort and satisfaction, in the use or contemplation of any thing.

SO'LAR

SOLAR (A.) something belonging or relating to the sun.

SOLAR'EN (S.) called also *Chamsi*, a people of *Mesopotamia*, and the adjacent countries, thus called, upon account of their being supposed to worship the *Sun*; they have no churches, but meet in under-ground places, and far from any city, where they practise and perform their religious worship so secretly, that it was never yet discovered, not by even those who from among them were converted to the Christian faith, for fear of being murdered, according to the fixed resolution of the others, of being the death of those who should presume to divulge the secrets of their religion. The grand seignior's basia's not observing any external acts of devotion that they performed, ordered that they should declare themselves, that they might judge whether their sect might be tolerated in the *Turkish* empire; upon which they joined the *Sarians*, or *Jacobites*, but without obliging themselves to the practices of Christianity, and still continuing their private assemblies.

SOLAR MONTH (S.) is that space of time that is spent by the sun's going through one sign, or a 12th part of the *Zodiac*.

SOLAR SY'STEM (S.) in *Astronomy* is that order or supposed disposition of the celestial bodies, which move round the sun as the center of their motion.

SOLAR YEAR (S.) is that space of time in which the sun returns again to the same equin. or solstitial point, which is about 365 days, 5 hours, and 50 minutes.

SOLDER or SO'DDER (S.) a composition made use of by plumbers, &c. to join water-pipes, &c. of a very binding, sticking nature.

SOLDER or SODDER (V.) to join, cement, fasten, or close together with *solder*.

SO'LDIER (S.) one who makes war his employment, for which he receives a certain sum, salary, or reward, and wears the cloaths or livery of a state, king, or prince, &c.

SO'LDIERY (S.) the regular troops of a state, king, or prince, that are kept in pay, and clothed at their expence.

SOLE (A.) one person, place, or thing.

SOLE (S.) the under or bottom part of the foot, upon which we walk or tread.

SOLECISM (S.) an impropriety in speech, or talking of nonsense, &c.

SO'LEMN (A.) any thing done or performed with reverence, majesty, decorum, formalities, &c.

SO'LEMNESS (S.) awfulness, reverence, decency, due order and regularity.

SOLE MNITY (S.) the grave and decent performance of any religious ceremony; also the orderly pomp of a procession or publick shew, or annual celebration of a publick festival.

SOLEMNIZ'ATION or SO'LEMNIZING (S.) the actual performance of a momentous

affair, either civil or religious, with or in all its decent ceremonies.

SO'LEMNIZE (V.) to perform or do any thing in or with its proper ceremonies and formalities, whether religious or civil, such as the celebrating a prince's birth-day, observing a publick fast, &c.

SOLE-TENANT (S.) in *Law*, is a man or woman who holds lands in his or her own right.

SOL-FA-ING (S.) the art and act of singing a tune by the contracted names of the notes in which it is composed, calling them *sol, la, mi, fa, &c.*

SOLI'CIT (V.) to urge, press, importune, beg, pray, desire; also to follow or prosecute an affair or business very earnestly, &c.

SOLI'CITANTS (S.) in the *Church of Rome*, are those confessors who tempt or solicit their penitents to any indecent or scandalous practice, against whom divers bulls have been published by sundry popes, and especially by Gregory XV. which extends itself to all the churches of that communion, and appoints that those who are convicted of any crime of this kind, should not only undergo the usual penance, but be sent to the galleys for five or seven years, and sometimes imprisoned for life; and if the offence was very notorious, the inquisitors might deliver them over to the secular magistrate; they are to be suspended for ever from hearing confessions, and to be deprived of their benefices and dignities, &c.

SOLICIT'ATION (S.) a begging, praying, or earnestly entreating, &c.

SOLI'CITOR or SOLI'CITOUR (S.) one who manages or goes about or after the business or affairs of another, either in law, equity, or common matters.

SOLI'CITOUS (A.) very pressing, desirous, anxious, or earnest.

SOLI'CITOUSNESS or SOLI'CITUDE (S.) anxiety, carefulness, earnestness, &c.

SO'LID (A.) when applied to *Discourse* or *Reasoning*, means strong, nervous, proper, and convincing upon the occasion, &c. when to *Things*, it means those that have no cavities, or visible openings, &c. such as are massy, hard, compact, strong, &c. also a person of a grave, considerate, and wise behaviour.

SO'LID (S.) in *Geometry*, is any thing that has the three dimensions of length, breadth, and thickness, and whose bounds or limits are superficies.

SOLID ANGLE (S.) in *Geometry*, is the point where three planes terminate, intersect, or meet.

SO'LIDNESS or SOLI'DITY (S.) sometimes means only the natural massiveness, closeness, or firmness of stone, timber, &c. sometimes the judicious consideration of a learned or wise man upon a business of importance, and the sage advice resulting therefrom, &c. sometimes that natural property of all bodies that excludes

excludes any others from occupying the same space so long as they are in it; also that property in some bodies called fixity, or the direct opposite to fluidity; and sometimes it means the quantity of space that any bodies take up to exist in.

SOLID NUMBER (S.) in *Arithmetick*, is any number that is the result of two multiplications, as 20 may be of 2, by 2, by 5, &c.

SOLID PROBLEM (S.) among the *Geometers*, is that that cannot be solved but by the intersection of a circle and a conick section, or the intersection of two conick sections.

SOLIDS (S.) are all bodies that have the three dimensions; and among the *Geometricians*, those that are terminated by regular planes, are called regular *solids*, such as the tetrahedron, hexahedron, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron; the *Anatomists* call all the continuous and continent parts of the body *solids*.

SOLIFIDIANS (S.) a sect that maintain that faith only, without works, is necessary to salvation.

SOLILOQUY (S.) a short dialogue, ejaculation, or discourse that a man has or holds with himself.

SOLITARINESS (S.) loneliness, quietness, retiredness, &c.

SOLITARY (A.) lonesome, quiet, retired, free from company or disturbance.

SOLITAURILIA (S.) feasts instituted at *Rome* in honour of *Mars*, to whom was offered a bull, a ram, and a boar, after they had been led thrice round the army that was then ranged in battle array, in order to purify them by these sacrifices; they were also used upon private occasions, and led round the ground, fields, &c. to preserve them from storms, tempests, &c.

SOLITUDE (S.) a quiet, retired sort of life; also a wild, desert, or uninhabited place.

SOLLO (S.) something single or alone; but in *Music*, it properly signifies those compositions where there is but one single upper instrument, whose airs or lessons would be very pleasant, even without the accompaniment of a bass, as are *Corelli's solos*, &c.

SOLSTICE (S.) in *Astronomy*, is that time of the year, when the sun entering the tropical points, is got farthest from the equator, which is about 23 degrees, and before he returns back towards it, it seems apparently to be at a stand for some days, being moved in the same parallel, scarce making any lines, but perfect circles, his progress is so small; of these *solstices* there are annually two, the one called the *astral*, or *summer solstice*, when the sun enters *Cancer*, about the 11th of *June*, making the longest day, and the shortest night; and the *hyemal*, or *winter solstice*, about the 11th of *December*, when the sun enters *Capricorn*, when the nights are the longest, and the days shortest; but this is only in these northern regions, for under the

equator there is no variation, but a continual equinox; and in the southern parts of the world, *Capricorn* makes the longest day, and *Cancer* the longest night.

SOLSTICIAL (A.) something belonging or relating to the solstice.

SOLVABLE (A.) any question, or proposition, that may be answered, explained, or demonstrated; also a person whose circumstances are sufficient to pay his debts, &c.

SOLUBLE (A.) medicines that are of an opening or loosening nature.

SOLVE (V.) to answer, explain, demonstrate, resolve, or decide.

SOLVENT (S.) in *Chemistry*, is any menstruum, or corrosive liquor that is capable of dissolving bodies put therein.

SOLUTION (S.) answering or explaining of difficult questions; also the dissolving, melting, or rendering a solid body fluid.

SOLUTIVE (A.) of a melting, dissolving, or loosening nature or quality, as water to sugar, gum, glue, &c.

SOME (Part.) a part of the whole, which may be few or many, according as the whole number is.

SOMERSETSHIRE (S) is both a rich and spacious country, having the *Severn* sea beating upon the north-side of it, the south bounded by part of *Devon* and *Dorsetshire*, the west with *Devonshire*, the east and north-east by *Wiltshire* and *Gloucestershire*; is from *Brackley* near *Fram Salwood* eastward, to *Ouse* in the west, 55 miles in breadth; from *Parfitt* point north, to *Chard* southward, about 40 miles; the whole circumference being 204 miles; and notwithstanding it is extremely pleasant, fruitful, and temperate in the summer, yet it is as disagreeable in the winter, being then so wet and miry, as to be hardly passable; but these inconveniences are sufficiently rewarded by the great increase of all sorts of grain, pasture, &c. so that for plenty of corn and cattle they can challenge all its neighbouring counties, and also for many profitable coal mines and lead-mines; the rock called *St. Vincent*, that hangs over the river *Avon* near *Bristol*, yields a fine stone, that in appearance is but little inferior to *Indian diamonds*, commonly called *Bristol-stones*, saying that they are not so hard; they are got here in great quantities, and are either quadrangular or hexangular; some imagine they are crystal, but others say they are only the *flour* of those minerals that are near them, and are used as a flux for the metal; this county contains the cities of *Bath*, *Wells*, and *Bristol*; the first is extravagantly increased of late years, upon account of vast numbers of people coming from all parts to bathe in, and drink the medicinal waters; and the last by a prodigious accession of foreign trade; this county sends 18 members to parliament, has 30 towns, and 385 parishes; is divided into 43 hundreds, in

which are computed 45,000 houses, containing about 268,000 inhabitants.

SOMMERTON (S.) in *Somersetshire*, is a large and well-built town, that has a great market weekly on Monday; distant from London 104 computed, and 129 measured miles.

SOMETHING or **SOMEWHAT** (Part.) is indefinitely being of any sort or kind.

SOMEWHERE (Part.) a certain undetermined place, or part of space.

SOME-WHILE (Part.) sometime past, present, or to come.

SOMNIFEROUS or **SOMNIFICK** (A.) of a sleepy nature, something that causes or inclines to sleep, &c.

SOMNUS (S.) sleep, is that natural closing of the pores of the brain after labour, watching, &c. that refreshes and renews the faculties; it was esteemed a god by the ancient heathens, born of *Erubor* and *Night*, and the brother of *Deatb*; he is sometimes called the happy king of gods and men, and the great foreteller of things to come, because God often reveals to men while they are asleep, future things; the poets have wracked their invention to describe him and his palace, especially *Ovid* and *Virgil*.

SON (S.) the male issue or child of the parents to whom he stands related; and if the father and mother are not married according to the allowance or appointment of the state where they live, he is called an illegitimate or natural son; but if they are married, he is called the legitimate son of such parents.

SONATA (S.) among the *Musicians*, is a piece or composition of music in various parts, to be performed by instruments only.

SONG (S.) a particular set of words either in prose or verse set to music, in order to be sung or sounded with or by the voice.

SONGSTER (S.) one that performs musical compositions with the voice, or sings songs, to which particular notes are adapted.

SONNA (S.) among the *Mahometans*, is a book of traditions, in which the true muslimen are required to believe.

SONNET (S.) a short song or poem sung to some pleasant tune, especially love-songs.

SONOROUS (A.) sounding, or that is capable and ready of yielding or producing sounds, especially those proper for musical distinctions.

SONSHIP (S.) the relation that a son stands in to his parents.

SOON (Part.) early, in a little time, very quickly, or shortly, &c.

SOOP or **SOUP** (S.) a strong broth or pottage impregnated with the juice or gravy of meat, herbs, spices, &c.

SOOT (S.) that part of smoke or matter that flies off from burning bodies, which condenses and sticks in the side of chimnies, or to the dishes, &c. that are put over the fire of lamps, &c.

SOUTH (V.) to humour, please, comply

with, flatter or assent to any thing.

SOOTHSAYERS or **SOUTHSAYERS** (S.) by the ancients called augurs, were a sort of priests that pretended to foretell future events, by inspecting the inside of the sacrificed, and also by many other fallacious and superstitious ways, such as the flying of birds, &c.

SOOTH SAYING or **SOUTHSAYING** (S.) divining, or pretending to foretell future events, without immediate divine inspiration, by the entrails of beasts, flying of birds, blowing of winds, &c.

SOOTY (A.) full of, mixed, daubed, or smeared with soot.

SOP (S.) any thing steeped, soaked, or impregnated in, or with liquor, especially bread in drink, or dripping from meat that is roasting at the fire.

SOP (V.) to sleep, soak, or immerse bread, &c. in any liquid matter.

SOPE or **SOAP** (V.) to daub or smear any thing with soap, in order to wash, cleanse, or scour it very clean.

SOPE or **SOAP** (S.) a composition made in diverse forms with oil, lime, pot-ash, &c. to wash linen or woollen clothes, &c.

SOPHI (S.) the present name of the kings of *Perfia*, but this is not a super-added name, as *Pbarash* to the kings of *Egypt*, or *Casor* to the *Roman* emperors, but it is the name of the family, or rather the religion of *Hali*; for the descendants of *Hali*, and *Fatima* the daughter of *Makomer*, took to themselves the name of *Sophs*; they founded a sect called *Inanie*, to explain the *Alcoran*, which is followed by the *Persians*, and several of the *East-Indian* nations; to distinguish themselves, they never wear any filken tuft upon their turbant, nor any thing wrought in gold or silver, their turbant being woollen only, and of a colour called in *Arabic*, *Isphai*.

SOPHISM (S.) a fallacious reason, or one that only has an appearance, and not the reality of truth.

SOPHIST or **SOPHISTER** (S.) a name that at first was given to philosophers, and afterwards to the rhetoricians, and afterwards to all persons that excelled in any art or science, whether oratory, law, history, or divinity, and also to those who for their wisdom were remarkable; but now it is usually applied to such as spend their time in verbal niceties only, sententious or frivolous meanings, delusive expressions, &c. a quibbler, or cunning hider of his real thoughts, opinions, and designs.

SOPHISTICAL (A.) deceitful, pretending, cunning, artious, &c.

SOPHISTICATE (V.) to corrupt, mix, compound, debase, spoil, hurt, &c.

SOPHISTICATION (S.) a spoiling, adulterating, debasing, or falsifying.

SOPHISTRY (S.) an art to set aside, blind, obscure, or hinder the truth from appearing, either by making plausible objections against,

or

or dressing up falshood so as to make it appear like truth.

SOPHONISTÆ (S.) a particular sort of magistrates among the *Athenians*, somewhat resembling the censors of *Rome*, but not endowed with so much power, but many more in number; their chief business was to inspect into the manners, carriage, and behaviour of the youth of that city.

SOPORIFEROUS (A.) sleepy medicines or such as cause or excite sleep.

SOPPED (A.) steeped, soaked, drenched, or made thoroughly wet in some sort of liquor, as a toast in ale, wine, &c.

SORBON (S.) the first and most considerable college of the university of *Paris*, founded in the reign of St. *Louis*, by *Robert Sorbon*, from whom sometimes the whole university is named, which was founded by *Charlesmagne*, at the instance of the learned *Alcuinus*, who was one of the first professors there; since which time, it has been very famous, particularly for maintaining the rights of the crown, and the privileges of the *Gallican* church, against the encroachments of the church of *Rome*. This university consists of 4 faculties, viz. divinity, the canon law, physics, and the liberal arts; it contains 63 colleges, whereof the principal is the *Sorbon*, which was rebuilt at the expence of cardinal *Richieu*, in an extraordinary magnificent manner, containing lodgings for 63 doctors, who are called the society of the *Sorbon*; those who are received among them under the degree of doctor, are only said to be of the hospitality of the *Sorbon*.

SORBO'NNIST (S.) a member of the college of divines at *Paris*, called the *Sorbon*.

SORCERER or **SORCERESS** (S.) a man or woman that uses or pretends to witchcraft, charms, &c. called also a wizard, conjurer, magician, inchanter, &c. if a man; or a witch, hag, &c. if a woman.

SORCERY (S.) a real or pretended witchcraft, enchantment or divination performed by the assistance of the devil. &c.

SOR'DID (A.) mean, base, low-spirited, negligently, pitiful, ordinary, &c.

SOR'DIDNESS (S.) filthiness, baseness, coventousness, &c.

SORE (S.) any sort of ulcer, cut, wound, &c. that excites pain; and with the *Huvers*, the young one of the buck's breed in the fourth year.

SORE (A.) great, troublesome, vehement, terrible, &c.

SOREAGE (S.) in *Falconry*, is the first year of an hawk.

SORE-HA'WK (S.) is one that is just taken from the eyrie till she has mewed, or cast her feathers.

SOREL or **SORREL** (S.) a pleasant, tart sort of sallet herb; also in *Hunting*, a young one of the buck's breed of the third year; also a dark reddish colour among the horse-courers.

SORENESS (S.) the painful condition of a cut, ulcer, &c. also the vehemency or greatness of any trouble or affliction.

SOR'ING (S.) among the *Hunters*, is the fastening of a hare in the open field.

SOR'RILY (Part.) meanly, poorly, badly; also wickedly, cheatingly, knavishly, &c.

SOR'ROW (S.) grief, affliction, or trouble of mind, arising from the sense of having done something amiss, or from losing something advantageous.

SOR'ROW (V.) to grieve, mourn, lament, bewail, &c. either for the loss of something beneficial, or for the commission of something that ought not to have been done, &c.

SOR'ROWFUL (A.) mournful, afflicted, grieved, &c.

SOR'ROWFULNESS (S.) a state of grief, affliction, and distress, &c.

SOR'RY (A.) afflicted, grieved, concerned, troubled; also mean, poor, pitiful, vile, rationally, &c.

SORT (S.) the particular kind, manner, way, fashion, &c. of any thing.

SORT (V.) to arrange, or distribute things in proper orders, classes, kinds, &c.

SOT (S.) a stupid, foolish, unintelligent person, or one that buries himself in liquor, &c. and thereby renders himself incapable of rightly distinguishing one thing or person from another, &c.

SOTTISH (A.) dull, stupid, drunken, foolish, sneery, &c.

SOTTISHNESS (S.) dullness, stupidity, drunkenness, &c.

SOUCE (S.) a sort of pickle for pork, mackerel, &c.

SOUCE (V.) to put into pickle; also to throw, or dip a person over head and ears in any liquid matter.

SO'UDAN or **SO'LDAN** (S.) a name or title which the lieutenants general of the *caliphs* formerly went by in their provinces and armies, who afterwards made themselves sovereigns; *Saladin*, general of the forces of *Noradine*, king of *Damascus*, was the first that took upon himself this title in *Egypt*, Anno 1165, after having killed the caliph *Caym*.

SO'VEIGN (S.) a monarch or person that has the command of a place or kingdom, singly in his own person, sometimes called an emperor, king, prince, &c.

SO'VEIGN (A.) absolute, without controul, supreme, &c. also healing, beneficial, comfortable, &c.

SO'VEIGNNESS or **SO'VEIGNTY** (S.) the state or condition of a monarch, king, &c. also the goodness or efficaciousness, &c. of a remedy, &c.

SOUGHT (A.) earnestly looked for or after.

SOUL (S.) when spoken of *Man*, is that rational, self-conscious, indivisible being, that actuates, directs, or disposes a person in or towards any thing he does, which is ended

with various faculties, by which it remembers, distinguishes, and performs whatever is done, &c. the *Philosophers* say that animals and plants have a vegetative soul, or principle by which it encreases or diminishes in bulk, &c.

SOU'LESS (A.) dead, inactive, without life or motion, &c. also terrify'd, frighted, so that a person has no power to act, move, or do any thing.

SOUND (S.) a famous freight between the *Baltick* sea, and the *German* ocean, it reacheth fifty miles from the north-west to the south-east, and is about fifteen at its greatest breadth, but between *Flenburg* and *Gronenburg* is not above three miles over, by which means all ships that pass to and fro are obliged to pay toll to the king of *Denmark*; also that reverberation or modulation of air that causes musical or disagreeable tones; and in *Geography*, is a freight or inlet of the sea between two capes or head-lands that has no passages thorough.

SOUND (A.) whole, perfect, entire, in good health, &c. also true, sincere, or right in a man's principles, &c.

SOUND (V.) to blow a trumpet or *French* horn, to beat a drum, &c. also to fathom, or try how deep a sea, river, or other water is; also to try cunningly, and at a distance, by artful questions, how a person's inclinations stand, &c.

SOUNDNESS (S.) wholeness, perfectness, intireness, discreteness, solidity or deepness of judgment.

SOUR (A.) in *Liquor*, is a quality sometimes called eager, sharp, tart, acid, &c. also crabbed, furly, or ill-tempered.

SOUR (V.) to make liquor sharp, tart, acid, or eager, fit for vinegar, &c. also to ruffle or discompose a person's mind, temper, or disposition; also to beat or abuse a person.

SOURCE (S.) the head, spring or fountain, origin, or beginning of any thing.

SOUTH (S.) one of the four parts, or quarters of the world, and is that opposite to the north, and which the sun comes to at 12 of the clock at noon.

SOUTHAM (S.) in *Warwickshire*, a small town, much noted for the great quantity of cyder made there, has a weekly market on Monday; distant from *London* 64 computed, and 76 measured miles.

SOUTHAMPTON (S.) in *Hampshire*, situate between two rivers, viz. the *Tise* on the west side, and the *Alre* on the east side; it was burnt quite down by *Philip* king of *France* in the reign of *Edward* III. but it was presently rebuilt and fortified with double ditches and strong walls, with battlements and watch towers, it has also 7 gates for entrance; and king *Richard* II. built a strong castle upon a high-raised mount, to defend the place and encourage the foreign trade of the inhabitants, by which, and many privileges granted to it, it grew mighty and

throve much, but it is now very much reduced, having lost its trade; it has lost most of its principal inhabitants; it is a borough town, and a county of itself, sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, and has two markets weekly on Tuesday and Thursday; distant from *London* 62 computed, and 78 measured miles.

SOUTHERLY or **SOUTHERN** (A.) inclining towards, or belonging to the south.

SOUTH-MOULTON (S.) in *Devonshire*, is a pretty good town, which has a large market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 146 computed, and 177 measured miles.

SOUTH-PETHERTON (S.) in *Somersetshire*, seated on the river *Parret*, has a good market weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 109 computed, and 132 measured miles.

SOUTHWARK (S.) in *Surry*, is the chief town in this county, and was antiently a distinct corporation in itself, being governed by its own bailiffs, till *Edward* VIth gave it to the city of *London*, to which it is joined by *London-Bridge*; it contains a great many streets well filled with inhabitants; there are in it eleven parishes; it is about nine miles long in (as it were) one continued street, viz. from *Depeford-Bridge* to *Paux-hall*, and in that part more immediately called the borough, viz. from *London-Bridge* to *St. George's* church, about a mile broad, having many long streets leading out of the main street, all fully inhabited; and notwithstanding it is subject to the city of *London*, yet it has the power of holding courts within itself, and of electing two burgesses to represent them in parliament.

SOUTHWELL (S.) an antient town in *Nottinghamshire*, that has but one church, which is both parochial and collegiate, endow'd with many privileges, and a small market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 94 computed, and 114 measured miles.

SOUTH-WIND (S.) one that blows from the south part of the world.

SOUTHWOULD (S.) in *Suffolk*, a town pleasantly seated on an hill, and almost surrounded by the sea and the river *Blithe*, especially at high tide, when it looks like an island; it has a good bridge over the river, and drives a considerable trade in salt, beer, herrings, &c. the *Bay*, commonly called *Soul-Bay*, is very commodious for anchorage, which occasions a great resort of mariners to it, which contributes very much to its trade and commerce; its market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 84 computed, and 106 measured miles.

SOW (S.) a she or female swine; also a great tub with two ears; and among the *Miners*, a great lump of melted metal, especially iron.

SOW or **SEW** (V.) to throw grain into the ground, in order for it to grow; also to join or

or fasten cloth or garments together with thread, silk, &c.

SPACE (S.) is sometimes considered absolutely, and then it is that infinite extension, in which all things exist; sometimes it means only so much as a particular body occupies; and sometimes barely the distance of length that is between any two bodies, &c.

SPA'CIUS (A.) large, extensive, noble, grand gardens or buildings, that take up or occupy a great deal of ground, &c.

SPADE (S.) a shovel or instrument used by gardeners to turn up the earth with, &c. whole bottom part is commonly made of or covered with iron; also one of the four sorts of spots or distinctions made upon playing cards.

SPAG'IRICAL or **SPAG'IRICK** (A.) something belonging to chymistry.

SPAG'IRICK ART (S.) chymistry, or the art of separating and extracting the purer parts of mixed bodies into separate parcels, and leaving the drossy parts by themselves.

SPA'GYRIST (S.) one that uses, professes, studies, or practises the art of chymistry, a chymist.

SPA'HIS (S.) a sort of horsemen in the *Turkish* army, who are paid out of the grand seignior's treasury, and possess no land, as do the *Za-zims* and *Timarists*; there are about 12 or 15,000 of them in *Europe*, who are of two sorts, the one called *Silababris*, or *Silabders*, that is, armed men with a yellow cornet; the others, *Spabi Oglanis*, or servants of the *Spabis*, who have a red scarf, these march before their masters, and are esteemed more than they, because, in a battle where their masters turned their backs, these maintained their ground against the enemy; their arms are a lance in their hands, a cymetar by their side, with bow and arrows; some of them wear coats of mail, and head-pieces of the same colour with their scarfs, they are not distinguished into companies or regiments, neither do they observe any other order than following their standard. They are obliged to guard the grand seignior's and prime vizier's tents on horseback, as are the *Janissaries* on foot.

SPA'LDING (S.) in *Lincolshire*. Level, almost enclosed with a navigable river, called *Welland*, having several vessels, barges, &c. belonging to it, which are principally employ'd in carrying coals and corn; it has a good weekly market on Thursday; distant from *London* 79 computed, and 98 measured miles.

SPALT or **SPELT** (S.) a white, scaly, shining stone, frequently used to promote the fusion of metals.

SPAN (S.) the length that any person can measure with his fingers stretched out to the utmost, which is commonly about nine inches.

SPAN (V.) to measure any thing with the hand, by stretching out, or extending the

fingers, including the breadth of the hand also.

SPA'NGLE (V.) to glitter, shine, or dart forth rays of light from small bodies, or such as appear small.

SPA'NGLED (A.) adorned, ornamented, or set off with small round pieces of gold, silver, or other shining pieces of metal, &c.

SPA'NGLES (S.) small, round, bright pieces of gold, silver, copper, &c. that reflect or cast forth a dazzling or shining light.

SPA'NIEL (S.) a particular sort of hunting dog for sport, especially in the water.

SPA'NISH (A.) something belonging or appertaining to the kingdom of *Spain*.

SPA'NISH (S.) a particular mixture of earth, used by the brick-makers, &c.

SPANK (V.) to give a slap or blow with the palm of the hand.

SPA'NKING (A.) large, broad, strong; also spruce, fine, jolly, &c.

SPAR (S.) a bar or pole of wood; also *Muscovy* glass; also a white, shivery, shining stone, found in or near mines, especially of lead ore.

SPARABLES (S.) small nails used by shoemakers to drive into the heels, and round the soles of strong shoes, made for ploughmen, and other hard-labouring men, on purpose to make them durable.

SPARE (A.) lean, thin, one that is tall, but not thick, fat, or bulky, &c.

SPARE (V.) to save, lay by, forbear; also to pardon or forgive a crime, &c.

SPA'RENESS (S.) thinness, tallness, leanness, lankness, &c.

SPA'R-HAWK (S.) a sort or species of hawk with short wings.

SPA'RINGNESS (S.) covetousness, parsimony, over and above savingness, &c.

SPARK (S.) a small atom or piece of fire; also a lover or sweetheart, or spitefully beautiful youth.

SPA'RKISH (A.) gay, gallant, lively, amorous, &c.

SPA'RKLE (V.) to dart forth, or emit sparks of fire; also to be lively and brisk like bottled liquor in a glass; to be shining or brilliant with the eyes, &c.

SPA'RKLING (S.) casting forth beams, &c. like diamonds, &c.

SPA'RRING (S.) the fighting or striking of a cock, with his heels or spurs.

SPA'RRROW (S.) a small chirping bird, and by the hieroglyphick writers and painters, is made use of to signify a happy or fruitful year.

SPASMA'TICK (A.) afflicted, grieved, or troubled with the cramp.

SPASMO'DICA (S.) medicines prepared to give relief in the cramp, convulsions, &c.

SPASMO'LOGY (S.) the knowledge of the disease called the cramp or convulsions, &c. by which it may be cured, &c.

SPA'SMUS (S.) a disease commonly called the cramp,

cramp, which is a convulsive motion and contraction of the muscles, and especially of the legs and feet, which arise from various causes, and are sometimes fixed, the member becoming rigid, and then it is called a total convulsion; and sometimes it only affects the patient for a time, and the contraction relaxes, and the member returns to its proper posture again, and this is called the *cramp*.

SPATTER (V.) to dash or sprinkle water lightly upon any thing with the hand, a brush, &c.

SPATTER-DASHES (S.) a sort of leather stockings, that serve instead of boots to ride in, and which are made of thin leather, and only button upon the legs.

SPATULA (S.) a surgeon's instrument wherewith he spreads plaisters.

SPAVIN (S.) a disease that particularly affects horses, causing their feet or heels to swell much, and their hams to grow stiff, and so renders them lame.

SPAW (S.) a spring of water that runs or passes through some mineral earth, by which it is tinctured or impregnated, and thereby becomes physically useful in various cases and diseases, &c.

SPAWN (V.) to be rafty, and spit about a room, &c. in a very slovenly manner.

SPAW'LING (S.) daubing a room, by spitting about it in an undecent manner.

SPAWN (S.) the milk or seed of fishes, and frequently spoken of the generations of mankind.

SPAY'ED (A.) gelded or cut, so as to hinder either man or beast from generating its kind.

SPEAK (V.) to express the ideas or sentiments of a person's mind in known or significant words, so that the standers by clearly understand what is desired or intended, &c.

SPEAK'ER (S.) one that utters words at the mouth; but generally is understood of one that is the mouth of a congregation or public assembly, whether for religious, civil, or law purposes.

SPEAR (S.) a pike or lance armed with an iron head, or sharp-pointed steel, &c.

SPECIAL (A.) particular, appropriated to one use only; also extraordinary, rare, good, &c.

SPECIALTY (S.) a bond, bill, note, &c. under the hand or hands of one or more persons, whereby the parties so obligated are to pay a certain sum, or perform some other conditions, &c.

SPECIES (S.) a particular sort or kind of animals, a general sort or kind of vegetables, &c. such as bull-dogs and spaniels, are particulars of the general *species* of dogs; a codlin, and a pearmain, are particular *species* of the general *species* of apples, &c. in *Opticks*, it is the image painted on the eye by the rays of light reflected from the several parts, points, or angles of the surface of objects received in

at the pupil, and collected in their passage through the crystalline, &c. in *Trade*, it sometimes means the various commodities that are sent from one nation to another, and sometimes restrained to the particular coins struck, and made current in each kingdom; in *Algebra*, it is the marks, symbols, or characters made use of to express the quantities sought or known; in *Divinity*, it is the appearance of the bread and wine in the *Eucharist* after consecration; in *Physick*, it is the various ingredients that compose a medicine.

SPECIFICATION (S.) a particularizing, or mentioning distinctly, in order to prevent all manner of mistakes or misunderstandings.

SPECIFICK or SPECIFICAL (A.) something that peculiarly belongs to one thing, and not another, whereby it is distinguished from all others.

SPECIFICK GRAVITY (S.) is that natural distinction of weight by which metals, &c. of the same size or bulk are, or may be known by, and whether they are pure or adulterated, &c.

SPECIFICKS (S.) in *Physick*, are medicines either simple or compound, whose virtue is peculiar in some particular diseases.

SPECIFY (V.) to enumerate or particularize the various sorts, kinds, conditions, or numbers of things, &c.

SPECIMEN (S.) a pattern, model, example, proof, &c. of any thing.

SPECIOUS (A.) plausible, fair to the eye, or in appearance, &c.

SPECIOUS ALGEBRA (S.) the same with literal algebra, having its processes, &c. wholly in letters, characters, or symbols.

SPECIOUSNESS (S.) plausibleness, seeming, or appearing like truth, &c.

SPECK (S.) a spot, or imperfection in fruit, &c.

SPECKLED (A.) any thing of a mixed colour, or spotted with small spots of different colours, &c.

SPECTACLE (S.) any thing that may be seen or looked upon; also a pompous or publick shew; and sometimes means emphatically, a person very deformed, or horrid to look on; also a glass to put before the eyes to magnify the object, and help the natural sight.

SPECTATOR (S.) any person that is a beholder of, or looks on any thing, an eyewitness, &c.

SPECTRE (S.) any frightful apparition, ghost, spirit, or imaginary vision.

SPECULATE (V.) to consider, study, observe, view, meditate, or seriously think on any thing.

SPECULATION (S.) studying, thinking upon with earnest application; also the abstract part of a science, without regarding the practice.

SPECULATIVE (A.) something that is, or may be considered abstractedly, and without practice;

prædise; also studious thoughts, or considering the nature and conferences of things.

SPECULUM (S.) any hard body that is capable of reflecting the sun-beams, &c. also the astronomers table used after they have erected the figure of a nativity, containing the planets with the cusps and aspects, terms, &c. all in their proper places, thereby to find out the progression of the significators to the promisors, and rectify the estimate time of the scheme by accidents.

SPEECH (S.) is that wonderful conveyance of one man's mind to another, which the great Creator has endowed the human species only with, and which has several necessary particulars to be observed, in order to be clearly and intelligibly understood, to which purpose the *Grammarians* call even the same word by different names, according as it stands related to a thing, and expresses it simply, or its bare existence, or some quality, action, or passion thereof.

SPEECHLESS (A.) that is dumb, or has not the use or faculty of speech; also one that is made ashamed or silent, by having his faults laid open, or convinced of his error or mistake.

SPEED (S.) haste, dispatch, quickness, or readiness in doing any thing.

SPEED (V.) to succeed in an affair, that a person undertakes or goes about; also to promote, forward, or hasten any thing.

SPEEDY (A.) quick, that hastens or does a thing very soon, &c.

SPELL (V.) to name the component letters of a word or syllable singly; among the *Sailors*, it signifies to let go the sheets and bowlines of a sail, and to brace the weather-brace so that the sail may lie loose to the wind.

SPELL (S.) a charm, or piece of witchcraft, whereby a person is pretended to be rendered incapable of voluntary motion, diseases cured, &c. also a turo, time, or course of working, &c.

SPEITER (S.) sink or imperfect metal, used upon many occasions.

SPEND (V.) to lavish, squander, lay out, or extravagantly consume time, money, &c. also to waste or consume away.

SPENDTHRIFT (S.) an extravagant, prodigal squanderer away or consumer of time, money, &c. whereby a family or private person is frequently ruined or brought to poverty; among the *Athenians*, such as were guilty of this fault had a publick mark of infamy set upon them, for in their policy all the burghers had a right of voting and making speeches in their publick meetings according to their respective ages, from 20 years old and upwards; but all such as were legally scandalous, were deprived of this privilege; among which were reckoned such as had spent their fortunes in lewdness and prodigality; and the emperor *Adrian* ordered that all such as had squandered away their estates

with wenches, luxury, or dice, should not appear in the play-house, but be made the publick scorn and ridicule.

SPENT (A.) exhausted, or all gone, or grown weak and feeble thro' too much labour, &c.

SERM (S.) the seed of living creatures, or the spawn or milt of fishes.

SERMA'TICK (A.) something belonging or relating to sperm or feed.

SEW (V.) to vomit or cast up the food or liquor that is in a person's stomach, before it be naturally digested.

SPHERE (S.) a round solid body, contained under one continued regular surface, from the center whereof to the surface, all lines drawn are equal; also the post, office, boundary, or limits in which a person or thing moves and acts; among the *Astronomers*, it is commonly taken for a mathematical instrument, usually made of brass hoops or circles, such as are commonly described or imagined to be on the globe of the world; and sometimes for the material globe, and which, by reason of its different habitude or respect of the parts of the earth to its poles, it is said to be either right or oblique; the right or direct sphere hath both poles of the world in the horizon of the place, and the equinoctial transiting the zenith, so that all the circles parallel to the equator make right angles with the horizon, and by it are divided into two equal parts, the sun, moon, and stars, being continually 12 hours above, and 12 hours below the horizon, and consequently no increase nor decrease of the days and nights, as at the isle of St. Lawrence and other places under the equator; an oblique sphere is any situation where the poles are one above, and the other below the horizon, as in all places wide of the equator; a parallel sphere is where the equator and the horizon coincide, and thereby make the whole year to consist as it were of but one natural day, and one night, each of six months long.

SPE'RICK or **SPHERICAL** (A.) any thing that has the form or properties of a sphere, or that relates or belongs to it.

SPHE'ROID (S.) a solid figure, somewhat representing a sphere, but not perfectly round, generated by a plane of a semi-ellipsis turned about one of its axes, and is always equal to two thirds of its circumscribing cylinder; of this there are two sorts, one generated by the plane of an ellipsis turned upon its longest or transverse diameter as an axis, and is called an oblong sphereoid, the other turning upon its conjugate diameter, and is called a prolate sphereoid.

SPHINCTER (S.) a common name to several muscles that contract or draw the parts together.

SPHINX (S.) the name of a monster near Thebes, that the poets report upon *Juno's* being intended against the city was by her sent to afflict it; it is said to have the face of a virgin,

virgin, the body of a dog, the paws of a lion, and the tail of a dragon, and used to propose riddles to those it met with, and destroyed those who could not answer them; upon this they went to consult the oracle, to know what must be done, who answered, that till they could solve this riddle, they could not be delivered, which was, *What creature is that which has four feet in the morning, two at noon, and three towards night*; which *Oedipus* answered, by affirming it was man, who in his infancy crawled on all fours till he was grown sufficiently strong to walk, who then went on two legs till old age obliged him to use a staff to help and support him; upon this the monster is said to dash out its brains against a rock; the figure of this creature is still to be seen near the pyramids of *Egypt*, about four miles from *Cairo*, whose vast bigness has made it disputed, whether it was cut out of a rock there growing, or whether it was brought thither from other parts; many fabulous stories are related of this figure, as that it uttered oracles, &c. the ancients were wont to put the figure of a *phinx* at the entrance of their temples, to shew or intimate that the knowledge of divine mysteries was hard to penetrate into.

SPICE (S.) various sorts of *Indian* drugs, such as cloves, mace, nutmegs, ginger, pepper, &c. also a part or specimen of a disease, either at its beginning or commencement, or at the close or end of it.

SPI'CERY (S.) a place where spice grows, or is kept; also various sorts of spices.

SPI'CY (A.) of a warm, relishing taste or quality, like pepper, ginger, &c.

SPI'DER (S.) an insect that weaves a curious web or bed to lie in; it has eight eyes, and many legs; of which there are various sorts, some said to be poisonous, and others not, &c.

SPI'GGOT (S.) a stopper for a tap, or that part that is pulled out, and put in often, to draw beer, water, &c.

SPIKE (S.) an ear of corn that is sharp-pointed at the end; also a large iron nail used to fasten posts, planks, &c.

SPIKE (V.) to make things very sharp-pointed; also to drive a nail, &c. into the touch-hole of a piece of cannon, to render it useless, &c.

SPIKENARD or **NARD** (S.) a plant that grows in the *Indies*, whose root is very small and slender, it puts forth a long, small stalk, and has several ears or spikes even with the ground, from whence it takes the name of *spikenard*; that which grows on the mountains is more odoriferous than that which grows near the waters; the true genuine sort is of a yellowish colour, inclining towards purple, with long spikes or ears, whose very bristles are odoriferous; it is of a hot, drying nature, and provokes urine, the taste some-

what sharp and bitter, and at the same time leaves a very agreeable flavour; *rosmary* and *lavender* are by some deemed a species of it; it was customary to make a perfume of great esteem of the spike or ear, which is frequently mentioned both in the *Old* and *New Testament*; it is frequently given in physical potions with good success, in cases of wind, the stone, &c.

SPILL (V.) to let any sort of liquid matter, powders, &c. fall accidentally or carelessly upon the ground, so that they are lost or destroyed.

SPILLERS (S.) among the *Hunters*, are the small branches shooting out from the flat parts of a buck's horn at the top.

SPILSBY (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, a pretty good town, that has a considerable market weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 101 computed, and 122 measured miles.

SPIN (V.) to draw out wool, flax, hemp, &c. into long threads fit for weaving, sewing, &c. also to lengthen the time by holding a person in suspense, by a tedious repetition of words, &c. also to issue out in a small stream, as liquor out of a cask, pierced with a needle, or other small instrument, &c.

SPINAGE or **SPINNAGE** (S.) a curious sort of pot or boiling summer herb, that while loose takes up a great deal of room, but when boiled but very little.

SPINDLE (S.) an instrument women use to spin with; also the beam or axis upon which the wheels of a cart, coach, and mill, &c. turn.

SPINE (S.) the protuberances of the vertebra, or joints of the back-bone; also the sharp points or prickles called thorns.

SPINET or **SPINNET** (S.) a musical-key'd instrument, or small harpsichord, so contrived, that a person may sit with ease and play various parts at once.

SPINNER (S.) one that draws or makes thread out of wool, flax, hemp, &c.

SPINNING (S.) the art of making thread out of wool, flax, hemp, &c. for the uses of knitting, weaving, sewing, &c.

SPINOUS (A.) prickly, thorny, like to, or of the thoro quality.

SPINSTER (S.) a *Law* term for all unmarried women, from the daughter of a viscount downwards.

SPIRAL (A.) a thing that turns round like a screw, &c.

SPIRAL LINE (S.) is a curve-line of the circular kind, which continually recedes from its center, as in winding from the vertex down to the base of a cone; and in *Architecture*, is the same, only it begins at the bottom, and goes upwards, and so continually approaches the axis.

SPIRE (S.) in *Architecture*, is a steeple, &c. that arises continually tapering, till it ends in a point at the top.

SPIRE

SPIRE (V.) to grow up into a sharp point like
the *ear* of corn, &c.

SPIRIT (V.) to stir up, excite, or raise a re-
solution or courage in a person, by proper en-
couragement, arguments, &c.

SPIRITS (S.) are by some reckoned of three
sorts; those in the brain are called the animal
spirits, those in the heart the vital *spirits*,
and those in the liver the natural *spirits*; but
others count but two sorts, the animal, and
the vital or natural, in the mass of blood;
the animal *spirits* are a very fine, thin li-
quor, which distilling from the blood in the
outward or cortical substance of the brain,
are by a proper ferment thereof exalted into
spirits, and thence through the medullary sub-
stance of the brain are carried into the nerves
and spinal marrow, by which all actions of
sense and motion are performed; the vital or
natural *spirits* are the subtlest parts of the
blood, which aërate and ferment it, and
render it fit for nourishment; in *Chymistry*,
those liquors which by distillation are rendered
very thin and corruptible, and very efficaci-
ous, are also called *spirits*, which are of three
kind, sulphurous, acid, and salt; the first,
as they consist of very oily particles, are easily
inflammable, such as spirit of wine, &c. the
acid consist of acid particles, and water, as
spirit of vitriol, sulphur, salt, &c. and as
such are very corrosive to metals, &c. and the
third or saline *spirits*, consist of a volatile
salt and spirit, as spirit of sal armoniac, ur-
ine, foot, and the like; from these many
compound *spirits* are made for various uses
and purposes, as aqua-fortis, aqua-regia, &c.
also when considered as intelligent beings, have
various applications and meanings, sometimes
signifying the human soul, or that indivisible
being that actuates a human creature, and
which in its own nature is immortal, and
consequently rewardable or punishable for
whatever actions it does in this life, whether
good or bad; sometimes it means the angels,
good or bad, that are messengers or execu-
tioners of the Almighty's will; and some-
times it means the imaginary beings that the
enthusiasm or villany of designing people have
invented to frighten honest, well-meaning
persons with, and to drive them into a super-
stitious veneration for charms, prayers, &c.
that some pretend to sell as preservatives a-
gainst such mischievous beings as these are
represented to be, &c. in *Scripture*, *Spi-
rit*, by way of eminence, means the Holy
Ghost, &c.

SPIRITUAL (A.) commonly means some-
thing relating to religion, or religious affairs,
such as a devout or holy life, doctrine, con-
templation, &c. also ecclesiastical or church
preparations, offices, &c.

SPIRITUALITIES (S.) the honours, digni-
ties, revenues, or profits that belong to, or
arise from bishopricks, &c.

SPIRITUALITY (S.) devoutness, religious-

ness, abstractedness from secular common
matters or business.

SPIRITUALIZE (V.) to turn or convert any
corporeal or corruptible matter into spirits;
also to expound or explain a passage in any
writer, in a mystical sense or manner; to
forsake the world, and become a very strict de-
votee, always contemplating upon the world
to come, &c.

SPIRITUOUS (A.) strong, brisk, full of spi-
rits, lively, active, acute, &c.

SPIRT (V.) to eject or cast liquor with force
out of, or through a small tube, &c.

SPISSITY or SPISSITUDE (S.) thicknes.

SPLIT (V.) to throw or force the saliva or spit-
tle out of one's mouth; also to draw meat,
fowls, &c. upon an iron instrument, &c. to
be turned before the fire, in order to be
dressed or roasted fit for eating.

SPLIT (S.) a long, thin piece of iron, with a
sharp point, used by cooks to put thro' their
meat, fowls, &c. in order to be roasted be-
fore the fire; also the mock name for a
small sword, such as gentlemen wear by their
sides.

SPITE (S.) malice, hatred, ill-will, revenge,
&c. against another.

SPITEFUL (A.) envious, ill-natured, hating,
vengeful, &c.

SPLITTER (S.) among the *Hunters*, is a red
male deer, about two years old, whose horns
begin to grow up sharp-pointed, &c.

SPLITTLE (S.) that insipid, white, thickish
liquor that is separated by the glands of the
jaws, and by proper passages flows into the
mouth, and serves to moisten both it and the
gullet, and thereby assists in the chewing the
food, and in some measure to digest and fer-
ment it in the stomach; also it is sometimes
used to signify an hospital, or house of cha-
rity, for the relief of the poor, &c.

SPLASH (V.) to dash or throw water, &c.
upon a person, place, or thing.

SPLASHY (A.) wet, dirty, watry, easily
dashed or thrown up in small parcels, by
walking, riding, &c.

SPLAY-FOOTED (A.) one whose heels in
walking almost meet, and whose toes are at
a very great distance from one another.

SPLEEN (S.) in a human Body, is the recepta-
cle for the salt and earthy excrements of the
blood, that there by the assistance of the
animal spirits it may be volatilized, and re-
turning again into the blood, may assist in its
farther fermentation; the *spleen* consists of a
great number of little bladders, between which
the glands are scattered up and down, and sup-
ply the place of veins; it has likewise an ar-
tery, nerves, and lymphatick vessels; it is
soft and viscous, of a darkish red or livid co-
lour, situated under the left short ribs; it is
also the name of a troublesome distemper that
induces or inclines a person to melancholy; it
is also taken sometimes in an ill sense, and
means hatred, malice, ill-will, &c.

SPL'ENDID (A.) gay, gorgeous, glorious, flatly, magnificent, noble, grand, shining, &c.

SPL'ENDIDNESS (S.) brightness, magnificence, gloriousness, gorgeousness, &c.

SPL'ENDOUR (S.) brightness, grandeur, gloriousness, &c.

SPL'NETICK (A.) humourfome, peevish, cross, malicious, &c. troubled or afflicted with the spleen.

SPLENTS (S.) the thin pieces of board used by surgeons to bind up a broken bone with; also pieces of the bone itself, &c.

SPLICE (V.) to fasten the ends of ropes one into another, thereby to make one of two or more by opening the strands of each, and working them one into another with a fid, &c. also the joining or piecing of masts, yards, &c. when broke, &c. in *Gardening*, it is the grafting the top of one tree into the stock of another by cutting them sloping, and fastening them together properly.

SPLINTER (S.) a small shiver of wood that is usually broke off by violence.

SPLIT (V.) to tear, cleave, or break asunder by violence.

SPOIL (V.) to rob, plunder, damage, hurt, or render any thing useless, &c.

SPOIL (S.) in *War*, is the goods or plunder taken by one party from the enemy or opposite party, when a conquest is made, or victory gained, &c.

SPOKES (S.) the several sticks or timbers put into a wheel from the centre to the circumference or rim, to render it durable and capable of bearing great weights, &c.

SPO'KESMAN (S.) one who is the mouth or orator of or for a company, a pleader or defender of the cause of another.

SPO'NDEE (S.) a foot in *Latin* or *Greek* verse, that is composed of two long syllables, as *cultus*.

SPO'NSAL (A.) something belonging to a spouse, betrothing or marriage.

SPO'NSOR (S.) one that promises or engages for another, a surety, godfather, &c.

SPONT'ANEOUS (A.) independent, free, that acts or does of its own accord without compulsion or restraint.

SPOON (S.) a hand instrument to take up small quantities of liquor to eat with bread, &c. as milk, all sorts of soups, pottages, gruels, &c.

SPOON (V.) among the *Seamen*, is to put a ship right before the wind without any sail, which is done in violent storms, when the ship through hard labour is rendered so weak, that she must not be laid under the sea, to make her go the steadier it is usual to set the fore-sail, which is called spooning with the fore-sail.

SPORT (S.) any sort of play, pastime, recreation, or diversion.

SPO'RT (V.) to amuse or please one's self at some game, diversion, &c.

SPO'RTFUL (A.) inclined to play, full or pleased with sports.

SPO'RTIVE (A.) pleasing, diverting, &c.

SPO'RTULA (S.) among the *Romans*, was a small present of money, which with bread and wine, was distributed at certain festivals or other solemn occasions; this bounty or dole was frequently given in silver medals, but the emperors and other great men gave gold ones; the consuls gave also small pocket-books of silver or ivory, along with these *sportule*, in which were wrote their names, and these were called *Foggi*.

SPOT (S.) a blemish, imperfection, or stain, &c. in a piece of silk, cloth, &c. also the name of a dog, &c. also the marks upon playing cards.

SPOT (V.) sometimes signifies to smear, daub, dirt, or soil silk, stuff, &c. and sometimes to weave, dye, ornament, point, or print callico, silk, stuff, cards, &c. in small dots or spots of various colours.

SPO'TLESS (A.) without any blemish, stain, imperfection, &c. also harmless, innocent, &c.

SPO'USAL (S.) sometimes means an epithalamium, or wedding-song; and sometimes the contract or celebration of a marriage itself.

SPOUSE (S.) sometimes means the bridegroom, or husband; and sometimes the bride, or wife.

SPOUT (S.) a trough, pipe, &c. for the conveying water from the tops of houses, &c. in the *Indian Seas* it is frequent to have great quantities of water fall out of the clouds or sky into the sea in the shape of a pillar or spout, in such large quantities as greatly to endanger such ships as are in or near them, by their great weight and quantity of water, or their violent agitating the sea, &c.

SPRAIN or **STRAIN** (S.) a violent contortion, wringing, or wresting of the tendons of the muscles, by a fall or other accident, and which is commonly attended with great pain in, and swelling of the parts injured.

SPRAIN (V.) to violently stretch, force, or extend the muscles beyond their natural posture, and thereby rendering them weak and incapable of performing their functions.

SPRAT (S.) a small eatable sea-fish, a species of the herring kind.

SPRA'WLING (S.) lying stretched out in a careless, negligent, slovenly manner, with the legs and arms extended.

SPRAY (S.) a sort of large watry mist like the sprinkling of small rain, occasioned by the sudden falling of any thing into water, &c.

SPREAD (V.) to extend or lay open, to smear or cover cloth, leather, &c. with ointment, bread with butter, &c.

SPRIG (S.) a small twig or branch of a plant, tree, &c. with leaves on it.

SPRI'GHTLINESS (S.) briskness, liveliness, quickness, vigorousness, &c.

SPRI'GHT-

SPR'IGHTLY (A.) lively, brisk, airy, gay, sharp, or quick, &c.

SPRIGHTS (S.) imaginary phantoms, spirits, hobgoblins, &c. also arrows formerly used in sea-fights, which being shot out of muskets would go through planks that bullets would not.

SPRING (V.) to come from, issue, or arise out of, like water, &c. to sprout or shoot out like plants, &c. also to jump or leap with great agility, &c. among the *Sailors*, it is to split or crack the masts in a storm, &c. among the *Fowlers*, it is to raise a partridge or pheasant.

To *spring a leak*, at *Sea*, is when a ship opens between her timbers at the bottom, and so lets in the sea, which is sometimes occasioned by bulging against a rock, and sometimes by being violently tumbled about in the sea by storms, &c.

SPRING (S.) sometimes signifies a fountain or place where water arises; sometimes the season of the year that immediately follows winter, and in which nature seems, as if it was new raised or born, by the sprouts of the trees, plants, flowers, &c. sometimes it means a piece of steel so tempered, that it retains an elastic virtue or power to return to its own form, when left at liberty, &c. also the origin, beginning, or cause of any thing.

SPRING A'RBOUR (S.) in *Watchmaking*, is a stud of steel, brass, or iron, about which the spring, or cause of motion is wound.

SPRING BOX (S.) the box or case that in a watch covers or encloses the spring.

SPRING TIDE (S.) when after the dead neap the tides begin to lift and grow bigger, which is usually three days before the full and change of the moon, and three days after it is at the highest, at which time the water in the sea or rivers doth high or rise most with the flood, and low or fall most with the ebb, at these times the tides also run much stronger and swifter than in the neaps.

SPRINGY (A.) such bodies as have their form or figure changed by any pressure, &c. but when that is off restore themselves to their natural shape; this is also called elasticity.

SPRINKLE (V.) to wet lightly with drops of any sort of liquor, &c.

SPRINKLING (S.) wetting with drops, or lightly throwing water, &c. on any thing.

SPROUT (V.) to bud, shoot, or put forth like trees, plants, &c.

SPROUTS (S.) the shoots or young sprigs of trees; also a sort of boiling herb or plant eat with bacon or fat pork, &c.

SPRUCE (A.) neat, fine, beautiful, &c.

SPUD (S.) a short worthless knife; also a diminutive person.

SPUME (V.) to froth or foam like boiling water, a troubled sea, &c.

SPUME (S.) froth, foam; the waste or scum of gold, silver, &c.

SPUNGE (S.) is a sort of sea mushroom, or fungus, growing upon rocks near the sea shore, &c. in *Farrery*, it is that part of a horse's shoe next to the heel; and in *Gun-nery*, it is a rammer or stick with a piece of limb's skin dipped in water, at the end of it, to scour great guns with after their being discharged, and before their loading again; In *Fireworks*, they are made of large mushrooms or fungous excrescences that grow on large old trees, which are first cleaned in water, and then boiled, beaten, and dried, then put into a strong lye made of saltpetre, and afterwards dried in a slack oven; this makes what is called the black match or tinder, that immediately takes fire upon striking a flint and steel together; in *Baking*, the dough laid for the yeast to make it rise is called the *sponge*, &c.

SPUNGE (V.) to wet or wash any thing with a *sponge*, &c. to clean a cannon or great gun; also to eat or drink at another man's cost or expence.

SPUNGINESS (S.) any thing that is of a soft, porous quality, as new bread, &c.

SPUNGING HOUSE (S.) an alehouse, &c. where persons that are arrested for debt are frequently carried instead of the gaol, and where, under the pretence of better usage, they are run to extravagant charges for eating, drinking, &c.

SPUNGY (A.) hollow, porous, capable of sucking in, or containing much moisture, &c. or of being squeezed or compressed much closer together.

SPUN YARN (S.) among the *Sailors*, is rope-yarn, the end scraped thin, and so spun or wove one to the end of another, with a winch, and so made as long as occasion requires; with this they also serve some of the ropes, &c. to preserve them from galling, &c.

SPUR (S.) an instrument of iron with several sharp points, wherewith the rider picks the horse's sides to make him go on briskly, for which purpose it is fastened to the rider's heels.

SPUR (V.) to excite, stir up, push forward, call up-on, encourage, &c.

SPURGE (S.) an herb or plant, the juice whereof is of so hot and corroding a nature, that being dropped upon warts it eats them up.

SPURIOUS (A.) false, counterfeit, pretended, of a bastard race or kind, &c.

SPURIOUSNESS (S.) baseness of birth, counterfeitedness, a pretended imitation instead of the real thing.

SPURKETS (S.) In *Ship building*, are the holes or spaces between the futtocks or rungs by the ships sides, afore and aft, above and below.

SPURN (V.) to disdain, scorn, kick at, rebel against. &c.

SPURT or **SPIRT** (S.) a sudden fit or action, a doing any thing all of a sudden, and the growing tired of it immediately after, &c.

SPURT or **SPIRT** (V.) to cast or eject water out of the mouth, with a small, thin stream, &c.

SPY (S.) one set to watch the motions of an army, or get intelligence of its design, strength, &c. or to go up and down a nation or people, to hear and see their inclinations, actions, &c.

SPY (V.) to discover, find out, or see at a distance, by earnestly looking for or after.

SQUAB (S.) a cushion, bolster, &c. commonly stuffed and quilted to lie flat in a window seat, upon a couch, &c. also any person that is very fat and unwieldy.

SQUABBLE (S.) a wrangle, quarrel, dispute, difference, &c.

SQUADRON (S.) in an *Army*, is a body of horse of an uncertain number, commonly between one and two hundred men, more or less, as occasion may require, or the discretion of the general judges convenient; at *Sea*, it also consists of an uncertain number of ships of war, as the occasion may require.

SQUALID (A.) deformed, ill-favoured, &c. also dirty, filthy, nasty, &c. among the *Florists*, those leaves whose colours don't look bright, clear, and lively, are called *squalid*.

SQUALL or **SQUAWL** (V.) to scream, cry, or roar out suddenly, like a modest girl with whom somebody offers to act rudely, &c.

SQUALL (S.) at *Sea*, is a sudden and violent blast of wind, shower of rain, &c. that is but of short continuance.

SQUANDER (V.) to lavish or spend money, time, &c. very idly, extravagantly, &c.

SQUANDERER (S.) a spendthrift, a foolish, idle, extravagant person, one who knows not the true use or value either of money or time, &c.

SQUARE (S.) a geometrical figure composed of four equal sides that stand perpendicularly upon the points or extremities of each other, so that the boundary lines are parallel each to its opposite side, and the angles are all right; also an instrument used by masons, carpenters, &c. consisting of half a square or two sides, let perpendicularly one into another, which being applied to the side of a stone, piece of timber, &c. will immediately shew whether it be straight or square, &c. in *Astrology*, it is an aspect where two planets are 90 degrees distant, and deemed unfortunate, &c. in *Building*, it is a large area of ground, whereon four rows or sides of houses are built, which commonly have a garden, or walking place for the diversion, and entertainment of the inhabitants in the middle, raised in to keep off horses, &c. ornamented with trees and parterres cut in the grass, &c.

such as *Hanover-Square*, *Golden Square*, &c. in which, generally speaking, people of the first rank and quality live; the *Romans* had several of them for publick business, as that built by *Augustus*, where they met to consult about war or peace, and to adjust the solemnity of a triumph, the generals bringing thither the standards they had taken from the enemy; here *Mars* had a temple, and here they sometimes had chariot-racing, and other publick diversions.

Hollow-square, troops drawn up with an empty space in the middle for the colours, drums, and baggage, covered every way with pikes to keep off horses, &c.

Long square, in *Carpentry*, *Masonry*, &c. is the same with parallelogram in *Geometry*.

SQUA'RENENS (S.) the quality of a body, whose sides are even, straight, and square.

SQUARE NUMBER (S.) in *Arithmetick*, is the product of any number multiplied into itself.

SQUA'RE ROOT (S.) a number which multiplied into itself produces the original number from which it was extracted or drawn.

SQUA'RING (S.) in *Mathematicks*, is the making a square equal to some other figure given.

SQUASH (V.) to mash, bruise, or squeeze any thing flat, as boiled apples, turnips, &c.

SQUAT (V.) to fall down suddenly, and sit or support one's self upon one's knees only, having the buttocks hanging lower down than the knees.

SQUEAK or **SQUEEK** (S.) to cry out, to make a sudden or shrill noise; also to confess or declare how far myself or any one else was concerned in a plot, conspiracy, &c.

SQUEAMISH (A.) ready to vomit, heave, or discharge one's stomach of food, liquor, &c. one of a very tender or weak stomach, &c.

SQUEEZE (V.) to press or grasp close together.

SQUIB (S.) a small sort of fire-work, sometimes called serpents, and made of powder, charcoal, &c. pounded and rammed into a quill, reed, hollow tube of paper, &c.

SQUILLS (S.) sea onions that grow in *Spain*, and other parts, and used medicinally in colds, coughs, and sundry obstructions to good effect.

SQUINANCY (S.) a troublesome disease called the quinsy, which principally settles in or about the throat, occasioning swellings and inflammations to that degree, that sometimes the patient can neither swallow nor breathe.

SQUINT (V.) to look awry with the eyes, to have the eyes distorted at least to appearance.

SQUIRE (S.) the next degree of honour below a knight, a title now commonly given to all justices of the peace, country gentlemen, &c.

SQUIRT (S.) an instrument to throw out water with a considerable force, which in *Physick* is called a syringe, used to inject lotions into wounds, ulcers, &c.

SQUIRT (V.) to force water out of the mouth through the teeth or lips drawn together, or through any small tube, &c.

STAB (V.) to wound or thrust a sword, knife, &c. into a person.

STAB (S.) a wound, occasioned by thrusting a sword, knife, &c. into a person.

STABLE (A.) firm, resolute, fixed, sure, lasting, durable, &c.

STABLE (S.) a receptacle for horses, furnished with proper apartments, to contain their food, &c.

STABILITY or **STABLENESS** (S.) the firmness, unmovableness, constancy, or fixedness of any thing.

STACCATO (S.) in *Musick*, is when the players strike the strings very smart and distinct.

STACK (S.) a large pile of corn, hay, wood, &c.

STACK (V.) to lay or pile up wood, hay, corn, &c. in large and close heaps.

STAD or **STADT-HOLDER** (S.) the supreme or principal magistrate in the *Netherlands*, or *United Provinces*, commonly called *Holland*.

STADIUM (S.) a *Roman* measure of length, and much the same with our furlong; and sometimes it means a place where publick exercises of strength, agility, or manhood were performed, such as races, wrestling, &c. marked or divided into several lengths, or distances, with seats or resting-places at the end, some of the racers running but one, others two furlongs, or *stadiums*, &c. according to their ability and strength.

STAFF (S.) a cane or stick to walk with, to support the weak, and help the blind and lame, &c. sometimes it means the long pole or stick, at the end whereof an iron head, &c. is fixed, to make the instrument called a javelin, a spear, a pike, &c. also in a *Garrison*, that tree, &c. to which the colours are fastened, is called the *flag-staff*; and in *Poetry*, it is a set number of lines; and in the *Church Psalms*, it is two verses, or eight lines.

STAFFORD (S.) in *Staffordshire*, was formerly a city, but is now only an ancient, well-built, borough-town, pleasantly, but lowly seated on the river *Sow*, over which is a good bridge; it is very much increased of late years, by reason of the clothing-trade that is carried on here, and its being the county-town, where the assizes are held; it is governed by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, two sergeants at mace, &c. it sends two members to parliament, and retains the ancient custom called *Borough-English*, *viz.* that the youngest son inherits the lands within the liberties of the town, if the father dies in-

testate; it has two handsome churches, a free-school, and a fine square market-place, where stands the shire-hall; the streets are large, paved, and well-ordered; distant from *London* 106 computed, and 135 measured miles.

STAFFORDSHIRE (S.) is situate much about the middle of *England*, is bounded on the north with *Darbyshire* and *Chester*, and that in a triangular point, where three stones are pitched for the boundaries of these counties; it is parted from *Darbyshire* on the east with the *Dove* and the *Trent*; the south is bounded with *Warwick* and *Worcestershire*; and the west butteth against *Shropshire*; it is in the form of a lozenge, being pointed at both ends, and broadest in the middle, from north to south 44 miles long, and from east to west 27 miles broad, and 140 miles in circumference; the air is good, and very healthful, but very sharp in the north and moor-land, where the snow lieth long, and the wind bloweth cold; the soil, in those parts, is barren of corn, or good grass, but yields iron, copper, and coal-mines, and also lead and alabaster; the middle is more level and woody; but the south is very plenteous, both in corn and pasturage; the river *Trent*, which is exceeding full of various excellent sorts of fish, watering this county, keeps it always green, and if it overflows the meadows in the month of *April*, renders them exceeding fruitful all the year after; it has 18 market-towns, 150 parishes, 24,000 houses, and about 190,000 inhabitants.

STAG (S.) a red male deer of five years old; emblematically, it sometimes signifies fear, and at other times swiftness, &c.

STAGARITE (S.) the famous philosopher *Aristotle*, so called from *Stagira*, a town in *Macedonia*, the place of his nativity.

STAGE (S.) sometimes signifies the several distances a journey is divided into for the ease and accommodation of the traveler; sometimes that part of a theatre where the actors exhibit the play; also any place advanced or raised above the ground with a floor of boards, &c. for the conveniency of prize-fighters, mountebanks, tumblers, &c. to shew their dexterity.

STA'GGER (V.) to reel to and fro, by reason of strong liquors affecting the head, &c. also to be wavering, or doubtful what to do, to be irresolute or unfixed in a man's principles, &c.

STA'GGERS (S.) a disease in horses, much like the vertigo in men.

STA'GNANT (A.) standing, without motion, like water that has no course to run off, as in pools, &c.

STA'GNATE (V.) to stop a thing in motion, to stand still, to want freedom of motion, like the blood when coagulated, &c.

STAID (A.) sober, grave, sedate, wife, and thought-

Thoughtful, in carriage and behaviour.

STAIN (S.) a spot, mark, or blemish in cloth, silk, &c.

STAIN (V.) to dye or paint with various colours; also to spot, smear, soil, or daub a curious silk, cloth, &c. also to blemish or hurt a person's character.

STAINS or **STANES** (S.) in *Middlesex*, a pretty large town, pleasantly built on the side of the *Thames*, over which it hath a wooden bridge; the market is weekly on Friday; it is governed by two constables, and four head-boroughs, and being a lordship belonging to the crown, the officers are appointed by his majesty's steward; distant from *London* 15 computed, and 19 measured miles.

STAIRS (S.) regular steps made in a building, to ascend or descend by.

STAKE (S.) sometimes means a smith's anvil, or thick iron, that he hammers his work on; sometimes a thick stick in a hedge to fasten the twigs to, &c. sometimes a pledge, or sum of money, put down to be played for, at some game, &c. or upon account of a wager, &c. also a small slice of meat to be broiled before, or on the fire, when a person cannot or will not stay till a regular joint is boiled or roasted, &c.

STAKE (V.) to pledge or put down money, or any other valuable matter to be played for at some game, &c. also to hazard or venture any thing, &c.

STALE (A.) any thing that is not fresh, new, or fit for use, as bread or meat unsalted, that has been kept eight or ten days, more or less, &c. old news, &c. beer, wine, &c. that is growing eager, &c.

STALE (S.) the urine of cattle, especially of horses.

STALE (V.) to void urine, to piss, &c.

STALK (S.) the stem or trunk of a tree, flower, plant, &c. that immediately receives the nourishment from the root, and diffuses it to all the parts, branches, flowers, or fruit thereof.

STALK (V.) to walk along in a slow or majestic manner.

STALKING-HORSE (S.) a horse bred up for game, to go a fowling, &c. also any one that is absolutely at the command of another, &c.

STALL (S.) a small room, shop, or place for one person only in a fair, but most commonly under a window, &c. of a house for a taylor, cobbler, &c. to work in; also the place appointed for each person belonging to the knights of the garter at their creation, &c. also a place in a stable to fat oxen, horses, &c.

STALL (V.) to over-feed, to make fat, to stuff, &c.

STALLAGE (S.) the rent or money paid for the use of a stall in a fair, market, inn, &c.

STALLED (A.) fatted up for the market, over-fed, or stuffed; also forfeited, or made

to loath any particular food, by eating too much often of it.

STA'LLION (S.) a stone-horse kept for breeding; also a man that pretends to great abilities in generation-work.

STA'MFORD (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, is a very ancient town, placed in an angle of the county, just upon the edge of *Lincolnshire*, *Northamptonshire*, and *Rutlandshire*; about 1500 years ago it was burnt down by the *Danes*, it being then a flourishing city; after which it was again handsomely re-built, and in *Edward III's* time it was also an university, the remains of two colleges being still to be seen; it is at present a fair, well-built, and wealthy town, consisting of several streets, in which are six parishes; it is governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, and common-council; it is a borough-town that boasts great privileges, such as sending two members to parliament, of being freed from the sheriff's jurisdiction, and from being impannelled on juries out of the town, to have the return of all writs, to be freed from all lord lieutenants and their musters, and of having the militia of the town commanded by their own officers, the mayor being the king's lord lieutenant, and immediately under his majesty's command, and to be esteemed (within the liberties and jurisdiction of the town) the second man in the kingdom; all these privileges, and many more, were confirmed to them by charter granted by *Edward IV.* anno 1461; it has a very fine stone-bridge, consisting of five arches, over the river *Welland*, which is now made navigable, and occasions a good trade, especially in malt and free-stone; the town-hall is in the upper part of the gate at the end of the bridge; there are weekly two markets on Monday and Friday; here is one remarkable custom here, viz. that the younger sons inheriting what lands and tenements the fathers dying intestate have possessed in this manner; distant from *London* 69 computed, and 83 measured miles.

STA'MINA (S.) with the *Florists*, are those fine threads or hairs that grow up in the inside of the flowers encompassing the pistil, and which have the apices growing on the tops or ends.

STA'MMEL or **STRA'MMEL** (S.) a large bounding mare, or over-grown robust wench.

STA'MMER (V.) to hesitate, falter, or stutter in one's speech.

STA'MMERER (S.) a flutterer or falterer in his speech.

STA'MMERING (S.) hesitating, faltering, or stuttering in speech.

STAMP (V.) to strike or beat the ground with one's foot; also to pound, bruise, or beat any thing to pieces in a mill, &c. also to impress or make a mark with a seal, hammer, &c. upon any thing, to know or distinguish it from all others of the same kind, &c.

STAMP

STAMP (S.) a noise or blow given upon the floor, &c. with one's foot, sometimes as a token of rage, anger, &c. sometimes as a signal for a servant, &c. also a mark or character made upon a seal, hammer, marking-iron, &c. for various purposes; also the impressed mark itself, &c.

STANCH (V.) to stop a flux of blood, &c. also to cease flowing, running, &c.

STANCH (A.) steadfast, true-hearted, thorough-paced, good, firm, &c.

STANCHIONS (S.) pieces of timber that support the waste trees in ships, and timbers in houses, &c.

STANCHNESS (S.) firmness, goodness, fincereness, honesty, &c.

STAND (S.) a stop, pause, doubt, or unsettledness of mind or resolution; also a frame to set a basin, chest of drawers, &c. on; also a stop or opposition to a party either in the church or state.

STAND (V.) to bear upon one's feet, to stay or stop motion, to cease or leave off a business, &c. also to bear or receive the shock or opposit on of an enemy.

STANDARD (S.) the chief or principal ensign of a royal army or fleet; also a fixed weight or measure for all others to be made or tried by; also the particular degree of fineness for the gold and silver coin of this kingdom, which is 22 parts or carats of pure gold, and two parts or carats of copper; and for silver, it is 37 parts of pure silver, and three parts of copper melted together into a mass, and so first cast, and then drawn into proper lengths and thickness by a mill, and then punched out into blanks for guineas, half-guineas, crowns, half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, &c. which are afterwards stamped with the reigning prince's head on one side, and the arms, &c. quartered on the other, which being milled or lettered upon the edges, is the current coin of the kingdom.

STANDISH (S.) a necessary utensil that holds ink, sand, wax, wafers, pens, &c.

STANDON (S.) in *Hertfordshire*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 25 computed, and 29 measured miles.

STANDROP or **STANTHORPE** (S.) in *Durham*, is a small town, whose market is weekly on Saturday.

STANFILES (S.) card-makers patterns made of pasteboard, &c. cut into proper shapes, through which they colour their cards.

STANTHOPE (S.) in *Durham*, a small town, situate among parks, whose market was formerly weekly on Tuesday, but is now disused; distant from *London* 196 computed, and 237 measured miles.

STANLEY (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 82 computed, and 100 measured miles.

STANNARIES (S.) those mines or places where tin is dug, which in *England* is principally in the county of *Cornwall*.

STANTON (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 108 computed, and 120 measured miles.

STANZA (S.) a particular set of lines in poetry, where the sense is complete, and terminated with a full point, and the measures repeated.

STAPLE (S.) sometimes signifies a publick town or market, where there are publick warehouses to lay up commodities for sale, exportation, &c. sometimes it means such commodities as are not subject easily to spoil, waste, decay, &c. or such as are commonly and readily sold in the market, or exported abroad; and sometimes it means an iron fastening for a door, which by being drove or screwed into the wood receives the locks, bolts, bars, pins, &c. of the windows, doors, &c. to keep them fast.

STARCH (S.) sometimes means the coagulated lumps, &c. made of fine flour, &c. and sometimes a thin sort of paste with which women stiffen their linen, laces, &c.

STARCH (V.) to stiffen with starch, or make lace, fine linen, &c. fit to wear, as head-clothes, ruffles, &c.

STARCHED (A.) made stiff with starch; also very reserved, stiff, or inflexible in temper, behaviour, or disposition, &c.

STARE (S.) the name of a bird, by some called a starling, and whose property it is to whistle very loud, &c.

STARE (V.) to look steadfastly or earnestly at a person, to look wild, surprized, or mad-dish, with the eyes stretched open, &c. occasioned by a surprize, &c.

STAROSTY (S.) in the *Polish Policy*, are such estates, precincts, and jurisdictions, which their kings bestow at pleasure, provided it is to the natives; formerly they were part of the demesnes of the crown, but now the kings have only reserved to themselves and their successors the right of nominating to these baronies, and bestowing them upon whom he pleases, and that during a vacancy the revenue should belong to the publick exchequer; the *starosties* are also charged with a tax or rent, which make the fourth part of the annual revenue; this tax, together with what is levied upon church-estates, furnishes the arsenals, provides artillery, and subsists the *Polish* horse, or gendarmery; there are two sorts of *starosties*, one without, the other with jurisdiction, the last has a court of justice called *Grada*, where causes are tried and enrolled; these *starosties* have power to try persons for their lives, though the proprietors are but plain gentlemen, for which reason neither women nor young persons are capable of holding them.

STARRY

STAR'RY (A.) full of, or replenished with stars.

STARS (S.) the luminous, small, sparkling, fiery bodies that we see in the heavens in the night-time, which we commonly divide into *fixed* and *wandering*, which last are called planets; the *fixed stars* appear as tho' they were fixed to the sky, and by the old astronomers were really thought so to be; the ancients thought the whole number of stars in the firmament that were visible was about 1022, the rest being veiled by them cloudy, and confused streaks of light; but by the assistance of the telescope lately invented, a great many more have been discovered, so that instead of 48 constellations of the ancients, the moderns make 64, viz. 12 in the Zodiac (commonly called the 12 signs) 23 on the north-side of the equator, and 29 on the south-side, which are distinguished into six sizes or magnitudes, according to their appearance to the eye, which may not be real, but only owing to their distance, and those which to the naked eye appear least, may, in reality, be the greatest; among the *Hieroglyphicks*, it is the emblem of prudence, which is the rule of all virtues; in *Heraldry*, it has ordinarily but five points, if it exceeds that number they must be specified; in *Blazonry*, and by the rules of that art, they must not exceed 16.

Falling or shooting Stars, certain exhalations, or fiery meteors enkindled in the air, and by the motion thereof carried from place to place, appearing to the eye like a star.

Fixed Stars, those that keep constantly the same distance in regard of one another, and these are imagined to be suns, and to shine by their own light, but by reason of their immense distance from us, appear like so many stars; the place in which they are fixed, is what some call the firmament.

START (S.) a sudden leap or jump, a motion occasioned by fear, or fright, &c.

START (V.) to leap or move by a sudden fright, surprise, noise, &c. also to propose a question or subject to dispute upon; also to set out or begin a race upon a signal given; in *Hunting*, it is to force a hare out of her seat; and in the *Brewers Trade*, it is to supply a customer with a cellar of beer, ale, &c. in order to keep, settle, and refine some months before it be drawn, &c.

STARTLE (V.) to be easily frightened, to tremble or shake for fear, &c.

STARTLISH or **STARTLY** (A.) fearful, timorous, apt to jump, leap, &c. upon every noise, &c.

START UP (V.) to grow, rise, or get up suddenly and unexpectedly.

STARVE (V.) to kill, destroy, or cause any thing to perish for want of food, raiment, or supplies of other proper necessities.

STARVELING (S.) a poor, lean, meager, weakly, sickly, unthriving person, creature, or thing.

STATE (S.) the condition or circumstance of any thing; also the pomp or magnificence of a prince, or great magistrate; also the policy or government of a nation, &c. and sometimes the nation itself.

STATE (V.) to settle or put a matter or thing to rights, to tell or relate the true circumstances of an affair, in order to judge who is right or who is wrong; and in *Arithmetick*, it is the arranging numbers in such order, that the question may be truly answered.

STA'TELINESS (S.) pride, haughtiness, majesticness, pomp, grandeur.

STA'TELY (A.) pompous, lofty, majestic, proud, haughty, &c.

STATES-GE'NERAL (S.) the assembly of the deputies of the seven united provinces of the *Netherlands*.

STATE'SMAN (S.) one that has a share in the management of the publick affairs of a nation, &c. also one that is skilled in political affairs, &c.

STA'TICKS (S.) that part of speculative mathematics that concerns itself about the properties of heaviness or lightness of bodies, as they relate to one another, &c.

STA'TION (S.) the post, condition or office in life, that any person occupies or performs; also the place in which a person is fixed or appointed, a road for ships, &c. among the *Roman Catholics*, a chapel or oratory appointed to pray in, in order to gain indulgences, &c. in *Surveying*, it is the place fixed upon by the artist to use his instruments, and make his observations; in *Astronomy*, it is the two points in which the planets are at the greatest distance from the sun.

STA'TIONARY (S.) in *Astronomy*, is said of a planet that is so fixed or settled in a place, that to a beholder here on earth, it appears to stand still for some time, without any progressive motion in its orbit; in *Trade*, it is such goods or merchandize as are used in schools, computing houses, &c. such as ink, quills, paper, books, &c.

STA'TIONER (S.) a tradesman that deals in paper, quills, ink, books, &c.

STA'TUARY (S.) one that makes or carves images in wood, stone, &c.

STA'TUE (S.) any sort of image or representation of men or beasts in wood, stone, metal, &c.

Acidilean statue, is one that represents any great hero or general, from *Acidiles*, who had great numbers of statues erected in honour of him all over *Greece*; those that are carved or cut in *Roman* habits, are called *Roman statues*, though made to represent the king of *Great Britain*, &c.

Equestrian statue, one that represents a king, general, or other great man on horseback.

Greek statue, one that is naked after the ancient

erient manner of the *Greeks*, who represented their deities, wrestlers, &c. unclothed.

Hydraulick statue, one that casts water out of its mouth, &c. or that is placed to adorn a fountain, &c.

STA'TURE (S.) the height, bulk, or size of any person.

STA'TUTE (S.) a publick law, ordinance, decree, or act of parliament, &c.

STAVE (V.) to knock, break, or beat to pieces a cask, tub, ship, &c. that is made up or composed of many single pieces.

STAVES (S.) boards appropriated to the use of making casks, &c.

STAY (V.) to remain, continue, or abide in a place; also to stop or wait for a person while one is traveling, &c. also to forbear or give a person time to pay a debt, &c. also to prop up or support a person, &c.

STAY (S.) a prop or support to any thing; also a stop, delay, or continuance.

STAYS (S.) in a *Ship*, are certain ropes to keep the mast from falling aft, forward or over-board, which are fastened to all masts, top-masts, and flag-staves, but the sprit sail top-mast; also pieces of wood so contrived as to keep bells up an end that are ringing, to give ease and rest to the ringers, that they may not be out to the trouble of raising them every time they are minded to ring; also a garment made of buckram covered with silk, &c. and filled with slips of whalebone, to fit a woman from the shoulders to the waist, which being laced tight, shapes them handsomely, and keeps their breasts from swagging.

STEAD (S.) place, room; also the surety or attorney for another.

STE'ADY (A.) unmoveable, constant, true, resolute, sure, or firm.

STE'ADY (V.) a word of command given by the condor to the steersman of a ship, to keep her upon the course free from yaws or turnings in and out.

STEAK or **STAKE** (S.) a thin slice of meat cut off a large joint, in order to be dressed presently.

STEAL (V.) to take away the property of another, either by open violence, or privately.

STEALTH (Part.) any thing done privately, secretly, or unknown to some persons who are concerned therein.

STEAM (S.) a vapour or smoke that arises from all warm humid matter.

STEAM (V.) to emit or send forth smoke or vapour like hot, boiling, liquor.

STEDFAST (A.) firm, sure, immoveable, constant, resolute, that cannot be wrought upon to change their minds, true, loyal, &c.

STEDD (S.) a horse.

STEEL (S.) iron changed or converted by certain operations of fire, and other ingredients, whereby it becomes closer-pored, harder and

finer, for the uses of edge-tools, than it naturally is.

STEEL'Y (A.) any thing impregnated with or made up of steel.

STEEL-YA'RD'S (S.) a balance for weighing things of different weights by one single weight only, which consists of a rod of iron or steel about a yard more or less long, divided into several parts or divisions, and supported by a ring at or near one end, which is considered as a center, and by moving the weight farther or nearer it becomes heavier or lighter.

STEEP (A.) very much upon the slant, like a high hill that is difficult of ascent.

STEEP (V.) to soak any thing in liquor to make it soft, or impregnate it with the liquor, &c.

STEE'PLE (S.) an ornamental appendage to a church, commonly at the west end, principally designed to hold or contain the bells; and these are usually spires or towers, the first are of a conical form, the latter square.

STEE'PNES (S.) the condition of a hill, &c. that is very high and hard to ascend.

STEER (S.) a young ox.

STEER (V.) to guide, conduct, or regulate a ship in the water, so that it may go from one place to another in the least time, and with most ease; also to manage any business or affair, &c.

SEE'RAGE (S.) the room or place in the bulk-head of the great cabin of a ship, where the steersman sits to manage the helm; also the act of steering or guiding the ship.

STEERSMAN (S.) he who steers or guides the ship through seas, rivers, &c.

STEGANO'GRAPHY (S.) the art of communicating one's mind to another in a secret manner, so that none but such as have the key, can readily explain the meaning or intention of the characters made use of; and though this has been long known and practiced in the world, yet *Tristramus* appears to have been the first that published the rules thereof, in his famous treatise of stenography, since whom, several have wrote to explain and improve him.

STEO'GRAPHY (S.) a writing or inscription upon a pillar, &c.

STEM (S.) the stock or stalk of a tree, plant, flower, &c. that bears up and supports the leaves, fruits, &c. also the race or pedigree of a family; in a *Ship*, it is that great timber which comes compassing from the keel, wherein it is scarfed up before the fore-castle, and this it is that guides the rake of the ship.

STEM (V.) to stop, resist, bear up against, prevent or hinder some things being done.

STENO'GRAPHY (S.) the art of short-hand writing.

STENTO'RIAN (A.) loud, noisy, boisterous, offensive to the ears, &c.

STENTOROPHONICK TUBE (S.) an instrument used at sea, in an army, &c. commonly called a speaking trumpet, by which the voice of the speaker may be heard much farther than the natural voice possibly can.

STEP (S.) a stair or convenience to ascend or descend by; also the space or distance that a man takes or makes at each stride with his legs; in a *Ship*, it is that piece of timber that is fastened to the keelson, or wherein the main-mast, mizen-mast, fore-mast, and the capstan doth stand.

STEP (V.) to move, walk, or go forward, by setting one foot before the other alternately.

STEP-FATHER or **MO'THER** (S.) the man or woman that marries the mother or father of children born before such marriage.

STERCORATION (S.) a dunging or manuring of land, &c.

STEREOGRAPHICAL (A.) something belonging to the art of shadows, or representing the forms of solids upon a plane.

STEREOMETRY (S.) the art of measuring or finding the contents of solids, sometimes called gauging, &c.

STERILE (A.) barren, unfruitful, that yields or brings forth nothing to perfection; also dry, empty, shallow.

STERILITY or **STERILNESS** (S.) barrenness, unfruitfulness, &c.

STERLING or **STARLING** (S.) the name of a small bird, much valued for its fine musical note; also the name of the true current coin of *England*, when made of its exact standard for fineness.

STERN (A.) fierce, severe, crabbed, grim, angry, &c.

STERN (S.) a term among *Hunters* for the tail of a grey-hound or wolf; in a *Ship*, sometimes it means the whole hindermost part of a ship, and sometimes only the outermost part abaft.

STERNUTATION (S.) sneezing, or forcibly driving out of the head some sharp matter, which vellicates and disturbs the nerves and fibres.

STERNUTATORY (A.) any thing that provokes sneezing, by raising a convulsive motion in the tunicks of the brain.

STERQUILINUS (S.) an imaginary deity the antients invoked when they were dunging their land, as the super-intendant over those affairs.

STEVENEDGE (S.) in *Hertfordshire*, a small town, whose church is built on a hill, its market is weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 25 computed, and 32 measured miles.

STEW (V.) to soak or boil a thing slowly or gently for a considerable time over a moderate fire.

STEW (S.) a proper place to keep fish alive, and always ready for use,

STEW'ARD (S.) one who has the care and management of another person's estate, &c. In a *Ship*, he is the purser's delegate, to see that the bread, and other stores, be regularly distributed to the men, and carefully laid up in the hold, &c.

Lord High Steward of England, is a temporary officer, who is appointed to officiate at a coronation, the trial of a nobleman for high-treason, &c. which being ended, his commission expires, he breaks his wand, and so puts an end to his authority.

STEW'ARDSHIP (S.) the employment, business, or office of a steward.

STEW'S (S.) any publick and allowed place for lewd women to reside in with impunity, allowed in foreign countries to this day, and in *England* till the time of *Henry VIII.* or about the time of the reformation; this was in or near that place in *Southwark*, now vulgarly called the *Mint*.

STEY'NING or **STENING** (S.) a small borough-town in *Staffs*, that sends two members to parliament, whose market is weekly on Friday, besides which it has a monthly market, on the second Wednesday of every month, for cattle, which is pretty large, and also several fairs for cattle, fat and lean; it was formerly a very large town, but is now much decreased, having but about 150 families, of which there are only about 80 who are qualified to vote for parliament-men, who are all such as live in a burgage-tenure, and being a legal inhabitant in the parish, is charged to the church and poor; its chief magistrate is a constable, who presides over, and determines elections, who did it so notoriously partial in the year 1740, that the corporation was silenced for bribery in that affair, but has since got its ancient privilege again; distant from *London* 40 computed, and 47 measured miles.

STIBIUM (S.) the same with antimony, which is a mineral of a metallick nature, consisting of a mineral sulphur, partly very pure, and approaching to that of gold, of a red colour, and partly of a combustible, common sulphur, and of a great quantity of fuliginous, indigested, metallick mercury, participating of the nature of lead, and also of a terrestrial substance mixed with a little salt; that commonly sold in shops is melted, and made into a pyramidal form.

STICK (S.) a piece of wood, commonly of a small size, though sometimes a whole tree is called a *stick* of timber; also a walking-staff, &c.

STICK (V.) to cleave or adhere to any thing; also to thrust any sharp-pointed weapon, &c. into any thing.

STICKLE (V.) to contend earnestly or strenuously for any thing, to be zealous for a person's interest, &c.

STICKLER (S.) one that contends earnestly,

or is very zealous for a person, cause, or party.

STICKY (A.) of a clammy nature, apt to cleave or adhere to any thing.

STIFF (A.) rigid, severe, austere in temper, or behaviour; also that which will not bend, or be pliable. &c.

STIFFEN (V.) to make or grow inflexible, or that is difficult to be bent.

STIFF GALE OF WIND (S.) among the *Sailors*, is a strong or hard one.

STIFLE (V.) to suffocate, or choke with smoke, &c. also to hide, secrete, conceal, or suppress any thing.

STIFLE JOINT (S.) in *Farriery*, is the first joint or bending next to the buttock, and above the thigh.

STIGMA'S (S.) sometimes means public marks of infamy or disgrace, such as burning on the hand, face, &c. for crimes committed; and sometimes marks of slavery or bondage; and sometimes those incisions that the heathens made upon their flesh in honour of some false deity; and these were made sometimes with an hot iron, and sometimes with the puncture of fine needles, which were afterwards filled with a fine powder of various colours; some among the Christians also, especially in the east, and the pilgrims at *Jerusalem*, use it, by having a crucifix, &c. made upon their arms, breast, &c.

STIGMATIZE (V.) to set a mark of infamy upon a person, by burning him on the hand, face, &c. for crimes; also to give a person a bad character, by reporting him guilty, or accusing him of ill practices.

STILE (S.) sometimes means the entrance into, or common putting of fields, made with steps to go over, posts to go through, &c. sometimes the iron wire, &c. in a sun-dial, that casts the shadow upon the hour; and sometimes the manner of a person's speaking or writing upon any subject; in *Joinery*, it is an upright piece which goes from the bottom to the top in a wainscoting.

STILL (V.) to hush or make quiet, to appease a noise, or satisfy a person's anger, &c.

STILL (A.) quiet, easy, that makes no noise, or bustle.

STILL (S.) an alembick or instrument used by chymists, &c. to extract the spirits out of any liquor, flowers, fruits, &c.

STILL (Part.) yet, to this time or instant, now, &c.

STILLBORN (S.) a child that is brought forth dead.

STILLEN or STILLINE (S.) a frame or stand made to put barrels of drink, or wine on, &c.

STILLETTO (S.) a dagger, tuck, or short sword.

STILLNESS (S.) quietness, silentness, contentedness, &c.

STILTS (S.) sticks with proper places to put a person's feet in, to walk with in dirty places,

&c. but more for sport than real use.

STIMULATE (V.) to egg on, spur, stir up, excite, &c.

STIMULATION (S.) a pushing, forcing on, or forward.

STING (V.) to prick, wound, or cause pain with a *sting*; to make a person fret, or be uneasy.

STING (S.) the venomous part of some insects, and other creatures bodies, &c. In the shape of a spear, by which they defend themselves, and frequently kill their enemies, &c.

STINGO (S.) very strong drink, wine, or other spirituous liquor.

STINGY (A.) covetous, near, mean-spirited, of a dishonourable temper, and niggardly disposition.

STINK (V.) to emit an unsavoury or disagreeable smell.

STINK (S.) a stench, a noisome, rank, or disagreeable smell.

STINT (V.) to limit, or appoint, what a person may, or may not do.

STI'PEND (S.) an allowance, wages, salary, or income.

STIPE'NDIARY (S.) one who serves for wages, hire, or a settled reward.

STI'PTICK (S.) a medicine endowed with the property of stopping blood.

STI'PULATE (V.) to settle the terms of a bargain or agreement, upon which such or such a thing shall be done or forborn.

STIPULA'TION (S.) an article or agreement to be inserted into a contract; the condition upon which a thing may, or may not be done.

STIR (V.) to move, excite, bustle, busy, or concern one's self in an affair.

STIR (S.) a disturbance, bustle, noise, hurry, &c.

STIR'RRUP (V.) to thresh or beat a person with a shoe-maker's *stirrup*.

STIR'RRUP (S.) the step or stay fastened to a horse's saddle, to assist one to ascend his back, or keep one steady on it; also an instrument used by shoe-makers to put over their knee, and under their foot, to hold their work tight upon their knee.

STITCH (S.) a single operation of the needle, awl, &c. also a sharp, pricking pain in the side.

STITCH (V.) to sew or fasten things together with a needle, awl, &c.

STI'VER (S.) a *Dutch* coin, near five farthings sterling in value.

STOAK or STOKE (V.) to stir up, rake, cook, feed, and look after a great fire, such as brewers, distillers, glass-hoofes, &c. use.

STOA'KER or STOKER (S.) one who tends and looks after a brewer's, &c. fire.

STOCK (S.) the trunk or body of a tree; a fund of money, or quantity of goods; also a family, race, or generation of persons; also the wooden part of a gun, an anchor, &c.

STOCK (V.) in *several Trades*, is to fit proper wooden parts to the metal ones, as of a musket, a pistol, &c. in *Gaming*, to put the cards together again without playing them; also to lay in a large quantity of any sort of goods, &c.

STOCK-BRIDGE (S.) in *Hampshire*, is a noted thorough-fare town, in the south-western road, and has several good inns, for the entertainment of man and horse; it was formerly a market-town, but now through its poverty the market is discontinued, and though it is a borough-town that returns two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor. &c. yet it is so mean, that it is reported that they have been forced to make an hoffer mayor, when at the same time an inn-keeper carried the mate; they had lik'd to have lost their charter for bribery in chusing parliament-men; distant from *London* 55 computed, and 69 measured miles.

STOCK PORT (S.) in *Ceshire*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 134 computed, and 160 measured miles.

STOCKS (S.) a publick punishment more of shame than pain, for various small offences; also a frame made of large timbers, also by ship-wrights to build ships on shore in; also the publick funds, or great trading-companies, allowed by authority of parliament, &c.

STOCKTON (S.) in *Durham*, is now a large market town, that of late years is risen up in the stead of *Yarum*, which was formerly a very good market town, and is now only an insignificant village. *Stockton*, from no trade nor houses, but poor thatch'd or clay ones, is now a place of great business and resort, full of well-built houses, and governed by a mayor, &c. its market is weekly very large, for all manner of provisions, but the chief trade carried on here is lead and butter, of both which great quantities are sent to *London*, and also exported abroad; distant from *London* 180 computed, and 210 measured miles.

STOICAL (A.) like to, or after the manner of the Stoicks.

STOICISM (S.) the doctrine, maxims, or opinion of the Stoicks.

STOICKS (S.) a sect of heathen philosophers, who took their name from the *Greek* word *stoa*, a porch, because they used to meet in *Zeno's* school (who is the reputed founder of this sect) which was in a porch at *Athens*; they taught that man's supreme happiness consisted in living according, and agreeable to nature and reason, and that God was the soul of the world; the *Pharisees* affected the same stiffness, patience, apathy, austerities, and inflexibility, which this sect is famous for.

STOKESLEY (S.) in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, a pretty good town, whose market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 179 computed, and 217 measured miles.

STOLE (S.) a long garment worn by princes, priests, &c. as an ensign of their function, authority, &c. among the *Romish Priests*, it is a mark of distinction worn by superior priests in their respective churches over their surplices.

Groom of the Stole, the head person belonging to the king or queen's bed-chamber.

STOLEN (A.) any thing taken away from the true owner feloniously.

STOMACH (S.) is usually taken for all that part of the body that is concerned about the food, but is properly only the left orifice of the ventricle, by which meats are conveyed; sometimes it means an appetite to, or desire for meat; also choler, passion, fury, &c.

STOMACH (V.) to resent, be angry at, or displeased with.

STOMACHFUL (A.) angry, digged, cross, peevish, proud, loth to submit or comply.

STOMACHICKS (S.) medicines proper for, or useful in any disease of the stomach.

STONE (S.) in *Staffordshire*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 110 computed, and 141 measured miles.

STONE (S.) those hard minerals that are used in buildings, pavements, &c. also those admired or valuable substances that are set in rings, jewels, &c. also the case of the kernel of many sorts of fruits, such as peaches, nectarines, &c. also a weight of eight pound for meat, and fourteen for wool, &c. according to the customs of different markets; also a very painful disorder that breeds in some persons bodies, that hinders them from making water.

STONE (V.) to throw or cast stones at a person, in order to maim or kill him; also to take out the kernels of raisins, peaches, &c. also to castrate or cut out the generative parts of male creatures; among the *Jews*, it was a capital punishment for offences of a very heinous nature, and such as the law condemned to death, without naming the particular kind of death; when a man was condemned to death, he was led out of the city, having an officer before him with a pike in his hand, at the top of which was a piece of linen cloth, to cause it to be seen afar off, and that those that might have any thing to offer in vindication of the criminal, might now propose it, before they proceeded any farther; if no one came, he was conducted to the place of execution, and was exhorted to acknowledge and confess the fault, and then he was stoned, which was done sometimes by throwing stones at him till he died, the witnesses beginning; and sometimes he was brought to a steep place, whose height was at least two fathoms, from whence one of the witnesses threw him, and the other rolled a large stone upon him; if this did not kill him, they continued throwing stones at him till he was dead.

STONE-

STONE-HENGE (S.) in *Wiltshire*, upon *Salisbury-Plain*, about six miles north from *Salisbury*, upon the side of the river *Avon*, is one of the most remarkable pieces of antiquity left in this island, being supposed to be some monumental pile for the dead, upon some very extraordinary occasion, though the certainty is not absolutely known; it was at first composed of four large concentrick circles, and the stones, as they are generally called, which compose the lines, are supposed not to have been dug out of any quarry, but to have been made of sand, very strongly cemented together, with some proper glutinous matter, some of them being 28 feet high, and 7 broad, and so laid cross one another, that it surprizes every one that looks at them, though time has so demolished them, that they are now very imperfect, both as to size and form; the number, as they remain now, is 72; but those who desire a more perfect account of these wonderful stones, are desired to peruse *Isaigo Jones*, the great architect, his account of this matter.

STONY (A.) full of, or mixed with stones; also hard, obdurate, or like to a stone.

STONY-STRATFORD (S.) in *Buckinghamshire*, an ancient, well-known, frequented town in the *Chester and Irish* road from *London*; it is large, and well built of stone; in it are two churches, and a cross erected by king *Edward I.* in memory of *Eleanor* his queen; it has a good stone bridge over the river; the market is weekly on Saturday; the principal manufacture in and near this town is bone-lace; distant from *London* 44 computed, and 53 measured miles.

STOOL (S.) a moveable seat for a person to sit on, without a back; also the ealing nature, by voiding the excrements by siege.

STOOP (V.) to bow or bend downwards to the ground, to cringe, submit, yield, condescend, &c. in *Fulcmy*, it is the bearing down of the hawk to catch her prey.

STOOP (S.) a foreign measure of about two quarts *English*.

STOP (V.) to detain, stay, hinder, to cease from motion, &c.

STOPPAGE (S.) any sort of hindrance, obstruction, &c.

STOPPER (S.) in a *Ship*, is a piece of rible used to prevent the halliards or the cable from running out too far; sometimes it means a rammer, &c. as a tobacco-stopper, &c.

STOPPLE (S.) a stopper of a cask, bottle, &c.

STORE (S.) plenty, abundance; also provisions, ammunition, &c. provided for a ship, army, citadel, &c.

STORK (S.) a bird celebrated for its tenderness and care it shews towards its dam, which it never forsakes, but feeds and defends even to death; it is a bird of passage, and towards winter moves into warmer climates, it usually builds its nest on the tops of the highest

trees, towers, &c. its beak and legs are long and red, it feeds upon snakes, frogs, and insects; its plumage would be quite white, if it was not for the extremity of its wings being black, and some small part of its head and thighs; it sits the space of 30 days, and lays but four eggs; it is an unclean bird in *Allegi's* catalogue, but is now eaten, and much esteemed for the deliciousness of its flesh.

STORM (S.) a sudden, violent, or hasty shower of rain, wind, hail, &c. also a great noise, bustle, hurry, fight, attack; especially in the besieging of a town, it is the scaling of the walls, entering the breaches, and taking it sword in hand by a violent and sudden onset.

STORM (V.) to rave or make a noise, to scold, quarrel, chafe, fret, find fault, &c. also to attack a town suddenly, violently, &c.

STORMY (A.) windy, boisterous, tempestuous, and violent rainy weather, &c.

STORTFORD or BISHOPS-STORTFORD (S.) in *Hertfordshire*, from a small, inconsiderable town is now become a large, handsome, well built town, being a thorough fare from *London* to *Cambridge*, *New-Market*, and *St. Edmundsbury*, toll of convenient inns, all well supplied weekly on Thursday with all manner of necessaries, at the market; the town is built in the form of a cross, having four streets pointing east, west, north, and south; the river *Stort* runs through it, and parts *Hobin-Hill-Street* from the rest of the town; distant from *London* 25 computed, and 29 measured miles.

STORY (S.) sometimes means a narration or history of some matter of fact; and sometimes a lye or invention, a false or idle tale, &c. and sometimes a floor or partition in a house, &c.

STOVE (S.) a small, close fire, sometimes used for drying sugars, sweet-meats, &c.

STOUT (A.) strong, lusty, bold, courageous, fearless; also stiff, inflexible, stubborn, &c.

STOUT (S.) a particular sort of beer stronger than common.

STOUTNESS (S.) strength, bulk, largeness, couragefulness, &c. also humourfulness, stiffness, &c.

STOW or STOW-MARKET (S.) in *Suffolk*, a large and beautiful town, with a spacious church; here the manufacture of tammies, and such like stuffs, are vigorously carried on; the market is well supplied weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 62 computed, and 73 measured miles.

STOW (V.) to put, pledge, lay up, or fix goods in the most commodious manner, in a ship, warehouse, &c.

STOW'AGE (S.) warehouse-room, or proper convenience to lay up goods, stores, &c. also the

the premium or money paid on such an occasion, &c.

STOW ON THE WOULD (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, in writings commonly called *Stow St. Edward*, which although it be but a mean town, and has but few inhabitants, yet the parish is 12 miles in compass; the market is weekly on Thursday; distant from London 65 computed, and 77 measured miles.

STRADDLE (V.) to stretch or extend the legs wider than common; also in *Sports* or *Gaming*, to play who shall pay the reckoning.

STRAGGLE (V.) to wander or go astray, to break from company, to separate, &c. like soldiers that do not keep their ranks, but run irregularly up and down.

STRAIGHT or STRAIT (A.) even, direct, without any turnings; also narrow, scanty, poor, distressed, grieved, perplexed, &c.

STRAIGHT or STRAIT (S.) in *Geography*, is such a part of the sea that is shut up between two lands that are pretty near one another, at the end of which the sea opens again, as the *Straits of Gibraltar* into the *Mediterranean sea*.

STRAIGHT or STRAIT (Part.) presently, now, instantly, a small time hence, not long first, &c.

STRAIN (V.) to force, strive, or earnestly endeavour, to use violence, to stretch or extend any thing beyond its natural size or strength; also to pass liquids through cloths, &c. to separate the dregs, sediment, &c. from the pure liquor.

STRAIN (S.) a vigorous trial or endeavour; also an extorfin of the sinews beyond their natural tone, sometimes called a sprain; in *Musick*, it is the part of a tune or air where the composition makes a full close.

STRAITEN (V.) to make even or direct, without any waving or bending; also to stretch one's purse beyond one's ability, or to lay out more money upon an extraordinary occasion, than can with convenience be spared.

STRAITNESS (S.) extrem necessity, want, poverty, scantiness, or narrowness, &c.

STRAITWAY (Part.) now, instantly, quickly, presently, &c.

STRAKE (S.) the mark or line that a cart-wheel, &c. makes; also a seam between two planks; also any stroke or mark of a different colour upon cattle, fruit, &c.

STRAND (S.) the banks or shore of a river, sea, &c. which it never, or very rarely overflows; in *Rope-making*, it is one of the threads that compose a rope.

STRAND (V.) to run or burst a ship upon the shore of a sea or river.

STRANGE (A.) uncommon, wonderful, unusual, surprizing, &c.

STRANGER (S.) a foreigner, or unknown person.

STRANGLE (V.) to choke or stop the breath of a person or creature, so as to kill them.

STRANGLES (S.) in *Farrury*, is a disease in

horses, that occasions them to vent thick matter at the nose.

STRANGLING (S.) the art of choking, stifling, or suffocating.

STRANGURY (S.) a disorder that occasions a person to void his urine with great pain, by a drop at a time, having a continual want and inclination to pass.

STRAP (S.) a slip or thong of leather to fasten one's shoe, &c. with; in a *Ship*, it is a rope spliced about a block, to fasten it any where that it is to be used; in *Surgery*, it is a band made of silk or leather, &c. to stretch out members in the setting broken joints, &c.

STRAP (V.) to fasten down with a strap; also to beat or thresh a person with a leather thong.

STRAPADO (S.) a military punishment, wherein the criminal to be punished, having his hands bound behind him, is drawn to the top of a post by a rope, from thence being suddenly let fall, his arms, &c. are dislocated.

STRAPPING (A.) big, large, lusty, &c.

STRATA (S.) a layer or bed of different soil or matter.

STRATAGEM (S.) an artful or cunning device to execute an affair, especially in warlike matters.

STRATATHMETRY (S.) the art of putting an army into any regular geometrical form or figure, as the emergence may require, or of knowing the number that an army consists of by the figure they are put into.

STRATFORD (S.) in *Warwickshire*, commonly called *Stratford upon Avon*, a very good town, whose market is weekly on Thursday; it has two churches, and is well filled with houses and inhabitants; its chief commodity is malt, which it makes in great abundance; distant from London 67 computed, and 81 measured miles.

STRATOCRACY (S.) military government, or a kingdom governed by soldiers.

STRATTON (S.) in *Cornwall*, a small town, much noted for gardens and garlick; its market is weekly on Thursday; distant from London 174 computed, and 211 measured miles.

STRAW (S.) the stalk or stem of corn; in *military Discipline*, it is a word of command to dismiss soldiers when they have grounded their arms, but so that they may be ready to take them up upon the signal of firing a musket, beating a drum, &c.

STRAWBERRY (S.) an exceeding pleasant summer-fruit.

STRAY (V.) to wander, straggle, or go out of the right way.

STRAY (S.) a beast that has broke his bounds of pasture, or person that is run away from his discipline, &c.

STREAK (S.) a line or mark made to put things in order by, &c.

STREAK (V.) to paint or mark any thing with a line or stroke of a different colour.

STREAKED

STREA'KED (A.) any thing marked with lines or strokes of different colours,
STREAM (S.) a course or current of running waters.

STREAM (V.) to walk, move, or go along soberly or gently with the current, &c. also to loiter about idly.

STREA'MER (S.) a flag or colour hung out on holidays, &c. as a token of mirth, &c.

STREA'MING (S.) moving or going with the current; also issuing out in a constant, regular flow of any sort of liquor.

STREET (S.) the road-way between houses, which for the convenience of passengers and carriages is commonly paved.

STRENGTH (S.) ability, power, might, capacity of resistance, &c.

STRENGTHEN (V.) to enable, make mighty or powerful, &c.

STRENIA (S.) a goddess among the old Romans, that presided over new-years-gifts, whose festival was celebrated on that day in a little temple dedicated to her in the *city* way.

STRENUOUS (A.) earnest, zealous, vigorous.

STRESS (S.) the principal point, or main business that any one labours for; also badness of weather, storms, &c.

To lay a Stress, to depend or rely upon a person or thing.

STRETCH (V.) to extend, pull, or reach out to the full extent, &c.

STRETCHERS (S.) with *Watermen*, are the bars of wood laid cross a boat for them to rest their feet on while they row the boat, &c.

STRETCHING (S.) putting out to the full extent; also saying or speaking more than the truth, lying.

STREW (V.) to throw or scatter abroad, or about.

STRICKEN (A.) beaten, smitten; also growing old, or advancing in years.

STRICT (A.) exact, severe, punctual, positive in observing orders, &c.

STRICTNESS (S.) punctuality, exactness, severity, rigidity, &c.

STRIDE (V.) to stretch out the legs wide, to throw the legs over the two sides of a thing, as a horse, a camel, &c.

STRIFE (S.) contention, quarrelling, &c. endeavour, &c.

STRIKE (V.) to beat; also to pierce or affect the mind; also to sweep off corn with a strait stick; in *Sea Fights*, it is to lower the colours, and yield to the enemy.

STRIKE (S.) the stick that is drawn cross the top of a corn-measure; also the quantity of four bushels of unground grain.

STRIKING (S.) hitting or beating; also affecting the mind, by making a peculiar impression upon the senses, understanding, memory, &c.

STRING (S.) a long and small thread, principally used to tie or fasten things together,

STRING (V.) to put beads on a thread or string; also to fit up musical instruments with gut or wire strings, to make them fit for playing on.

STRINGS (S.) in a peculiar manner, are the chords of musical instruments, which are either gut or wire.

STRINGY (A.) full of strings, or long, hard parts, such as bad turnips, &c.

STRIP (V.) to uncloath or undress, to make naked, &c. also to spoil or lay waste, to rob, plunder, &c.

STRIP (S.) a small piece of paper, cloth, silk, &c. torn or cut off.

STRIPE (S.) a blow or lash with a whip; also a line in silk, weave of a different colour.

STRIPE (V.) to make or draw lines of different colours; also to whip, lick, or beat a person.

STRIPPLING (S.) a young man, one between a boy and a man.

STRIVE (V.) to endeavour, to contend; also to contest or fight with.

STROAK or **STROKE** (S.) a blow; also a break, line, or dash.

STROAK or **STROKE** (V.) to fawn upon, or gently and familiarly draw the hand over any person or thing.

STROAK'ING or **STROK'ING** (S.) gently rubbing or chafing with the hand.

STROLL (V.) to rove, ramble, or go about in a careless manner from one place to another.

STRONG (A.) that has great strength of body; also that is very spirituous, as brandy, &c. also plain, undecorous, &c.

STROUD (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, a small town, situate upon a hill, at the foot whereof runs the river of the same name, but commonly called *Stroud-Water*, whose water is exceeding clear, and of so kind a nature, that it is particularly famous for dying scarlet broad-cloth here, and all other grain colours in the best manner; there are also many fulling-mills erected upon it, and a considerable trade in the woollen manufactory is carried on here; the market is weekly on Friday; distant from London 78 computed, and 94 measured miles.

STRUCK (A.) impelled, surprised, amazed, taken with a thing, &c.

STRU'CTURE (S.) any pile of building, but commonly a noble or publick edifice; also the composition or make of any creature, plant, &c.

STRUGGLE (S.) a contest, or earnest opposition.

STRUGGLE (V.) to endeavour earnestly, to contend, encounter, or wrestle with any thing.

STRU'MPET (S.) a naughty woman, a whore, one who lives by lewdness.

STRUT (V.) to walk proudly or majestically with the neck stretched out, &c.

STUB or **STUMP** (S.) a piece of a tree broke short, with the root in the ground.

STU'B-

STU'BBED (A.) short, thick, fat, strong, well set, &c.

STU'BBLE (S.) the short straw that is left with the roots in the ground after reaping.

STU'BORN (A.) obstinate, inflexible, positive that will not hearken to good advice or reason, &c.

STUCK (S.) a sort of plaster made up of lime and marble, finely powdered, to make images with, such as busto's, houses, &c.

STUD (S.) sometimes means a stable of breeding mares; sometimes a small button with two flat heads and a neck between, used to button the wristbands or collars, &c. of mens shirts; and sometimes an iron pin, &c. to wind a watch-spring round, &c. also a small bit of brass, silver, gold, &c. drove into tortoise-shell snuff-boxes, watch-cases, &c. in the shape of flowers, knots, &c.

STUD (V.) to fill or ornament any thing with studs, or small wire, &c.

STUDENT (S.) one that applies himself to reading, and speculative studies, especially at universities, inns of court, &c.

STUDIOUS (A.) thoughtful, industrious, one that strives earnestly to improve or get knowledge in arts or sciences.

STUDY (V.) to apply the mind to think earnestly upon, or about an art or science, &c.

STUDY (S.) an earnest application of the mind to learn, know, or understand any thing; also a room or place set apart to read, meditate, write, &c. upon, or about any thing.

STUFF (S.) in *Weaving*, is any sort of commodity made of woollen thread, &c. but in a particular manner those thin, light ones that women make or line their gowns of, or with; in *Building*, any sort of materials, whether wood, mortar, &c. and universally, any commodity whatever.

STUFF (V.) to cram, fill, or put as much into any thing as can be.

STUM (S.) the ferment of wine, or that which sets it into motion, and so prepares it for clarification, &c.

STUMBLE (V.) to halt, to be ready to fall; also to stop, to be puzzled, or not readily comply with, or understand any thing.

STUMP (V.) to dig, root, or pull up or out the stump or root of a tree, tooth, &c. also to boast, brag, vaunt, or proudly value one's self upon some small qualification, &c.

STUMP (S.) any thing broken near to its socket or root, as a tree, a tooth, &c.

STUN (V.) to render a person wholly senseless, by a violent blow, or incapable of hearing by a great noise, such as discharging of cannon, ringing of bells, &c. very near one.

STUNT (V.) to hinder or prevent a tree or creature from growing to its natural bulk, or stature, by cutting, &c.

STUPE (S.) a bath of medicinal herbs made hot, to soak or bathe a bruised or putained limb in.

STUPEFACTION (S.) a rendering or making senseless, or unapprehensive.

STUPEFY (V.) to render senseless, by giving a person some sleepy dose in violent and painful diseases, such as the stone, &c. also to besot, or drink a person's senses away, so as to render him thoughtless, foolish, &c. also to surprize a person by something uncommon, frightful, &c. so that they have not the use of their reasoning faculties for a time.

STUPENDOUS (A.) surprizing, wonderful, amazing, astonishing, &c.

STUPID (A.) dull, blockish, unapprehensive, senseless, &c.

STURBRIDGE or **STOWERBRIDGE** (S.) in *Worcestershire*, situate upon the river *Stour*, over which it has a very good bridge; it is of late years vastly increased, both in houses and inhabitants, by the great demand for all sorts of iron work, that is made here; it has a large market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 90 computed, and 118 measured miles.

STURDY (A.) strong, lusty, bold, resolute, daring, impudent, &c.

STURMINSTER (S.) in *Dorsetshire*, a mean town, that has a small market weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 94 computed, and 123 measured miles.

STUTTER (V.) to hesitate or stammer in speaking.

STUTTERING (S.) stammering, speaking brokenly, hastily, and imperfectly, &c.

STY (S.) a stable or place where hogs are fed; also a sore, or red angry swelling upon the eye-lid.

STY'GIAN (A.) something belonging to the river *Stryx*.

STYLOBA'TA (S.) in *Architecture*, is the pedestal or base that a column stands, or is set upon.

STYX (S.) a fountain of *Arcadia*, a province of the *Peloponnesus* in *Greece*, issuing from the lake *Pheasant*, at the foot of *Nonacris*, famous for the extreme coldness of its waters, which were present death to those that drank them; they also corroded and wasted iron and copper, and broke all manner of vessels they were put into, so that nothing but the hoof of a mule could hold them; some say they bred fish that were mortal to all that eat of them; these extraordinary qualities gave occasion to the poets to represent this fount to be one of the rivers of hell, which by their theology was in so much veneration among their gods, that if any of them swore by *Styx*, they were bound to perform what they had sworn, or in case of failure, to be deprived of their deity for 100 years.

SUBA'CTION (S.) a thorough conquering, mastering, rendering pliable or fit for use.

SUBA'LPIN (A.) any thing that lives or grows under the mountains called the *Alps*.

SUBA'LTERN (A.) any person or thing that succeeds by turns, or that acts under another.

SUBAL-

SUBALTERNATE (A.) that succeeds by turns.

SUBCONTRARY (A.) any thing that agrees in quantity, but differs in quality.

SUBCONSEQUENCE (S.) one conclusion or consequence that is drawn from, or follows another, that went before.

SUBDEAN (S.) an ecclesiastical person, or dignified clergyman, next under a dean.

SUBDELEGATE (S.) a judge appointed to act for, or under another.

SUBDIVIDE (V.) to divide the parts of any thing into sundry other parts, as if they were whole things.

SUBDIVINE (S.) any thing that is in a subordination to God, as an angel, &c.

SUBDIVISION (S.) a dividing of parts as wholes, that were only a part of some other whole.

SUBDU'CT or **SUBSTRAC'T** (V.) to draw or take a lesser or an equal quantity or number from another, that is greater or equal.

SUBDU'CTION (S.) a taking away, an abatement or subtraction.

SUBDUE' (V.) to conquer, to overcome, to master, or bring under.

SUBDU'PLE (S.) any thing that is half another, as the number 2 is the *subdu'ple* of the number 4, &c.

SUBJECT (A.) under the command, or at the disposal of another; also liable to, or capable of certain mulcts, fines, services, &c.

SUBJECT (S.) one that is under or liable to the commands, orders, &c. of a prince, or state; also the matter of a discourse; and in *Physics*, the substance or matter to which accidents or qualities are joined, &c.

SUBJECT (V.) to bring under, conquer, subdue, overcome, master, &c.

SUBJECTION (S.) the state or condition of an inferior in respect of a superior; the being at the command of another.

SUBJOIN (V.) to add or join something to what has been said to an argument, or put to a thing before.

SUBJUGATE (V.) to master, conquer, overcome, or bring under the yoke.

SUBLAPSA'RIANS (S.) a set of men, who maintain that God's decree of election was made after Adam's fall.

SUB-LIEUTENANT (S.) an under officer in such regiments of fusileers, who have no ensigns, having a commission as youngest lieutenant, but the pay only of an ensign, but takes place of all ensigns, except those of the guards, and these take their posts at the head of the pikes, when and where they are used.

SUBLIMATE (V.) to raise or elevate any light volatile matter chymically, or by the assistance of fire to the top of the cucurbit, or into its head.

SUBLIMATE (S.) a preparation of quicksilver, which when mixed or impregnated with acids, and so sublimed to the top of the

vessel, is called *corrosive sublimate*, from its eating or corroding nature, but when this is corrected or calcified, it is reduced to a white substance, like slacked lime, &c. and called *fixed sublimate*.

SUBLIME (A.) high, lofty, noble, grand, divine, hard, difficult, &c.

SUBLIME (V.) to raise, refine, spiritualize, &c.

SUBLIMITY or **SUBLIMENESS** (S.) the nobleness, loftiness, or expressiveness of a well-digested speech, especially upon divine subjects.

SUBLUNAR or **SUBLUNARY** (A.) any thing under the orb of the moon.

SUBMERGE (V.) to stoop or bend very low; to plunge, dip, or put under water.

SUBMERSED (A.) any thing plunged or put under water.

SUBMISSION (S.) a yielding or humbling to, or complying with another.

SUBMISSIVE (A.) respectful, humble, yielding, complying, or obeying.

SUBMIT (V.) to yield, or be subject to another; to refer, or leave a matter in dispute to the arbitration of others, &c.

SUBMULTIPLE (S.) any number or quantity that is contained exactly a certain number of times in some other.

SUBNORMAL (S.) a line determining the point of the axis of a curve, where a perpendicular raised from the point of contact of a tangent to the curve cuts the axis.

SUBORDINATE (A.) in an inferior order or class than others of the same species.

SUBORDINATION (S.) the state or condition of an inferior in respect of a superior.

SUBORN (V.) to persuade or hire a person to give false evidence in a court of judicature; also to prepare a person what to say or do before-hand.

SUB-POE'NA (S.) the law-title for a writ or summons for persons to appear as witnesses in the courts of judicature, and particularly all persons under the degree of peerage in the court of Chancery, in such case only where the common law hath made no provision, so that the injured person can have no remedy by the ordinary course of law.

SUB-READER (S.) in *Law of Court*, is one who reads the text or law itself upon which the lecture is to be made, and also assists in reading.

SUBREPTION (S.) a getting a grant or favour from a superior, by a false representation of the matter, &c.

SUBREPTITIOUS (A.) any thing obtained fraudulently, as a patent, charter, &c.

SUBROGA'TION (S.) in the *Civil Law*, is the putting or substituting one person into the place or right of another.

SUBSCRIBE (V.) to consent, yield to, or acknowledge any thing, by under writing or signing any thing with one's own hand, or usual mark.

SUBSCRIPTION (S.) the under-writing or signing a letter, petition, &c. also the proposing to do or carry on an affair with or by the assistance of a certain number of persons, who are to pay a certain sum, according to the conditions agreed upon, as the setting up or carrying on an opera, lecture, &c. the printing of books, sculptures, &c.

SUBSEQUENT (A.) that which follows immediately, or comes next after any thing.

SUBSERVIENCY or **SUBSERVIENTNESS** (S.) usefulness, servitableness, &c.

SUBSERVIENT (A.) assistant, helpful, servicable, useful, promoting, &c.

SUBSIDE (V.) to sink, or fall down to the bottom.

SUBSIDENCE (S.) that matter or substance that sinks or settles to the bottom, especially of liquids.

SUBSIDIARY (S.) a help or assistance to another.

SUBSIDY (S.) a tax laid, or tribute granted by parliament to the king upon necessary occasions of the state, to be levied on the subject according to the value of his lands or goods, after the rate of 4 s. in the pound for lands, and 2 s. 8 d. for goods; the *Saxons* kingly had no *subsidies*, but levies of money and personal services, as the nature of the occasion required; the *Normans* called them *subsidies*, and made them pecuniary only.

SUBSIST (V.) to be, to live, to hold out, or continue.

SUBSISTED (A.) supported, maintained, upheld, furnished with necessities, &c.

SUBSISTENCE (S.) being, remaining; also food, or that which procures the necessities of life.

SUBSTANCE (S.) essence or being; also wealth, estate, &c. also the chief or principal heads of a discourse, &c.

SUBSTANTIAL (A.) belonging or appertaining to substance; also any thing strong, solid, or real; also rich, wealthy.

SUBSTANTIVE (S.) a *Grammatical* term for that word or name, whereby the being of a thing is expressed without any other consideration.

SUBSTITUTE (V.) to put one person or thing in the place, stead, or room of another.

SUBSTITUTE (S.) a person or thing that supplies the office, or is in the stead or room of another.

SUBSTITUTION (S.) the act of putting or appointing one person, thing, or quantity for, or in the room of another.

SUBTRACT (V.) to withdraw, or take away, to diminish, or make less.

SUBTRACTION (S.) the act of lessening, or taking away; and in *Arithmetic*, is one of the five principal rules by which the difference between two or more numbers or quantities is found out or known.

SUBSTYLAR LINE (S.) in *Dialling*, is a

right line, whereon the gnomon or stile of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane.

SUBTEND (V.) to draw or extend underneath; and in *Geometry*, it is to draw a right line from one point of a circle to another, and thereby divide or cut it into two unequal parts.

SUBTENSE (S.) in *Geometry*, is a line drawn under an arch of a circle, or a right line drawn within a circle terminated at each end in the circumference.

SUBTERFUGE (S.) an excuse, pretence, evasion, shift, or hole to creep out at, or come off with.

SUBTERRANEOUS (A.) that lies below the surface, or that is under the earth.

SUBTILE or **SUBTLE** (A.) cunning, artful, quick, sharp, ready-witted, &c. also thin, fine, light, pure, unmixed, separated from all gross matter.

SUBTILIZATION (S.) the chymical dissolving or changing a mixed body into a pure liquor, or fine powder.

SUBTILIZE (V.) to render very thin, pure, light, fine, &c. also to refine upon, and use artful explanations, tricks, excuses, &c.

SUBTLENESS or **SUBTLETY** (S.) cunningness, sharpness, craft, &c.

SUBTRACTION or **SUBTRACTION** (S.) a rule in *Arithmetic* that teaches how to take or withdraw one number or quantity out of, or from another, and to express, know, or ascertain the difference or remainder.

SUBTRAHEND (S.) that number or quantity that is, or is to be taken from, or out of another.

SUBVERT (V.) to overthrow, turn aside, ruin, destroy, corrupt, &c.

SUBVERTER (S.) a perverter, overthrower, destroyer, &c.

SUBVERSION (S.) a destroying, overturning, or perverting, &c.

SUBURBS (S.) those buildings, houses, &c. that are adjacent to, but without the walls of a city.

SUCCEDEA'NEUM (S.) any thing put or appointed in the place, stead, or room of another, especially in *Polytick*.

SUCCEED (V.) to follow or come next, immediately, after, or in the room of another; also to thrive, prosper, fall out, or come to pass.

SUCCEEDENT or **SUCCEEDING** (A.) coming, or following after.

SUCCESS (S.) that event that follows from any business, action, or affair; also prosperity, good-luck, &c.

SUCCESSFUL (A.) fortunate, lucky, prosperous, that hits or happens well.

SUCCESSION (S.) a prosperous or happy termination of any business, or affair; also a regular or orderly procedure or series of numbers or things; also the right of inheritance

to an estate by blood, &c. in *Affinity*, the order of the signs, viz. first *Aries*, next *Taurus*, then *Gemini*, &c.

SUCCESSIVE (A.) that goes or follows in a regular order.

SUCCESSOR (S.) one that follows or comes into the place, office, or estate of another.

SUCCINCT (A.) brief, short, comprised in a few pithy and significant words.

SUCCOTH (S.) a tent, or the city or place of tents, &c. in the *Old Testament*, sometimes signifies the place where the *Israelites* first encamped when they came out of *Egypt*; sometimes the name of a city beyond *Jordan*; and sometimes a false deity worshipped by the *Babylonians*, who were brought into *Samarina* by *Sabalassar* or *Esa-baddon* king of *Assyria*, which was called *Succoth Benith*, that is, *The Tent of the young Women*, or places of prostitution, where all young women, once in their lives, prostituted themselves to strangers, in honour of their goddess *Mylitta* or *Venus*; those that were rich, presented themselves before the temple in covered chariots, attended by a great number of domesticks, but those did not actually prostitute themselves, but only went and presented themselves at the temple out of ceremony; but those of the common sort stood before the temple, having crowns upon their heads, being separated from one another by small cords, within which, strangers went and chose those they liked best, and throwing money into their laps, said, I invoke the goddess *Mylitta* for you; the women were not to refuse the money, were it ever so small a sum, because it was appointed to such uses as they called sacred, nor might they refuse those persons that offered, who led them to some private place, from whence, after conversation, they might go home.

SUCCOUR (V.) to he'p, aid, assist, relieve, comfort, &c.

SUCCOUR (S.) all sort of help, assistance, relief, comfort, &c.

SUCCOUS (A.) juicy, full of liquor, &c. as ripe grapes, &c.

SUCCUBUS (S.) an imaginary being, or evil spirit, under the shape or form of a woman that it lain with by men.

SUCCULENT (A.) full of juice, moisture, &c.

SUCH (Part.) like to this, or after this mode or manner.

SUCK (V.) to draw in milk, air, liquor, &c. in or at the mouth, as young children do, or otherwise, as plants, &c. do the nutritive juice, &c.

SUCK (S.) a cant name for all sorts of good and cherishing liquors, such as wine, ale, &c.

SUCKERS (S.) in *Gardening*, are young shoots proceeding from the roots of trees, off-sets.

SUCKLE (V.) to nourish, or bring up young ones by letting them, or giving them suck.

SUCKLING (S.) any young creature that sucks, or a tender root or off-set of a plant, tree, &c. also the act of giving suck.

SUCKY (A.) maulding, drunkish, inclined to be fudd'd, half-asleep, &c.

SUDATORY (S.) a bagnio, or sweating-house.

SUDATORY (A.) something belonging to, or promoting of sweat'ng.

SUDBURY (S.) in *Suffolk*, situate upon the *Stour*, which almost surrounds it, over which is a fine bridge, in the road to *Effex*; this river, of late years, has been made navigable for barges and small craft, as far as *Maningtree* in *Effex*, which is a great addition to the convenience of trade and riches of this place; it has been a very ancient town, and at this time consists of several streets, in which are three parish-churches; the buildings are pretty good, but the streets being unpav'd, makes them dirty in the winter season; king *Edward III.* chose this for one of the first towns to settle the *Flemings* in, who introduced the manufacture of woollen cloth into *England*, and those traders that are conversant in such like employ's still flourish in it, though the chief works that are now made here are *fyis*, *perpetuaries*, &c. it is a corporation governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, 24 capital burgesses, &c. sends two members to parliament, and has a very good market weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 46 computed, and 54 measured miles.

SU'DOEN (A.) unexpected, unlooked for, hasty, quick, &c.

SU'DOENNE'S (S.) hastiness, quickness, unexpectedness, &c.

SUDORIFICKS (S.) medicines that cause, excite, promote, or provoke sweat.

SUDS (S.) water well impregnated with soap, in order to wash or clean linen or woollen cloth, &c.

To be in the *suds*, to be concerned in a quarrel, brawl, or other troublesome, unsuccessful, or litigious affair.

SUE (V.) to prosecute at law; also to solicit, petition, or endeavour to get a place, office, or employ, &c.

SU'ET (S.) a hard, solid fat, contained in or about the kidneys, and other parts of sheep and oxen, which, when melted down, purified, and freed from the skin, kernel, &c. is called tallow, which is applied to various uses, and especially to the making of candles.

SUFFER (V.) to endure, or undergo pains and penalties, reproaches, afflictions, &c. also to allow, permit, bear with, or give leave to.

SUFFERABLE (A.) that may be permitted, allowed, connived at, born with, or undergone.

SUFFERANCE (S.) permission, allowance, leave, forbearance.

SUFFERER (S.) one that sustains loss, damage,

man, or hurt, or that undergoes pain or punishment of any kind.

SUFFETES (S.) the judges or principal magistrates at *Carthage* after the death of queen *Dido*, when the monarchical government was changed into a sort of aristocracy, the administration of justice being invested in the hands of the *suffetes*, who had the power of life and death without appeal over the whole commonwealth; which office was for life. Their power grew so great and corrupt, that the fortunes, lives, and reputations of the subjects were, in a manner, at their absolute disposal. To correct the inconveniences that arise from this, *Hannibal* got a law passed to have them elected yearly.

SUFFICE (V.) to be enough, to satisfy or answer the end proposed.

SUFFICIENCY or SUFFICIENTNESS (S.) ability, capacity, strength, power, &c.

SUFFICIENT (A.) enough, that satisfies the necessities, or that is able or capable of doing, performing, or suffering.

SUFFOCATE (V.) to stifle, smother, choke, or stop the breath.

SUFFOCATION (S.) a choking, stifling, or stopping of the breath.

SUFFOLK (S.) is part d from *Norfolk* by the *Gulf* and the *Wormey*, which run on the northern parts; the south side is parted from *Essex* by the *Suare*, and the *German* ocean washes the eastern parts; the air is sweet and pleasant, and by the physicians deemed as good, if not better, than any other part of the kingdom; the soil is rich and fruitful; it is in form, somewhat like a crescent or half moon, and from the eastern point unto great *Gulf* river in the west, is 45 miles long, but the breadth is but about 20 miles, the whole circumference about 140 miles, and contains 22 hundred, in which are 29 market towns, 575 parishes, about 34,500 houses, and 206,000 inhabitants, and sends 16 members to parliament.

SUFFRAGAN (S.) a term applied to a bishop in respect to his archbishop, on whom he depends, and to whom appeals are made from the bishop's officials.

SUFFRAGE (S.) a vote or ballot at an election; also appropriation or allowance.

SUFFUMIGATION (S.) a sneaking underneath or below a person, who being conveniently placed upon a cloth-stool, &c. a bath or decoction of odoriferous and aromatick roots, plants, flowers, &c. is made under him or her, in order that the smoke may ascend into his or her body to relieve pains or diseases in the bowels, fundament, wound, &c.

SUFFUSION (S.) a pouring out, upon or abroad; also the dissemper in the eyes vulgarly called the pin and web.

SUGAR (S.) a sweet consistence extracted by bruising, boiling, pressing, straining, &c. certain canes or reeds that grow in the *West-Indies*, &c. and the liquor which they are boiled in.

SUGGEST (V.) to prompt or put into one's mind; also to spur, egg on or forward.

SUGGESTION (S.) an insinuation, prompting, or putting thoughts into a person's mind by hinting or supping something.

SUICIDE (S.) the act of committing violence or murder upon one's self.

SUIT (S.) a contest or dispute in law; also a petition, desire, or request; also a complete dress for man or woman, though ordinarily it means only coats, waistcoats, and breeches for a man, and a gown and petticoat for a woman.

SUITABLE (A.) proper, fit, advisable, convenient, agreeable, &c.

SUITOR (S.) one who petitions or desires a favour of another, one that is waiting for redress in a court of law; also a sweetheart, or man that courts a woman in marriage.

SULLEN (A.) cross, ill natured, stubborn, peevish, dogged.

SULLENNESS (S.) a disposition that carries resentment high, that refuses to speak, &c.

SULLIED (A.) dirtied, tarnished, soiled, &c. defiled, damped, &c.

SULLY (V.) to daub, tarnish, soil, &c.

SULPHUR (S.) a brimstone native and scintillous, a sort of bitumen found in many places, the natural is grayish, the artificial is the natural purified from its gross and earthy parts by melting, &c. and then made up into rolls; it is imagined by some to be vitriol naturally sublimed in the earth; among the *Chymists*, all oily, resinous, and fat substances, whether of vegetables or animals, come also under the denomination of *sulphur*.

SULPHUREOUS (A.) full of, or belonging to sulphur.

SULTAN (S.) an *Arabick* word signifying king, lord, or ruler, and is used sometimes for the great *Turk* or grand seignior; sometimes the words *soudan* or *soldan* are also used for the same purpose; but when it is applied to an inferior lord or governor, it has always some other epithet annexed to it to distinguish him, as *sultan* sheriff to the prince of *Macedonia*, &c.

SULTANA or SULTANESS (S.) the wife or consort of the grand seignior; also a large *Turkish* ship or vessel of war.

SULTANE (S.) a confection composed of eggs, sugar, and fine flour.

SULTRY (A.) close, hot, stifling, as very or excessive hot weather, wherein no or very little air is stirring.

SUM (S.) the total or amount of two or more sums or quantities collected into one; also any large parcel of money; also the substance, principal heads, or arguments in a treatise, speech, &c.

SUMMACH (S.) a rank-smelling shrub that bears a black berry, used by curriers to stain their leather.

SUMMARY (S.) a short or concise collection, abridg-

abridgment, or summing up of a matter or thing.

SUMMARY (A.) brief, short, concise.

SUMMER (S.) that part of time or season of the year that the days are longest and hottest, and consequently the fruits, plants, &c. brought to ripeness fit for laying up in store; among the *Architects*, it is a large stone, or the first that is laid over columns or pilasters in the beginning, to make a cross vault; also a large beam or piece of timber supported by two others to make the lintel of a door or window.

SUMMER-HOUSE (S.) a small room built in a garden to retire in to rest, or refresh in from the heat of the summer weather; sometimes built upon the ground, and sometimes elevated, for the advantage of viewing the neighbouring country, or other prospects, or objects that may come within view.

SUMMER TREE (S.) in *Carpentry*, is a large beam or log of timber into which a great number of mortises are cut to receive the ends of the joists.

SUMMIT (S.) the top or highest point of a hill, spire, &c.

SUMMON (V.) to call or cite a person to appear and answer before a judge, &c. also to require the surrender of a place or town besieged.

SUMMONER (S.) an officer who carries out writs to call or summon people to appear in court, especially to answer in ecclesiastical matters; an apparitor.

SUMMONS (S.) a writ by which persons have notice to come to a certain place at a certain time, to do a certain work, &c.

SUMMUM BONUM (S.) the chief happiness or principal benefit, good, consideration, or thing sought for, or after, which various sects or parties have put or placed in various things, and which has employed the wits and pens of the most refined philosophers for many ages without being able to settle the point.

SUMPTER HORSE (S.) one laden with necessaries for a journey, &c.

SUMPTUARY (A.) something belonging to expenses.

SUMPTUARY LAWS (S.) certain laws made to restrain or prohibit excess in apparel, diet, &c. which were repealed here in *England*, 1 James I.

SUMPTUOUS (A.) grand, magnificent, rich, stately, costly, &c.

SUMPTUOUSNESS or SUMPTUOSITY (S.) magnificence, grandeur, stateliness, costliness, &c.

SUN (S.) that great luminary that God created at the beginning, to preside over the day, and which, from the visible effects of its utility to mankind, ever since idolatry has been known in the world, has been the subject of adoration. The *Platonians* and *Is-*

raelites, when they fell from the worship of the true God, worshipped it under the name of *Baal*, the *Mohites* of *Cheneb*, and the *Ammonites* of *Moloch*, and of the host of heaven, and sometimes joined him along with *Astarte*, or the moon, offering up their religious adorations upon high places, in groves, and the tops of houses. The sacred authors, at the same time that they caution us against the idolatrous worship of the sun, draw the greatest part of their noblest similitudes from it. Many of the ancients did not believe that the sun went round about the earth, or that the earth turned about its own axis, and so made the alternate succession of day and night, but imagined that when the sun came to its setting, it returned to the place of its rising, by some unknown way: But the accurate observations and discoveries of later years, since the invention of telescopes, has given a clearer light into these matters. They represented the sun, when it was expressed here, typically, as sitting upon a lion with rays of light upon his head, and a bundle of ripe ears of corn in his hand; and sometimes by a young man neatly trimmed or ornamented, standing half-naked in a ship well fitted.

SUNBURNT (A.) such persons whose skin is scorched or made very brown by the heat of the sun, as seamen, harvest folks, &c.

SUNDAY (S.) originally was that day upon which divine adoration was paid to the sun; but, as it is now, among the Christians, it is called the Lord's day, upon account of our Saviour's rising from the dead on that day, which according to the *Jewish account*, was the next day after the sabbath; this, from the beginning, has been greatly revered by the Christians, and therefore the apostles transferred that religious rest that was observed by the *Jews* on the sabbath to this day, upon which account it is also called the sabbath day, and by the ancient fathers of the church, it is esteemed to be that day on which the world rose out of chaos into form, &c.

SUNDER (V.) to part, separate, divide, or put persons or things at a distance or from one another, which were close together.

SUNDERLAND (S.) in *Durham*, a sea-port, borough and market town, populous and well built, and though the river is but small, yet it carries on a great trade in coals; at high water, it is a peninsula almost surrounded by the sea; the market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 200 computed, and 264 measured miles.

SUNDRY (A.) various, many, different, &c.

SUNFLOWER (S.) a plant, the stalk whereof grows up high, and bears a large spreading and radiated flower of a yellow colour.

SUNNIS (S.) the name of a sect among the *Mohometans*, who are opposites to the *Shiites*, or *Perjan Mohometan*. These maintain, that the

the lawful successor of *Mahomet*, was *Abubeker*, to whom succeeded *Omar*, to him *Othman*, and last of all *Mortin Ali*, who was nephew and son-in law to *Mahomet*. They affirm, that *Othman* was secretary to *Mahomet*, and a person of great capacity, that the three others were not only persons of extraordinary understanding, but likewise great soldiers, and that they spread *Mahomet's* doctrine more by the sword than by reasoning, and therefore they chose rather to defend, maintain, and propagate their religion by strength of arms than by disputation or persuasion. The *Turks*, and those of the kingdom of *Vizipore* in the empire of the great *Mogul*, follow the sect of the *Sunnis*, and the *Persians*, &c. those of *Schian*.

SUP (S.) a small quantity of beer, wine, &c.

SUP (V.) to taste or drink a small quantity of liquor at a time; also to eat the last meal of the day in the evening.

SUPERABLE (A.) that may be conquered, overcome, done, or performed.

SUPERABOUND (V.) to be superfluous, to do or have more than is enough, &c.

SUPERABUNDANCE (S.) great plenty, superfluity, or excess.

SUPERABUNDANT (A.) overflowing, excessive, more than enough, &c.

SUPERA'DD (V.) to add over and above, or more than was agreed for, to give an encouragement or advantage more than was contracted for.

SUPERA'NNUATE (V.) to esteem, reckon, or admit a person into the number of those whose age entitles them to be eased in some service, &c. upon account of their great age, and natural (at least supposed) inability. and as a reward and encouragement to the younger officers to discharge their duty faithfully, that they may partake of the same favour and indulgence, &c. when grown old.

SUPERA'NNUATED (A.) worn out with age, grown incapable of hard labour, or great fatigue, &c.

SUPERB (A.) proud, haughty, arrogant, lofty, imperious, &c.

SUPER-CARGO (S.) one appointed to oversee the goods or cargo in a ship, and that they be well stowed or looked after, and disposed of to the best advantage.

SUPER-CELESTIAL (A.) above or beyond the visible or material heavens, or heavenly bodies.

SUPER-CHARGED (A.) in *Heraldry*, is when one figure is charged, put, or born upon another.

SUPERCILIOUS (A.) affected, stiff, haughty, proud, lofty in behaviour or carriage; also of a sour, displeased, or ill-natured countenance.

SUPERCILIOUSNESS (S.) affectedness, stiffness, or haughtiness of carriage or behaviour; also austerity, strictness, sourness, &c.

SUPER-EMINENCE (S.) some extraordi-

nary excellence, or authority above, over, or beyond another.

SUPER-EMINENT (A.) having some rare, valuable, or extraordinary qualifications, power or authority above others.

SUPEREROGATE (V.) to do or give more than is necessary or required.

SUPEREROGATION (S.) the act of doing more than is required.

SUPER-EXCELLENCY or SUPER-EXCELLENTNESS (S.) exceeding, extraordinary, or very uncommon excellence, &c.

SUPER-FETATION (S.) a conceiving a second time while the first is yet in being, so that two or more creatures are in the womb of different ages at one time, &c. also a multiplying, writing or bringing forth many books, pamphlets, &c. at or near the same time upon the same subject.

SUPERFICIAL (A.) the knowledge of any thing slightly or lightly studied; also the outside, or uppermost part of any thing; a small wound or hurt; a transient view of things, &c.

SUPERFICIES (S.) the top, surface, or outside of any thing; and in *Geometry*, is the first and second degree of magnitude, viz. length and breadth or extension two ways, without any consideration of, or regard to the third, or thickness.

SUPERFINE (A.) exceeding good, fine, thin, valuable, &c.

SUPERFLUITY or SUPERFLUOUSNESS (S.) abundance, more than enough, excess, &c.

SUPERFLUOUS (A.) altogether needless, or unnecessary, quite beyond use or convenience.

SUPER-INDUCE (V.) to bring in, or convince a person of the reasonableness, &c. of a proposition, or why he should comply with, and encourage a thing, by abundance of different demonstrations, when one was sufficient.

SUPER-INTEND (V.) to have the government, overseeing, or regulating any business or affair.

SUPER-INTENDANT (S.) the commanding, or principal officer, that has the regulation, management, or governing any affair, or business of moment; among the *Lutherans*, he is much the same with our bishop, only his power is somewhat more restrained.

SUPER-INTENDENCY (S.) the charge, office, care, power, &c. of a superintendent.

SUPERIOR (A.) greater, more powerful, learned, skilful, &c. than another.

SUPERIORITY (S.) power, preeminence, dignity, authority, knowledge, strength, &c. over or above others.

SUPERIORS (S.) governors, fathers, magistrates, masters, &c. in *Printing*, small letters or figures set over a word, &c. to direct

direct to a quotation, &c. in *Astronomy*, the planets *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, and *Mars*.

SUPERLATIVE (A.) any thing in the greatest or highest degree, either of goodness or badness, &c.

SUPERLATIVENESS (S.) the state or condition of any thing in its greatest or highest degree of goodness or badness.

SUPERNATATION (S.) a floating or swimming at the top, or upon the surface of any fluid, which is the natural property of all bodies lighter than the fluid.

SUPERNATURAL (A.) out of, or above the ordinary, regular, and common course of nature.

SUPERNATURALNESS (S.) the quality or condition of any thing out of, or beyond, or above the common course of nature.

SUPERNUMERARY (S.) a person in a public office or business, that is occasionally employed, when the business requires more hands than the settled officers can dispatch.

SUPERPURATION (S.) an excessive or over-violent purging with too strong, or too large a dose of physic.

SUPERSCRIBE (V.) to write over, upon, or on the out-side of a letter, deed, &c. to direct it where, and to whom it is to go.

SUPERSSCRIPTION (S.) a description or writing on the out-side of any thing, as a letter, deed, &c.

SUPERSEDE (V.) to omit, put off, countermand, or stop a proceeding in law, &c.

SUPERSTITION (S.) a paying a religious veneration, grounded upon fear, to that which a man is no ways commanded either by G-d, or the natural light of unbiased reason; a giving respect, or putting confidence in vain and foolish things, such as the flight of birds, &c. a being over-nice and scrupulous in religious matters.

SUPERSTITIOUS (A.) addicted to fear, or believe foolish and nonsensical matters, pretended to be religious, such as miracles to be wrought by the relics of pretended saints, &c. also over and above observant of ceremonies, &c. in religion.

SUPERSTRUCT (V.) to improve, or build upon something already begun.

SUPERSTRUCTURE (S.) any thing raised, or built upon another.

SUPERVENE (V.) to come unlooked for, or upon a sudden, &c.

SUPERVENTION (S.) a surprising, or coming at unawares, or on a sudden.

SUPERVISE (V.) to overlook, oversee, direct, correct, or amend.

SUPERVISOR (S.) an overseer, surveyor, director, corrector, &c.

SUPINE (A.) idle, careless, indolent, negligent, &c.

SUPINENESS (S.) negligence, carelessness, idleness, indolence, &c.

SUPPER (S.) the last meal of the day, or that eat in the evening, which among the

Ancients was the most considerable, and that whereat they entertained company, the business of the day being over.

SUPPERLESS (A.) having no supper.

SUPPLEANT (V.) to get out of the way, or into the place, inheritance, &c. of another; to beguile, deceive, or undermine.

SUPPLE (V.) to render or make soft, pliant, limber, submissive, &c.

SUPPLE (A.) soft, pliant, limber, submissive, &c.

SUPPLEMENT (S.) an addition, improvement, or increasing of a thing, by putting what is wanting to it.

SUPPLIANT (S.) one that prays, desires, or begs any thing in an humble or submissive manner.

SUPPLICATION (S.) an earnest and an humble prayer, desire, or petition; also a religious solemnity among the *Romans*, decreed by the senate, in honour of a general that had gained a considerable victory, upon which occasion the senate ordered the temples to be set open, and a public thanksgiving to be made for the success of the general or emperor; at this ceremony there was a very pompous procession, the senate walking in their robes to the temples of their deities, where they both sacrificed and made an entertainment; the whole city bore a part in the solemnity, returning thanks for the victory; at first these feasts lasted but a day or two at most, but in process of time they were upon extraordinary occasions enlarged, so as to continue for 50 days together.

SUPPLIES (S.) in an *Army*, is bringing fresh men to make up the companies that are weakened or destroyed by sickness or battle, &c.

SUPPLY (V.) to make good deficiencies, to give or add that which was wanting.

SUPPLY (S.) aid, relief, assistance, help, comfort, support, &c.

SUPPORT (V.) to hold up, protect, defend, assist, relieve, &c.

SUPPORT (S.) a leaning-stock, or prop to keep any thing from falling; also a protection, defence, maintenance, comfort, or relief, &c.

SUPPORTABLE (A.) that may be undergone, borne, endured, suffered, &c.

SUPPORTERS (S.) upholders, sustainers, &c. in *Heraldry*, it means those creatures that stand on each side the shield of a coat of arms.

SUPPOSABLENESS (S.) the probability or capability of being supposed.

SUPPOSAL (S.) an imagination, guessing, or taking a thing for granted.

SUPPOSE (V.) to imagine, think, or take a thing for granted.

SUPPOSITION (S.) an imagination, a taking a thing as true or granted, in order to reason upon or from it; also an uncertain or inconclusive allegation.

SUPPOSITIOUS (A.) imagined, feigned, supposed; one thing substituted, or put in the room of another; false, counterfeit, &c.

SUPPOSITORY (S.) a medicine put up the fundament to loosen the belly; a clyster, &c.

SUPPRESS (V.) to awe, keep under, put down, discourage, punish, stop, take away, &c.

SUPPRESSION (S.) a stoppage, hindrance, concealing, stifling, &c. annihilating or destroying, &c.

SUPPURATE (V.) to run with, or void corrupted matter like a sore or ulcer.

SUPPURATION (S.) a ripening or bringing a boil, &c. to a head, so that the morbid matter may run off, and discharge itself in, or by what the surgeons call pus.

SUPPURATIVE (A.) of a ripening quality, or drawing nature, that tends to the bringing sores, &c. to a running.

SUPPUTATION (S.) computation, reckoning, casting up, valuing, &c.

SUPPUTE (V.) the same with compute, reckon, or cast up, &c.

SUPRALAPSARIAN (S.) one who holds that God, by an irreversible, eternal decree, has resolved to save some part of mankind, and to damn others, without regard to the good or evil of their actions.

SUPRAMUNDANE (A.) above or beyond the world, spiritual, divine, &c.

SUPREAM or **SUPREME** (A.) highest, chiefest, greatest, of most authority, &c.

SUPREMACY (S.) power, right of governing, sovereignty; but principally applied to the power of the king, in ecclesiastical matters here among us.

SURCEASE (V.) to give over, leave off, discontinue, &c.

SURCHARGE (V.) to lay too great a load, or burden, on a person.

SURCINGLE (S.) the sash or girdle where-with clergymen tie their gowns, &c. also a horse-girth.

SURD (A.) deaf; also dead, or without motion, or reason; in *Arithmetick*, it is such a number that an exact root cannot be extracted out of it.

SURE (A.) safe, certain, careful, secure, &c. also trusty, honest, faithful.

SURENESS (S.) the condition of any thing that is certain, positive, or absolute.

SURETISHIP (S.) a being obliged with, or for another.

SURETY (S.) safety, security; also the being obligated to, or bound for another.

SURFACE (S.) the external part or out-side of any thing; and with the *Geometricians*, relates to the figure of any thing delineated on a plane, where those that are bounded by right lines are called plane surfaces; and those that are bounded by curve lines, whether concave or convex, are called curved surfaces; and is the same with superficies, or length and breadth, considered without thickness.

SURFEIT (S.) an over-charging, cloying, or filling too much.

SURFEIT (V.) to cloy, over-charge, or fill too much, especially with eating and drinking, and thereby frequently occasioning, pimples, blotches, or blains coming out upon the skin of the face, &c.

SURGE (S.) a swelling, roll, wave, or billow of the sea, &c. especially such as beat upon the shore, a ship, &c.

SURGE (V.) to swell, roll, rise in waves or billows, like a troubled sea.

SURGEON (S.) one who is skilled in anatomy, and practises the setting broken limbs, curing wounds, ulcers, sores, &c.

SURGERY (S.) the art and practice of healing or curing wounds, ulcers, &c. and of dissecting bodies according to the strict rules of anatomy; also the room or place where a surgeon performs his operations, makes his ointments, &c.

SURLINESS (S.) crossness, moroseness, churlishness, &c.

SURLY (A.) cross, morose, ill-natured, churlish, dogged.

SURMISE (S.) a suspicion, imagination, supposition, thought, &c.

SURMISE (V.) to imagine, suppose, think, or conceive.

SURMOUNT (V.) to overcome, master, conquer, subdue, &c. also to excel, or do better than another.

SURNAME (S.) that which is added to the proper or personal name, to distinguish persons and families by, &c. but the choice and use of them hath been various, according to the different custom of nations; in *England* they were used before the conquest, and long before they were used in *Scotland*, whither the *English* carried that custom; for when *Margaret*, queen to *Malcolm Canmore*, king of the *Scots*, with her brother *Edgar Atheling* fled into *Scotland* from *William the Conqueror*, many of the *English* who came with them, and got lands in *Scotland*, had their proper surnames, such as *Meubray*, *Level*, *Lisle*, &c. using the particle *de*, or *of*, before them, which makes it probable they took them from the lands they or their ancestors possessed; at this time there were no surnames in *Scotland*, though about the year 800, the great men began to call their lands by their own names, but the ordinary distinctions were personal, and did not descend to succeeding generations, but either the name of the father, as *John* the son of *William*, &c. or the name of the office, as *Stuart*, &c. or accidental notes from complexion, stature, &c. as *Black*, *White*, *Long*, *Short*, &c. or the name of their trade, as *Taylor*, *Weaver*, &c. but upon the *English* coming to reside among them, as above, those possessed of baronies, lordships, &c. began to take their surnames from their lands, as *Patrick of Dunbar*, *James of Douglas*, *John of Gordon*, &c. but it was long before these sur-

names descended to their children; others, though inheritors of lands, took for surname some eminent person of their ancestors; the highlanders adding *Mac* before it, as *Macdonald*, i. e. the son of *Donald*; and the lowlanders adding *Sen* after it, as *Donaldson*, *Robertson*, *Stevenson*, &c.

SURPASS (V.) to exceed, go beyond, outdo, excel, &c.

SURPLICE (S.) a long, fine, linen garment, worn by a priest when he performs the holy office, &c.

SURPLUS or **SURPLUSAGE** (S.) a quantity that is more than enough, or over and above what is specified or required.

SURPRI'SAL or **SURPRIZE** (S.) a taking or coming upon a person or place at unawares, or suddenly; amazement, astonishment, &c.

SURPRISE or **SURPRIZE** (V.) to take unprepared or off a person's guard, or come upon at unawares, &c.

SURPRIZING (A.) wonderful, strange, admirable, &c.

SURRENDER (V.) to yield, give up, submit to, deliver to another, &c.

SURRENDER or **SURRENDRY** (S.) an actual yielding or giving up to another.

SURREPTITIOUS (A.) stolen, private, secret, or any thing done privately, clandestinely, or by stealth.

SURREY (S.) is parted from *Buckinghamshire* and *Middlesex* on the north by the *Thames*, the east side is bounded by *Kent*, and the south by *Suffex* and *Hampshire*, and the west by *Hampshire* and *Berkshire*; it is squarish in its form, and from *Redriff*, or *Rotburth* in the east, to *Trentham* in the west, is 34 miles, and from *Ausfold* southward, to the *Thames* northward, about 22 miles; in circumference 112 miles; the wholesomeness and pleasantness of the air caused many former kings to erect palaces in it, and yet at and about *Bagshot-Heath* and *Windsor-Forest* is a vast tract of ground extremely barren of all the necessities of life, except game, tho' other parts of the county, especially *Hamel-dale*, is very fruitful; it is divided into 14 hundreds, in which are 9 market towns, 140 parishes, and about 34,300 houses; it returns 14 members to parliament.

SURROGATE (S.) a deputy, or person appointed to act for another, especially in behalf of a bishop in the ecclesiastical courts.

SURROUND (V.) to encompass, to go round, to tie or bind round, &c.

SURSO'LD (S.) the old term for the fifth power in algebraic calculations.

SURVEY (V.) to over-look, or carefully examine; also to measure or plot land, thereby to know the quantity, shape, and situation of a country, an estate, &c.

SURVEY (S.) a general review of a thing; also the actual mensuration of lands, &c.

SURVEYER or **SURVEYOR** (S.) one ap-

pointed to see that work is well performed, or stores proper for the use they are to be applied to, &c. also one who measures and plots lands, &c.

SURVEYORSHIP (S.) the business or office of one that has the over-looking or directing of a building, providing stores, &c.

SURVIVE (V.) to out-live another person.

SURVIVOR (S.) one who lives longer than another.

SURVIVORSHIP (S.) the state, condition, or quality of one that out lives another, and is thereby enabled to act alone, or enjoy something after the decease of one or more persons.

SUSCEPTIBLE (A.) fit, apt, ready, or willing to receive any thing offered, or put to a thing or person; that is of a quick apprehension, &c.

SUSCITATION (S.) an enlivening, quickening, raising up, &c.

SUSPECT (V.) to have an ill opinion of a person or thing, to mistrust or fear.

SUSPECTFUL (A.) jealous, mistrustful, one that thinks ill of another.

SUSPENCE, **SUSPENSE**, or **SUSPENSION** (S.) doubt, uncertainty, dissatisfaction, &c. also a delay, put-off, or stop; also an ecclesiastical censure, or the lesser excommunication inflicted upon a clergyman for some fault committed.

SUSPEND (V.) to stop, delay, discontinue, or remain a time before one gives one's judgment or opinion; also to forbid or hinder a person's executing an office or business for a time.

SUSPENSION (S.) a forbearing, discontinuing, hindering, or keeping back for a time, either one's self or another, from doing a business, or executing an office, as when a clergyman hath committed some great fault, it is a sort of excommunication, whereby he is restrained from performing his ministerial function, and sometimes from receiving the profits of it, &c. in *War*, it means a forbearing all acts of hostility for a time; and in the *Mechanicks*, that point upon which the beam, &c. is hung, is called the point of *suspension*.

SUSPENSORY (S.) in *Surgery*, is a sort of truss or bandage; also a rope, &c. so hung in a bed, that a person confined by a broken leg, &c. may ease or raise himself, &c.

SUSPICION (S.) mistrust, jealousy, fear, distrust, &c.

SUSPICIOUS (A.) mistrustful, jealous, fearful; also any thing that carries marks of guilt, or inability, &c.

SUSSEX (S.) is a maritime county, that has the *British* seas on the south, *Surrey* and *Kent* on the north, and *Hampshire* on the west; its form is long and narrow, and is from *Wigbasting* in the west, to *Kent-Ditch*, that parts it from *Kent* in the east, 64 miles, and but about 20 miles over in the broadest

part; the circumference is about 160 miles; it is divided into six rapes, and these into 65 hundreds, containing 312 parishes, 16 market towns, 21,540 houses, about 129,000 inhabitants, and sends 20 members to parliament; the air, in general, is good, though clouded with mists and fogs in those parts next the sea, which are prodigiously fruitful in fish and sea-fowl, though very sparing of good harbours for shipping, which of course renders their trade but little and uncertain; the soil is very rich, and yields abundance of all things necessary, but good roads for travellers, which in the winter-time, when the waters lie very deep in them, by reason of their lying low, are very stiff, and almost impassable; in the northern parts next to *Surrey* and *Kent*, are abundance of wood-lands, wherein is an exceeding great quantity of excellent large timber, for all manner of uses, especially for building of ships; the other parts abound with corn, pasturage, &c.

SUSTAIN (V.) to uphold, support, bear, or keep up any thing; also to feed, nourish, &c. also to bear or undergo pain, difficulty, &c.

SUSTAINABLE (A.) that may be supported, maintained, upheld, undergone, or borne. &c.

SUSTENANCE (S.) maintenance, subsistence, food, &c.

SUTABLE or **SUITABLE** (A.) proper, fit, convenient, just, agreeable, &c.

SUTE or **SUIT** (V.) to fit, be convenient for, or agree with.

SUTTLE (S.) one who sells necessities, such as ale, bread, brandy, &c. to soldiers in a camp or garrison.

SUTTLE WEIGHT (S.) the pure or nett weight of any sort of goods, without the cask, wrapper, &c.

SUTTON-CO'LEFIELD (S.) In *Warwickshire*, a small town, seated in an excellent air, and among pleasant woods, though but in a barren soil; it has a market weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 28 computed, and 106 measured miles.

SUTURE (S.) a seam or sitch, or the mark made by drawing the lips of a wound together with a needle and silk; also the joining or seam of the skull, where one part shuts into the other with teeth like a saw, &c. also those joinings which the shells of fishes make to one another.

SWABBER (S.) in a *large Ship*, is one whose business it is to take care that the decks are kept clean.

SWADDLE (V.) to wrap up, or swathe in cloths, bands, blankets, &c. as nurses do young infants.

SWAFFHAM, **SWATHAM**, or **SWASHAM** (S.) in *Norfolk*, a large, well-built town, seated on an hill, thoroughly inhabited by shop-keepers, who have a good trade; its market is weekly, very well supplied with

corn, and all manner of provisions, on Saturday; distant from *London* 77 computed, and 94 measured miles.

SWAG (V.) to bear down, to hang on one side more than another, &c.

SWAGGER (V.) to boast, hector, bully, vaunt, huff, &c.

SWAGGERER (S.) a hector, bully, a vain-braster, or bragger, &c.

SWAIN (S.) a countryman, a shepherd, neat-herd, goat-herd, &c.

SWAILING or **SWEA'LING** (S.) melting or wasting away uncommonly fast, like a candle blown with the wind.

SWALLOW (S.) a mournful or plaintive bird, and a bird of passage, of a black colour, with spots of dark brown, or dirty black under her belly; its flight is very unequal, and its sight very quick, it appears in spring and summer, and is gone in autumn; it is supposed to cross the seas, and go into warmer climates, where it hides itself in holes of the earth, or in marshes, or under the water, where sometimes great lumps or numbers of them have been fished up, fixed to one another, by the claws and beaks, which when laid in a warm place move and recover, tho' they before seemed to be dead; the *swallow* is good for nothing alive, and cannot be kept either in a cage or an aviary; she is said to breed twice a year, in each climate or place where she resides, once; their chief food is flies and other insects, which they catch as they fly; they commonly build their nests in chimnies, or other unfrequented and warm parts of houses, and yearly return to the same place; there are various sorts of them, some called martins, that build in the windows of churches and houses, these are whiter on the belly, and the flesh not so rank; the *river-swallow* makes its nest in the holes of the banks of rivers, &c. by some called the great *swallow* or martin, by others, the egret; the ashes of the *swallow's* flesh burnt, is said to be good against all infirmities of the eyes, and the duog of it the greatest enemy to sight in nature.

SWALLOW (V.) to take or let down the throat into the stomach food, drink, &c. also to comply with, or approve of what an honest or generous mind cannot submit to.

SWAMP or **SWOMP** (S.) a marshy field, or boggy ground, such as is not fit to travel in, &c.

SWAN (S.) a large, noble, fine water fowl, kept more for ornament than use, the flesh being very coarse, and scarcely eatable; also an order of knighthood in the dutchy of *Gloves*.

SWANKING (A.) uncommonly large, tall, lusty, big, &c.

SWAN-SKIN (S.) a super-fine thick sort of flannel, of a very white colour, &c.

SWANZEY (S.) in *Glamorganshire*, is a seaport, that is very considerable for trade, having

ing an exceeding good harbour for abundance of shipping, by means whereof you may see an hundred ships at a time come in for coal and culm, having several very large and good coal-works in and near it, which is exported to all the ports in *Somersetshire*, *Devonshire*, and *Cornwall*, and also a great many to *Ireland*, which greatly enriches not only this town, but all the country round about it; it stands on the river *Towy*, or *Taw*; it is an ancient, large, clean, well-built, portreeve town, belonging to the duke of *Beaufort*; it has weekly two large markets, *viz.* Wednesdays and Saturdays, which are very well furnished with all manner of necessaries, and whither most of the neighbouring towns and villages come for supplies of all necessaries they want; distant from *London* 156 computed, and 202 measured miles.

SWAP or **SWOP** (V.) to barter or exchange one thing or commodity for another, &c.

SWARD or **SWERD** (S.) the green turf or verdure that naturally covers the fields, heaths, moors, &c. also the rind or skin of bacon.

SWARM (V.) to breed, or be in great numbers, as bees, fleas, maggots, &c. in hot weather.

SWARM (S.) a great number or multitude of any sort of creatures or insects, a mob or crowd of people, &c.

SWARTHY (A.) blackish, brown, tawny, dark-coloured, sun-burnt, &c.

SWASH (S.) a stream or puddle of water.

SWASH (V.) to dash or throw water about; to shake, disturb, or tumble liquor in a cask or bottle, &c.

SWATH or **SWATHING-BAND** (S.) a roller, girt, or band to roll or wrap a young child in, or for surgeons to keep a broken limb tight with, &c.

SWATHE (V.) to bind up children in blankets, cloths, or with long rollers, &c.

SWAY (V.) to have the command of a kingdom or commonwealth, to govern or manage a person so as to have the command of his inclination or will, &c.

SWAY (S.) power, command, rule, government, authority, &c.

SWEAR (V.) to affirm something to be true, solemnly and in a judicial manner, before a proper magistrate; also to imprecate, curse, &c. profanely, rashly, and wickedly.

SWEARING (S.) the act of taking an oath solemnly, or cursing, &c. passionately, rashly, &c.

SWEAT (S.) the moisture that is sent forth by nature through the pores of the skin.

SWEAT (V.) to steam or breathe a warm sort of a dew through the pores of the skin, occasioned sometimes by pain and weakness, but generally by labour or strong action.

SWEATING SICKNESS (S.) a sort of plague, that was first known in *England* about the year 1551, which proved very fa-

tal to great numbers of people; it first broke out in *Stretsbury*, about the middle of *April*, from whence it spread all over the kingdom till about *October*; they who were seized with it either died or recovered in about nine or ten hours at most; if the party slept, as they were generally inclined to do, it proved mortal in about six hours, and if they got cold, they expired in about three hours; it was observed to seize the youngest, strongest, and apparently the most healthy, so that very few young children or aged persons were afflicted with it; and what is more particular, no foreigners, though constantly conversant in the most infected places, were seized with it; and the *English* in foreign countries were likewise seized with it at the same time that their native country was infected at home, and that without the least danger to the natives of those countries where they resided; it seemed to be a pestilent fever, but not seated in the veins or humours, there appearing no carbuncle, no purple or livid spots, nor any thing of the like nature.

SWEATY (A.) dewy, moist, wet, or damp with sweat.

SWEEP (V.) to make clean a room, court, or street with a broom, &c. also to draw or delineate geometrical figures with a pair of compasses, a bow, &c.

SWEEP (S.) sometimes means a curved line struck or drawn with the compasses, the hand, &c. sometimes the vibration of a pendulum; sometimes the compass, or round-about way that an army, &c. chafes rather than go over hills, mountains, &c. sometimes the mould where a ship begins to bend or compass at the rung-heads; and sometimes the melting down the dross or waste of a refinery, &c.

SWEETING (S.) the act of brushing or cleaning the floor with a broom, &c. also the act of drawing or resting upon the ground, as the long tail of a woman's gown; and among the *Seamen*, the dragging upon the ground, or bottom of the sea or channel, a grapnel with three flukes, to find a cable, &c. that has been lost, dropped, or slipped.

SWEET (A.) delicious, pleasant-tasted, that yields or emits an extraordinary agreeable odour, &c. also good-tempered, &c.

SWEETEN (V.) to render or make sweet-tasted; also to allay, or assuage trouble, or to make misfortunes, or hardships, easy or light, &c.

SWEETHEART (S.) a courtier, or lover, he or she.

SWEETING (S.) a mealy, ordinary sort of apple.

SWEETISH (A.) inclined to be sweet, or of a luscious nature.

SWEETNER (S.) one that decoys or draws in persons to game, or play at cards, dice, &c. also one that comforts and assists persons in affliction, &c.

SWEETNESS (S.) the quality of sugar, honey,

rev, &c. in taste; of roses, briars, &c. in smell; also the pleasure, profit, or advantage that arises from conversation, trade, flury, &c.

SWELL (V.) to extend, or grow larger in bulk, like a bladder filled with air, &c.

SWELLING (S.) a rising in the flesh, a tumour or sore that is troublesome, &c.

SWELTER (V.) to sweat very much with excessive heat.

SWELTRY (A.) very hot, faint, or unwholesome weather, occasioned by great heats, and little or no air.

SWERVE (V.) to fall away from the truth, to turn aside from the right way.

SWIFT (A.) quick of motion, that moves or passes along a great pace; also nimble.

SWIFTNESS (S.) expedition, quickness of motion, velocity, &c.

SWIG (V.) to suck down, or swallow large quantities of liquor at a draught.

SWILL (V.) to delight much in drinking, to swallow down large draughts, &c.

SWIM (V.) to float on, to move through, upon, or along the waters, or other fluids.

SWIMMING (S.) the act of passing through, or upon the waters, &c.

Swimming in the head, a disease called the vertigo, or giddiness, which affects the person so as if all the things about him turned round.

SWINDON (S.) in *Wiltshire*, which, though it is but a small town, yet the houses are large and well built of stone, and has a good market weekly on Monday; distant from London 62 computed, and 74 measured miles.

SWINE (S.) hogs of both sexes, as well sows as boars, the flesh whereof, though in great esteem among us, was forbid the Jews as unclean; and this prohibition was extended so far by their *Rabbins*, that the people's aversion to it was such, that they would not so much as pronounce its name, but whenever they had occasion to mention it, would say, by way of detestation, *that beast, that thing, &c.* when *Antiochus Epiphanes* had taken old *Elexar*, he urged him to taste swine's flesh, or at least to seem as if he did, and thereupon they opened his mouth by violence, but he chose rather to die than to break the law of God, and give offence to the weaker people of his nation.

SWINE HERD (S.) one who feeds and looks after hogs, &c.

SWING (V.) to vibrate, or move backwards and forwards with an easy or swift motion.

SWINGE (V.) to thresh, beat, whip, correct, &c. severely.

SWINGING (A.) great, huge, large, big, monstrous, &c.

SWINGING (A.) vibrating or moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum.

SWING WHEEL (S.) in a *Clock*, is what is called the crown wheel in a *Watch*; the office of both is to drive or move the pendulum.

SWINISH (A.) like to, or after the manner of a swine, selfish, plutonous, greedy, &c.

SWITCH (S.) a sprout of the willow-tree, or a sprig of any other tree that is juicy, &c.

SWIVE (V.) to be familiar with, or carnally know a woman.

SWIVEL (S.) a ring or knob of brass, &c. that is made at the end of a whip, or other instrument, for it to turn easily round with.

SWOON (V.) to faint, sink down, die away, be deprived of all sensation for a time.

SWOOP (V.) in *Falconry*, is when a bird of prey flies down hastily upon, and carries up his prey in his talons.

SWOP (V.) to barter or exchange one thing for another.

SWORD (S.) literally means those offensive weapons worn by gentlemen, soldiers, &c. and *Metaphorically*, all those miseries and calamities that attend war, &c. also the rind or hairy coat of bacon.

SWORDS-MAN (S.) one that is skilful or dextrous in the management of a sword.

SY'CAMINE or SY'CAMORE (S.) a tree, by some called the *Egyptian* fig-tree, and partaking of the nature of a mulberry-tree in its leaves, and of a fig-tree in its fruit, which is like a fig in its shape and bulk; it is said, this fruit does not grow ripe till it is rubbed with iron combs, &c.

SY'COPHANT (S.) one that by false insinuations or flattering tales, endeavours to prejudice another; an accuser, pickthack, or fault-finder.

SY'COPHANTIZE (V.) to fawn, flatter, deceive, accuse, revile, &c.

SY'DER (S.) the juice or wine of apples properly fermented, ordered and regulated.

SY'LLABLE (S.) so many letters as are sounded at once articulately.

SY'LOGISM (S.) a logical argument, composed of three propositions called the major, minor, and consequence, wherein from something allowed, supposed, or granted, a conclusion is made, different from the thing supposed, &c.

SYLLOGISTICAL (A.) agreeable to, or in the manner of a syllogism.

SYLPHS (S.) imaginary beings, such as fairies, &c.

SY'LVA (S.) a *Roman* game wherein they planted an artificial wood in the *circus*, and furnished it with a great number of beasts, which the people coursed or hunted, but without any arms, being obliged to take them alive. It is related of the emperor *Gordianus*, that he gave a *sylos*, wherein were 200 red deer, 30 wild horses, 100 goats, 10 elks, 100 bulls, 300 ostriches, 30 wild asses, 150 wild boars, 200 wild goats, 200 fallow deer.

SY'MBOL (S.) a mark, badge, pledge, or distinction, whereby one thing is known or separated from another; in the *Church Language*,

Language, it is the matter of the sacrament; sometimes the apostles creed goes by this name.

SYMBOLICAL (A.) mystical, expressive of something hid under characters, or obscure marks, &c.

SYMMETRY (S.) due or regular proportion, or that which renders any thing beautiful.

SYMPATHE'TICAL or **SYMPATHE'TICK** (A.) something that has an agreement with, or inclination for another.

SYMPATHIZE (V.) to feel for, or commiserate the afflictions of another, &c.

SYMPATHY (S.) a natural inclination, love, or affection of one person or thing to or for another.

SYMPHONY (S.) sometimes means the agreement of several voices, or a concert of several instruments; sometimes a musical instrument; and sometimes harmony abstractedly considered.

SYMPTOM (S.) a mark, token, presage, or intimation, that something further was coming.

SYNAGOGUE (S.) sometimes means an assembly or congregation; and sometimes the place where such assembly is collected, especially for religious purposes among the *Jews*.

SYNCHRONISM (S.) the coming, happening, or meeting together of two remarkable incidents at one and the same time.

SYNCHYSIS (S.) a jumble, confused disorder, or mixture of things.

SYNCOPE (S.) in *Musick*, is when one note both ends one part of the tune, or a bar, and begins another.

SYNCOPE (S.) a *Rhetorical* figure, by which the grammarians cut off one or more letters in the middle of a word; in *Physick*, it is the great and sudden seizing that renders the patient insensible and incapable of motion.

SYNDICK (S.) an ambassador or delegate appointed to act for a community, &c. also an alderman, justice of the peace, &c.

SYNCDOCHE (S.) a figure in speech, whereby a part is put, stands for, or signifies the whole, and contrarily the whole for a part.

SYNOD (S.) an assembly of church-men met together about ecclesiastical matters; and these are variously denominated according to the extent, or number present, a convocation, council, &c. among the *Astronomers*, it is a conjunction of two or more planets; and sometimes their meeting by beams in other aspects.

SYNODAL or **SYNO'DICAL** (A.) belonging or relating to a synod.

SYNO'DICAL MONTH (S.) is that quantity of time that is spent between one conjunction of the sun and moon, and another.

SYNONYMAL or **SYNO'NYMOUS** (A.)

such words as have the same meaning, though different in sound and orthography.

SYNOPSIS (S.) a curious and exact abridgement, or orderly compendium of an art or science, &c.

SYNTAGMA (S.) a regular, full, and explanatory discourse upon any subject.

SYNTAX (S.) a regular collecting words into phrases or sentences in any language, according to the true and most accurate manner.

SYNTHESIS (S.) composition, or joining things in a regular manner together.

SYRINGE (S.) a squirt or small instrument used by surgeons to inject liquids into ulcers, sores, &c. or into the ears, fundamen-
tally, &c.

SYRTES (S.) two banks or sands in the *Mediterranean*, on the coast of *Africa*, between the kingdoms of *Tunis* and *Barca* in *Barbary*, which are very dangerous, by reason of the shifting of the sands, so that the sea is sometimes very deep, and at other times very shallow; there are also of these *syrtis*, on the land over-against the others, where the sand is sometimes carried in drifts as high as mountains, which often proves fatal to travellers.

SYRUP (S.) any liquor thick and sweet, especially composed of herbs and flowers boiled up with water and sugar, &c.

SYSTEM (S.) the general laws or principles of any art or science regularly laid down and explained.

SYSTOLE (S.) a contraction or drawing together; also a figure by which a long syllable is made a short one; in *Anatomy*, it is the contraction of the ventricles of the heart, whereby the blood is forcibly driven into the great artery.

SYZY'GIA (S.) meeting, assembling, coupling, yoking, &c. together; and particularly in *Astronomy*, means the conjunctions, &c. of the planets, &c.

T is the nineteenth letter in our alphabet, and one of those called consonants, which, when it precedes an I in words of more syllables than one, is commonly sounded like an S, as in *nation*, &c. but there are several words in which it has its own natural harsh sound, as in *putrid*, &c. it has had, and may have, many various significations, when it stands singly or alone, it being very common for people to sign their Christian names both men and women that begin with a T, with it only, as *T. King*, for *Thomas King*, &c. in the old *Roman numeration*, it stood for 160, and when expressed thus, $\overline{T}$, for 160,000.

TABA'CCO or **TOBA'CCO** (S.) a famous *Indian* herb, which, when dried and cut, is smoked all over the world.

TABÉY (S.) a particular sort of silk manufacture wove with large threads, thick, close, and strong, by means whereof, when pressed under large rolls, it takes a curious water like figures wove, representing the waving or streams of water.

TABER or **TABOUR** (S.) a small drum, which is beat or played upon with one hand, and used as a drone or base to the musick of a small pipe played upon with the other, much in vogue with the country folks at wakes, fairs, weddings, and other times of festivity.

TABERNACLE (S.) a tent, booth, or slight building run up occasionally, to stay, live, or be in for a time; and sometimes it means a chapel of ease or small building, used to perform divine worship in, for the convenience of those who live far from the mother church, &c. The *Jewish* tabernacle, so famous in the *Old Testament*, is that wherein the *Israelites* performed the chief of their religious exercises, which was 30 cubits long, and 10 broad and high. It was divided into two parts, the one called the sanctuary, or holy place, which was twenty cubits long, and ten wide: Here was put the table of shew-bread, the golden candlestick with seven branches, and the golden altar of incense; the second was the sanctuary sanctorum, or holy of holies, which was a square of ten cubits long and broad: Here was deposited the ark of the covenant. This tabernacle had no window, but was covered with several curtains. On the out-side was a large oblong court one hundred cubits long, and fifty broad; here was the altar of burnt-offerings, and a pond or fountain for the use of the priests; the laity were allowed to bring their victims as far as the altar, where the priests, &c. took them, killed, flead, and offered them to the Lord, according to the several rites and ceremonies of their institution. The tabernacle was placed so, that the entrance faced the east, &c. This tent was looked upon as the dwelling-place of the Most High, who was considered as residing in the middle of his people. The priests went in every morning to put out the lamps, and to offer incense, and a lamb for a burnt-sacrifice, and in the evening, to light the lamps and offer a lamb, &c.

TABES (S.) among the *Physicians*, means a consumption or wasting away, which may arise from various causes, and so differently denominated.

TABLATURE (S.) the manner of pricking or writing down musical lessons with letters, &c. to direct the player how to perform them.

TABLE (S.) sometimes means a useful piece of household furniture to eat off; sometimes

a painting or draught; sometimes a calculation of the value of goods, the motion of the planets, &c. for the ease of practitioners, &c. and sometimes the heads or contents of a book, an index, &c.

TABLE DIAMOND (S.) is one whole upper or top surface is ground flat, and only the sides cut into angles.

TABLER (S.) a boarder, or one that pays a certain sum for his diet, &c.

TABULAR (A.) something belonging to a table for diet, figures, or fixed numbers.

TACHYGRAPHY (S.) the art of short, contracted, or swift writing.

TACIT (A.) silent, quiet; also something meant or implied that was not spoken.

TACITURNITY (S.) quietness, silentness, reservedness, backwardness in speaking, close-mouthed, &c.

TACK (V.) to sew or join things slightly together with a needle and thread, as dyers do several pieces or bits of silk to dip them all at once into the dye, or colouring; also to nail or fasten any thing slightly, &c. at &c., it means to bring the ship's head about, so as to lie the contrary way to what she did before.

TACKER (S.) one that adds or joins different things together.

TACKLE or **TACKLING** (S.) the necessary utensils for the performance of any business; but generally it means blocks, ropes, &c. used in a ship, or at the water-side to lift great weights, &c.

TACKS (S.) very small iron nails; and in a Ship, are those ropes used to carry forward the clews of the sails to make them stand close to the wind.

TACKTICAL (A.) belonging to the art of war, or martial discipline.

TACKTICKS (S.) the art of disciplining armies, and ranging them into forma proper for the various occasions.

TACTILE (A.) that is capable of being felt.

TADCASTER (S.) in the *West-Riding of Yorkshire*, a great road town, on the river *Wharfe*, over which it has a fine stone bridge, principally noted for the lime stone dug here; the market is weekly on Thursday; distant from London 142 computed, and 183 measured miles.

TADPOLE (S.) a young frog before it has got to so much maturity as to have its perfect form.

TAFFATY (S.) a particular sort of silk ribbon, wove very smooth and glossy.

TAG (S.) a small piece of tin, brass, &c. neatly fastened on to the end of a lace, string, ribbon, &c. to lace or draw womens stays, &c. together; also a play among children.

TAG (V.) to put or fasten tags on the end of a lace, ribbon, &c. also to follow or go after a person on foot.

TAG-

TAG-RAG (S.) a mob or company of the meanest sort of people, beggars, &c.

TAIL (S.) the train of a beast, bird, fish, &c. also the long superfluous part of a woman's gown, or magistrate's gown of state, &c. also in *Law*, it is the fee or inheritance that a person enjoys when alive, but has no power of disposing it.

TAILOR or **TAYLOR** (S.) a man or woman that cuts out cloth, &c. and makes it into cloaths fit for persons to wear, especially the uppermost garments.

TAINT (S.) corruption, stain, or imperfection, &c. also conviction of being guilty of a crime or fault.

TAINT (V.) to spoil, corrupt, give, or yield a stink, or ill smell; also to prove guilty of a crime, &c.

TAKE (V.) to seize, snatch, lay hold of; also to accept or receive from another.

TALAPOINS (S.) the name of the *Indian* doctors or priests at *Siam*, who are reported to live a very exemplary life, and exclaim very zealously against those that worship devils, though they are but little minded. They are not displeased with such as turn Christians, provided they live agreeable to their profession, affirming that a good life makes all professions happy. They go barefoot, and eat but once a day.

TALASSE (S.) a god who, among the old *Romans*, presided over marriages, and whom they invoked on their marriage day, that they might be prosperous in that affair.

TALBOT (S.) a pretty large-sized dog that goes with his tail always turned up, and is remarkable for his quick scent to find out all sorts of creatures that are hunted, following them with open mouth, and full cry, so eagerly, that unless taken off by the huntsman he will spoil himself.

TALE (S.) a narrative, story, history, or account of any thing; also a lye or fiction; also the number or account of any thing.

TALE-BEARER (S.) one that tells or magnifies the faults, errors, or mistakes of another, a sycophant, &c.

TALENT (S.) a quantity of gold or silver, especially among the *Jews*, weighing 114 pounds 15 pennyweights troy, by others but 113 pound, 6 ounces, 1 dram, 10 grains, 7 pennyweights; in *Silver*, it is estimated at 342 pounds, 3 shillings and 9 pence sterling; and in *Gold*, 54.75 pounds sterling; also the gift or capacity of a person for the performance of any thing, as to be a good linguist, mechanick, painter, poet, &c.

TALES (S.) a supply of jurymen for them that do not appear, or who have been challenged as persons prejudiced against the criminal.

TALISMAN (S.) the name of certain figures or characters of some celestial sign, constellation, or planet, engraved, &c. upon a sym-

pathetick stone or metal, corresponding to the star, under the pretence of receiving the influences thereof, &c. and which were pretended to be endowed with the virtue or efficacy of working or performing wonders or miracles, such as curing diseases, preserving from hurt, &c.

TALK (V.) to discourse, or utter proper words, to argue, dispute, relate, or give an account of any thing by words or speech.

TALK (S.) the discourse, language, speech, &c. of people to one another; also a sort of bastard mineral ore, &c. of a whitish colour, which, when calcin'd, or burnt and beat to powder, is used by the silver-smiths to clean their silver vessels, &c.

TALKATIVE (A.) full of words, ready of speech, a mere blab tongue, &c.

TALL (A.) very high of stature.

TALLAGE (S.) a custom, excise, impost or duty laid upon goods imported or exported, which formerly was a duty or tax laid upon barons or knights, towards defraying the king's expences.

TALLOW (S.) the hard, solid fat that is within side of oxen, sheep, &c.

TALLOWISH (A.) of a greasy, disagreeable taste, smell, or feeling.

TALLOW TREE (S.) such an one that yields a thick sort of oily or unctuous matter, whereof candles are made.

TALLY (S.) a piece of wood cleft or rent in two, so as both parts perfectly agree together, and in which nicks or cuts are made by way of account in the exchequer, &c. also with *Bakers*, to know how many loaves have been delivered, &c.

TALLY (V.) to agree with, or be like to another; also to score or enter goods or money delivered upon a tally.

TALLYMAN (S.) one who sells goods to the poorer sort of people on credit, to be paid a little at a time by weekly payments.

TALMUD or **THALMUD** (S.) a book in great veneration among the *Jews*, containing their doctrines and morality, of which there are two, the old, called the *Talmud of Jerusalem*, the other, of *Babylon*; the first composed by *Rabbi Jehanan*, president of the academy of *Palestine*, about the 300th year of Christ; this consists of two parts, the *Mishna*, or the second law, containing the traditions of the *Jewish* doctors, collected about the year 190, by *Rabbi Judah*; and the *Gemara*, or the finishing or completing the whole, which was done by *Jehanan*, and published both together. The *Talmud of Babylon* contains the *Mishna* as above, and the *Gemara* of *Rabbi Aja* of *Babylon*, about the year 400; this is much more valued than the other, upon account of its great clearness or perspicuity, and also for its extensiveness, tho' it is stuffed with abundance of fables, and ridiculous stories, which they entertain with so much eagerness, that they compare the bible to

to water, the *Mistina* to wine, and the *Gemara* to hippocras, affirming, that *Moses* revealed those traditions and explications to *Aaron*, to his sons, and the elders, and that he received them from God.

TALMUDISTS (S.) those who teach, study, or believe the traditions of the *Talmud*.

TALON (N.) the claw of a bird of prey, such as an eagle, hawk, vulture, &c.

TALUS (S.) the slope or gradual inclination of a wall, with which it rises to cause the foundation to be strong, &c.

TAMARIND (S.) a fruit of a tree that grows in the *Indies*, of a fine, pleasant, tartish taste, and cooling nature, used with good success, being preserved with fine sugar, in fevers, &c.

TAMARISK (S.) a shrub or tree excellent for diseases of the spleen, fluxes, &c.

TAME (S.) in *Oxfordshire*, pleasantly situated, having the river *Tame* to wash its north borders, and two small brooks the east and west parts; it is a very ancient town, but has been particularly noted ever since *Henry Lexington*, bishop of *Lincoln*, in the reign of *Henry III.* brought the great road through this town, which before lay at a small distance below the town; the town is large, having one great street, in the middle of which is the market-place; the market is weekly on Tuesday, which drives a great trade in live cattle, as well as all manner of provisions and necessities; distant from *London* 37 computed, and 45 measured miles.

TAME (V.) to make that which was wild, unruly, or ungovernable, gentle and easily manageable.

TAME (A.) quiet, gentle, manageable, governable, &c.

TAMEABLE (A.) that may be rendered gentle, manageable, governable, &c.

TAMELY (Part.) submissively, quietly, without resistance, &c.

TAMENESS (S.) gentleness, governableness, submissiveness, &c.

TAMMUZ or **THAMMUZ** (S.) a *Pagan* deity, by some said to be *Adonis*, or the *Sun*; it is said to be a brazen idol, whose eyes they filled with lead, then making a fire in the hollow of the image, the lead melting, represented weeping.

TAMMY (S.) a strong sort of worsted stuff, or woove manufacture.

TAMPER (V.) to practise upon a person so as to endeavour to corrupt, spoil, debauch, &c. his principles; also to try experiments with physical or surgical prescriptions, &c.

TAMWORTH (S.) partly in *Warwickshire*, and partly in *Staffordshire*, is seated on the banks of the *Tame*, which divides the town and the two counties; it was formerly more noted than at present, though it is still a corporation, governed by bailiffs, high steward, under steward, recorder, &c. its market is weekly on Saturday, for corn and provisions,

and in the spring for cattle and sheep; it returns two members to parliament, one for that part of the town that is in *Staffordshire*, the other for that which is in *Warwickshire*; distant from *London* 89 computed, and 107 measured miles.

TAN (V.) to fit the hides or skins of beasts for the purpose of shoe-leather, &c. also to render a person of a tawny colour, by the heat of the sun.

TAN (S.) the bark of oak-trees prepared for tanning of leather, &c.

TANG (S.) a foreign or disagreeable taste in any thing.

TANGENT (S.) is a right line raised perpendicularly upon some point of the superficies of a curve line, which being continued will intersect the axis, likewise continued, without cutting the curve.

TANGIBLE (A.) any thing that may be touched or felt, whatever is the subject of the sense of feeling.

TANGLE (V.) is to tumb, mix together, or interweave thread, silk, &c. that it is difficult to separate them; also any thing perplexed with obscurities, &c.

TANKARD (S.) a drinking vessel commonly of metal, with a fixed cover turning upon a hinge.

TANNER (S.) a tradesman, or artificer, who tans leather.

TANSY (S.) a garden herb; also a cake, or thin pudding, among the composition whereof there is the juice of this herb.

TANTALIZE (V.) to banter, jeer; make game of, baulk, disappoint, &c. by exciting a person's desires or inclinations with the sight, hopes, or expectations of enjoying something, and then depriving him of the possession.

TANTAMOUNT (Part.) equal to, or as much as something else.

TANTIVY (A.) very fast, full speed, in a great hurry, &c.

TAP (V.) to broach, open, or begin to draw out the liquor of a cask, &c. also to give a gentle stroke with the hand, a stick, &c.

TAP (S.) the wooden instrument that is commonly put into a cask to draw the liquor out.

TAPE (S.) a narrow linen cloth wove for the use of binding any thing, or to make strings for womens aprons, petticoats, &c.

TAPER (S.) a wax candle, flambeau, torch, &c. used at burials, night-penances, &c.

TAPER or **TAPERING** (A.) slender, or thin upwards, conical, &c.

TAPESTRY or **TAPISTRY** (S.) a particular manufacture wove with great variety of figures, colours, &c. to hang the rooms of princes or rich men with.

TAPLASH (S.) poor, sorry, ordinary, or bad drink, wine, &c.

TAPSTER (S.) a person whose business it is to draw drink in an ale-house, &c.

TAR (S.) a gross liquor issuing or extracted from

from various trees exceeding useful upon many occasions, especially for the mending the cordage and planks belonging to ships, &c.

TARA'NTULA (S.) a sort of venomous spider, the bite whereof afflicts the patient with a sort of madness, said to be curable only by musick.

TARDY (A.) slow, dull, heavy moving, or going on but tardily; also loitering, truanting, or being guilty of a fault.

TARE (S.) sometimes means the weight of a cask, &c. in which goods are packed up, and which is to be deducted out of, or allowed for to the buyer of any such commodity; and sometimes a sort of corn or plant with a longish rough leaf, frequently growing among wheat, &c. its stem is smaller than that of wheat, at the top whereof comes forth a long ear with little husks, which surround it at equal distances, containing three or four grains heaped together, and covered with down or pluff; bread made of the meal of *tares*, or wherein there is any considerable quantity, is very unwholesome; it intoxicates the head, and loads the stomach, and causes heaviness, drowsiness, and head aches; some are of opinion, that *tares* are only grains of wheat or barley corrupted by a bad soil, &c. and that good ground will produce wheat, &c. from *tares*.

TARGET (S.) a large shield or buckler to cover the bearer from the arrows of the enemy.

TARGUM (S.) a commentary or exposition used among the *Yews*, of part or all of the books of the Old Testament, of which there are various sorts.

TAR'IFF (S.) the rate or publick custom to be paid by those who import or export goods; also a table ready computed to shew the amount of various quantities of goods, &c.

TARNISH (V.) to grow cankered, or dull-coloured, to fully or spoil the beauty of any thing; also to say or declare something to the lessening the esteem or value of a person's character.

TARPAWLING (S.) sometimes means a cloth well smeared or covered with tar, to lay over any place to keep out the wet; and sometimes it means a sea-mon.

TARRACE or **TARRAS** (S.) a raised or elevated, smooth, fine path or walk in a garden, or at the top of a house, for the advantage of prospect, &c.

TARRAS (S.) a particular sort of strong mortar, with which walls are plastered that stand in water, and that prevents its soaking through.

TARRY (V.) to abide, stay, continue, or remain long in a place; also to loiter, or be tedious in the going of an errand, &c.

TART (S.) a small fruit pie.

TART (A.) sharp, sour, or eager in taste; also snappish, waspish, or soon angry.

TARTAK or **THARTAC** (S.) a false deity

of the *Avites*, worshipped under the shape of an ass.

TARTANE (S.) a particular sort of ship, or large vessel, used in the *Mediterranean* sea, carrying but one mast, and a triangular sail.

TARTAR (S.) a gross terrestrial matter that sticks to the sides of the vessel, when separated from its liquor by means of fermentation; but that used in *Physick*, is what sticks to the sides of wine casks, generally of a white colour, and stony consistence; the best sort is brought from *Germany*; the lees of wine are also a liquified *tartar*; also the cant name of a notorius sharper, or cunning, skilful person.

TARTARUS (S.) among the *Poets*, was hell, or the place of torment for the wicked.

TASK (V.) to appoint a person a certain quantity of work to be done in a certain time.

TASK (S.) so much business as is to be done by one or more persons in a limited time.

TA' SEL (S.) a male hawk; also an ornament hung to the corners of cushions, &c. made of silk, &c. also the combs that clotheiers use to lay the nap of their cloth smooth, made of the tops of thistles dried.

TASTE (V.) to relish or to try any thing with the palate and the tongue; also to like, approve of, &c.

TASTE (S.) the sensation whereby the tongue, palate, &c. distinguishes the relish of bitter, sweet, &c. also the disposition or inclination of the mind.

TASTELESS (A.) any thing that has no relish, or that is insipid, &c. also a person of no learning, judgement, or discernment, &c.

TATTERDEMA'ION (S.) a poor, nasty, dirty, ragged fellow or wench.

TATTERED (A.) rent, worn, or torn to rags, pieces, or shivers, or that hangs together very slightly.

TATTERSHALL (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, is a small town, whose market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 98 computed, and 118 measured miles.

TATTLE or **TATTling** (S.) trifling, foolish, silly, impertinent discourse.

TATTOO' (S.) sometimes called the retreat, a beat of drum at night for all soldiers in garrison to repair to their quarters, and in the fields to their tents; after which in frontier towns, where there is any suspicion of the inhabitants, they are not permitted to stir abroad, or at least without a light.

TAVERN (S.) a publick house, where wine is retailed out to single persons or companies, to drink for refreshment or pleasure.

TAUGHT (A.) a *Sea* term for a rope that is tight, stiff, &c. also one well educated or instructed, &c.

TA'VISTOCK (S.) in *Devonshire*, a considerable borough town, on the river *Tavy*, that sends two members to parliament, and has a great market weekly on Saturday; distant

from *London* 166 computed, and 201 measured miles.

TAUNT (V.) to speak or answer in a disrespectful manner, especially a servant or inferior to a superior; also to banter or make game of a person or thing.

TAUNT (S.) a scoff, or biting jest, a reproach, or disrespectful answer.

TAUNTON (S.) in *Somersetshire*, commonly called *Taunton-Dean*, situate upon the river *Ton*, or *Tone*; it is a large, well-built town, in length a mile, on the road, containing two parishes, each of which has a church; it is a corporation, governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. and sends two members to parliament; it has two very good markets weekly on Wednesday and Saturday; it is extremely populous, and many of the inhabitants very rich, very large manufactories of woollen goods being carried on here, particularly of the lighter sort, such as sagathies, durrys, &c. the method of abusing parliament-men, is by what are called pot-wallowers, that is, every inhabitant, as well lodgers as house keepers, who dresses his own victuals, wherefore the inmates often, before an election, light fires in the street, and boil their victuals openly, to be seen of all, that their votes may not be rejected; there are abundance of dissenters of all denominations in this town, and several meeting houses, also an academy to train up dissenters for the ministry; distant from *London* 120 computed, and 143 measured miles.

TAURUS (S.) among the *Astronomers*, is the second sign of the *Zodiac*, into which the sun enters about the 21st of *April*, and is represented on the artificial globe by a bull, and wrote with the character, ♉; the *Astrologers* call it fixed and earthly, the house of *Venus*, and exaltation of the moon; persons born under this sign are by them said to be laborious, and slow of apprehension, that they have high foreheads sticking out on both sides like bullocks horns.

TAUTOLOGY (S.) a useless repetition of the same words, phrases, or stories often over.

TAW (V.) to prepare or dress the skins of beasts, so as to make them leather fit for shoes, &c.

TAW (S.) a sport or game that children play at with marbles, or small round stones, &c.

TAW'DRY (A.) ill-assorted, foolishly gay, flatteringly, &c.

TAW'NY (A.) tawny, brown, dark-coloured, sun-burnt, &c.

TAX (S.) a publick imposition or rate set upon persons or things.

TAX (V.) to rate or settle a publick charge upon lands, persons, goods, &c. also to charge or accuse a person with being guilty of some crime or misdemeanor.

TAX'ABLE (A.) that may be rated, charged, taxed, fined, &c.

TAXATION (S.) a publick assessing, or charging persons or things.

TEA (S.) the leaf of an *Indian* shrub, which having boiling water poured over it, and impregnated therewith, and then sweetened with loaf-sugar, is become the universal liquor for the ladies.

TEACH (V.) to inform, instruct, or shew a person how to perform something.

TEACHABLE (A.) of a capacity fit to receive instruction.

TEAL (S.) a sort of wild fowl much valued.

TEAM (S.) a number of horses, oxen, &c. yoked together, to draw a waggoo, &c. loaded with corn, hay, or other goods.

TEAR (V.) to pull or rend asunder by violence.

TEAR (S.) a drop of water, &c. distilled from the head, and passing thro' the eye, &c.

TEASLES or TEAZLES (S.) thistles with which the fullers or clothworkers lay or smooth the nap of their cloths.

TEAT (S.) the nipple, or dug of a woman or beast, wherewith to suckle their young.

TEAZE or TEASE (V.) to lay the nap of cloth smooth; also to vex, torment, plague, &c.

TE'CHINESS (S.) peevishness, readiness to be offended, or take affront.

TE'CHNICAL (A.) artificial words or terms belonging to arts and sciences.

TECHNOLOGY (S.) a written description of arts and practical sciences.

TE'CHY (A.) peevish, froward, soon angry, or displeased.

TECTONICK (A.) mechanick, especially relating to building.

TE-DE-UM (S.) a famous hymn that has been long used in the church, and especially upon extraordinary occasions, such as a national thanksgiving for a publick victory, &c.

TE'DIOUS (A.) very slow, or long about any thing, wearisome, irksome.

TE'DIOUSNESS (S.) irksomeness, slowness, over-length of time about any thing.

TEEM (V.) to pour out, or bring forth young, to bear fruit or children.

TEEMING (A.) fruitful, often bearing young, frequently pregnant, &c.

TEETH (S.) those small bones in the mouths of men or beasts, wherewith they grind or break their food.

TE'FFILIN or TE'PHILIM (S.) certain psalms which the *Jews* carry about them in prayer-time; of which there are two sorts, one for the hand, the other for the head, upon which are wrote with ink made on purpose in square letters, four passages out of the *Pentateuch*, viz. *Hear, O Israel, &c. And it shall come to pass, if thou obeyst, &c. Sanctify to me all the first-born, &c. And when the Lord shall cause thee to enter, &c.* these are rolled up, and put into a piece of black calf-skin, &c. one they wear tied to their left arm, and the other to their forehead.

TE'GUMENT (S.) a skin or covering either

of a tree, or living creature; in a *human Body*, the anatomists reckon five.

TEINT (S.) the colour or natural complexion of the face; also a dye, or colour used in painting.

TEIRS or TEIRCE (S.) the third part of a pipe of wine, containing 42 gallons.

TELESCOPE (S.) a large optick instrument, invented by *Gallies*, for observing the celestial bodies, whereby several new phenomena have been discovered, and great improvements made in astronomy; for by properly grinding and placing the lenses or glasses in a tube, or pipe, of various lengths, objects at a great distance are brought nearest to the eye, and much more distinctly seen than by the natural eye; of these there are various sorts, which are called by distinct names.

TELL (V.) to count or number the pieces in any parcel of money; also to discover any secret to a person, or relate any transaction.

TELLER (S.) one whose business it is to pay or count out money at a bank, a prince's exchequer, &c. also a relater, discoverer, &c.

TELLUS (S.) by the *Ancients*, was esteemed the goddess of the *Earth*, and by *Homer* the mother of the gods; she was represented by a woman with a great many breasts.

TEMERARIOUS (A.) hasty, rash, indiscreet, thoughtless, &c.

TEMERITY (S.) rashness, inconsiderateness, hastiness, undividedness.

TEMPER (V.) to mix, mollify, allay, moderate, or work divers sorts of things together.

TEMPER (S.) the natural disposition, inclination, or constitution; also a person of great command over himself, patient, willing, or ready to bear with, and hear others, &c.

TEMPERAMENT (S.) a due and regular mixture or composition of various ingredients to make a medicine, &c. also the natural habitude or constitution of a man, &c.

TEMPERANCE (S.) that rational and regular command over our passions, affections, and inclinations, whereby we restrain ourselves from eating, drinking, and desire, &c. to excess, whereby our conversations are rendered desirable, our faculties clear, &c.

TEMPERATE (A.) moderate, not over inclined to, or desirous of any thing; sober, rational, &c.

TEMPERATURE (S.) the condition that the air, a medicine, person's disposition, &c. is in, in respect of heat, cold, moisture, &c.

TEMPERED (A.) mingled, qualified, or duly mixed together.

TEMPEST (S.) a violent storm of wind, rain, hail, &c.

TEMPESTUOUS (A.) stormy, boisterous, full of, or inclined to strong gusts of wind, or showers of rain or hail, &c.

TEMPLAR (S.) a person residing in, or belonging to the *Temple*; a student in the law, &c.

TEMPLE (S.) a name given in all times to buildings consecrated to divine worship and religion, though the worship of God was considerably antecedent to any such structure; for both the true worshippers and the *Pagans* at first had none, but performed their ceremonies, some on the tops of hills and mountains, and others in great plains, till by experience and convenience it was found that proper and retired places were absolutely necessary; then many nations began to celebrate their mysteries in woods, and afterwards walled in places for prayers and sacrifices, but left the tops open to have a clear view of the sky from all parts, and so by degrees came to covered buildings, which as their gods increased in number, so did their temples, many of which are very famous for their architecture and furniture, but none more so than that of the *Jews* built by *Solomon* at *Jerusalem*; also the name of a noted place, college, &c. for the students and practitioners of the law in *London*.

TEMPLES (S.) a lateral part of the skull in the middle between the eyes and the ears, and where cephalick plaisters are put to cure or ease the tooth-ach or head-ach.

TEMPORAL (A.) the condition of such things as continue but for a space of time, and then naturally cease; also the consideration of something secular or worldly, in opposition to spiritual or eternal things.

TEMPORALITIES (S.) the yearly or other revenues, profits, or advantages, belonging to, or arising from a bishoprick, &c.

TEMPORARY (A.) short of duration, or lasting but a little while, fleeting, perishable, &c.

TEMPORIZE (V.) to humour or comply with the times, to alter or change one's opinions, as the circumstances of things vary.

TEMPORIZER (S.) one who changes his opinions, principles, or practices, according as the times vary.

TEMPT (V.) to endeavour to persuade, entice, or allure a person to do or commit something against his inclination or duty.

TEMPTATION (S.) an allurements, inticement, proving or trial of a person's constancy, resolution, &c.

TEMPTER (S.) one who lays baits, snares, or temptations in the way of another, to draw him off his duty, inclination, interest, &c.

TEMPTINGNESS (S.) the condition of any thing really or apparently, that causes a person to desire it, or be pleased with it; beautifulnes, charmingness, alluringness, &c.

TEN (S.) the absolute or cardinal number so called, expressed by 10 or x.

TENABLE (A.) that may be held, kept, defended, maintained, &c.

TENACIOUS (A.) of a sticking, adhering, remaining, or abiding nature; also spoken of an obstinate disposition, that no arguments

or persuasions, though never so reasonable, can prevail upon.

TENA'CITY or **TENA'CIOUSNESS** (S.) resoluteness, inflexibility, obstinacy, stiffness, &c. in holding one's opinion or resolution.

TENANT (S.) one who occupies or possesses lands, houses, &c. under another.

TENANTABLE (A.) spoken particularly of a house in good repair, and fit for use or habitation.

TENA'SMUS or **TENE'SMUS** (S.) a disorder in the body that excites a continual desire of going to stool, and attended with an incapacity of voiding any thing but a bloody, slimy matter.

TENBURY (S.) in *Worcestershire*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 104 computed, and 129 measured miles.

TENBY (S.) in *Pembrokeshire, South-Wales*, a sea port town, which, although it has a commodious haven for ships, yet it has but very little trade; it has two markets weekly, viz. on Wednesday and Saturday; distant from *London* 172 computed, and 208 measured miles.

TENCH (S.) the name of a fine, pleasant, fresh-water, or river fish.

TEND (V.) to incline, lead, move towards, or aim at any thing; also to wait upon, or be observant of a person's orders, &c.

TENDENCY (S.) the aim, drift, inclination, motion, &c. of a person or thing.

TENDER (A.) nice, crisp, curious, such as is the quality of young greens, meat, &c. also sickly or apt to take cold; also kind, loving, good-natured, &c.

TENDER (V.) to offer money in payment; also to be kind, affectionate, loving, &c.

TENDER (S.) an offer of payment, or the laying down money to satisfy a debt; also a waiter or servant that is ready to fetch or carry what is wanted, &c.

TENDERNESS or **TENDERHEARTEDNESS** (S.) kindness, compassion, softness, &c.

TENDINOSE or **TENDINOUS** (A.) full of tendons.

TENDON (S.) with the *Anatomists*, is a similar nervous part annexed to the muscles and bones, whereby the voluntary motion of the members are principally performed, and very frequently is confounded with a nerve, though very erroneously.

TENDRIL (S.) a small gristle, or young sprout, that shoots out from vines, &c. and so creeps or runs up sticks, poles, threads, &c.

TENEBROSITY or **TENEBROSENESS** (S.) darkness, gloominess, &c.

TENEMENT (S.) a house, habitation, &c. that one person holds of another, and enjoys so long as he pays the rent agreed upon.

TENET or **TENENT** (S.) a particular doctrine in religion, opinion in philosophy, &c.

TENNET (S.) in *Heraldry*, is that colour called tawny; and is expressed in *Graving*, by diagonal lines from the sinister chief and traverse, by some-called the dragon's head, hyacinth, &c.

TENNIS (S.) a sport or play with a ball and racket.

TENON (S.) the square end of a piece of timber so cut, as to go or be let into another, called a mortise, used in the framing of floors, &c.

TENOR (S.) in *Musick*, is the natural or common pitch of the voice; also the purport, design, or intent of an instrument, agreement, argument, discourse, &c.

TENSE (S.) a *Grammatical Term* for the distinguishing the times of an action, either past, present, or to come.

TENSION (S.) the stretching out of a thing, which is more or less as occasion requires.

TENT (S.) with the *Lapidaries*, is what they put under a table diamond, when they set it in a ring, &c. in *War*, &c. it is a room, lodging-place, &c. in a field, covered with canvas, &c. on poles to keep out the sun, rain, &c. among the *Surgeons*, it is a small quantity of lint, tow, &c. rolled up in salve, ointment, &c. to put into a deep wound, ulcer, &c. among the *Vintners*, it is a sort of rich red *Spanish* wine.

TENTERDEN or **TENDERDEN** (S.) in *Kent*, is an ancient borough-town, governed by a mayor and jurats; the mayor is annually elected in the town-hall on *August* 29; the market is weekly on *Friday*; it is a town of no great note, the only thing remarkable is the church, whose steeple is very high; distant from *London* 50 computed, and 60 measured miles.

TENTERS (S.) frames or poles properly set to put and stretch woollen cloths on; also to set a person upon the sack, &c. is to set him upon the tenters.

TENUOUS (A.) tall, slender, thin, fine, slight.

TENURE (S.) the condition, or manner, upon, or by which one person holds lands, &c. of another.

TERAPHIM or **THE'RAPHIM** (S.) a talisman, or superstitious idol or figure made of metal; but the *Jews* say, it was the actual head of a man, separated from the trunk or body after he was dead, and embalmed; under the tongue whereof was put a plate of gold, with the name of some imaginary deity; that it was set up in a niche, that candles were lighted up to it, and that they worshipped and pretended to divine by it.

TERGIVERSATION (S.) a hesitating, scrupling, boggling, shuffling, a leaving, forsaking,

aking, or turning one's back upon any thing.

TERGIVERSA'TOR (S.) a flincher, boggler, scrupler, shuffler, &c.

TERM (S.) in *Geometry*, is the limit, boundary, or extent of any thing; in *Law*, it is an appointed or settled time when the courts are open for causes to be tried, which are four times in the year; the first begins the 23d or 24th of *January*, called *Hilary Term*; the second or *Easter Term* begins the Wednesday fortnight after *Easter Day*, and is moveable with that feast; the third or *Trinity Term*, the Friday after *Trinity Sunday*; and *Michaelmas Term*, the 23d or 24th of *October*; also a phrase, or particular word used in so art or science.

TERMAGANT (S.) a boisterous, noisy, scolding, masculine woman.

TERMAGANT (A.) noisy, boisterous, troublesome, ungovernable, unruly, &c.

TERMINABLE (A.) that has, or may have limits, bounds, &c.

TERMINATE (V.) to limit or bound, to set or appoint ends, &c. to any thing; also to adjust, end, or settle a dispute.

TERMINATION (S.) the ending or concluding of a business or affair; also the particular syllable or syllables that vary or change at the end of words, especially in the *Latin* and *Greek* languages, &c.

TERMS (S.) the conditions agreed upon between different parties, for the performance of certain matters; in *Physick*, the natural monthly purgations of women; in *Astronomy*, certain degrees of the signs, in which such respective planets have been said to have been observed to have their virtues and strength increased; also the particular names or meanings of certain too's or expressions in arts and sciences; also the several quantities in arithmetical and algebraical operations; in *Geometry*, they are limits or boundaries of lines, superficies, or solids; and in *Architecture*, those props or supports that are made in the shape of men, women, satyrs, &c. at top, and the bottoms like pyramids, put at the corners of some ancient buildings, are thus called.

TERNARY (S.) verses, ranks of men, &c. that are reckoned or accounted by threes.

TERPSICHOE (S.) one of the nine *Muses*, said to be the inventress of dancing, balls, &c. she was represented with a cheerful countenance, having on her head a coronet composed of feathers of divers colours.

TERRACE or **TERRAS** (S.) sometimes means a fine, smooth, plain walk in a large garden to walk on, elevated above the general plane of the whole garden, on purpose to view the adjacent grounds or country more advantageously; and sometimes it means the roof of a house made flat to walk on to take the air, and to have a prospect of all about it; and sometimes it means a balcony that

projects beyond the upright face of the building.

TERRAQUEOUS (A.) a mixture of earth and water, something belonging or appertaining to the earth and water, as the *terraqueous* globe is the whole compass of earth and water, in opposition to the celestial or starry globe.

TERRELLA (S.) a load-stone made into a globular or spherical form, and so posited, that its poles, equator, &c. exactly correspond to the poles, equator, &c. of the world.

TERRE'NE or **TERRESTRIAL** (A.) earthly, like or belonging to the earth.

TERRIBLE or **TERRIFICK** (A.) frightful, horrible, dreadful, that causes fear, amazement, &c.

TERRIER (S.) a particular kind of hunting dog.

TERRING (S.) in *Staffs*, upon the downs, not far from the sea, so incipient a town, that the market is so small, that it is uncertain what day it is kept on; distant from *London* 4; computed, and 53 measured miles.

TERRITORY (S.) the quantity of ground, &c. in or over which a king, magistrate, &c. has the rule, authority, command, &c.

TERROR or **TERROUR** (S.) fright, fear, horror, amazement, &c.

TERTIAN (S.) an ague, fever, or effervescence of the blood, that returns every third day exactly at a set time, together with its various symptoms.

TESSELATE (V.) to inlay with various kinds or sorts of colours, to chequer or variegate with flowers, birds, &c.

TEST (S.) a proof or trial whereby to know the sincerity of a person's intentions, &c. also a furnace or frame bound round with iron, composed of bone-ashes, &c. in order to refine silver, or extract it out of lead, &c. with which it is mixed and smelted out of the ore.

TESTACEOUS (A.) shelly, or full of shells, like to, or after the nature of shells, particularly of those belonging to fish.

TESTAMENT (S.) sometimes signifies a will revocable, disposing or distributing of a man's estate while alive, to those he would have enjoy it after his death; sometimes it signifies the collection of particular books or writings, commonly called the *Old* and *New Testaments*, or the holy scriptures, containing those writings or books wrote by the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, containing the covenant between God and his people, and are the witnesses and declaration of his will.

TESTA'TOR or **TESTA'TRIX** (S.) a man or woman that makes a will to dispose of his or her effects or estate after his or her decease.

TESTER (S.) a small silver coin of six-pence value; also the upper part of the furniture of

of a bed, or that cloth, stuff or silk that covers the top or uppermost part.

TESTICLES (S.) the feminal organs in a man or woman.

TESTIFICATION (S.) a bearing witness, an assuring or certifying.

TESTIFY (V.) to witness, make known or apparent, to certify, &c.

TESTIMONIAL (S.) a certifying under the hand of a magistrate, or of the head of a college, &c. a person's settlement, freedom, &c.

TESTIMONY (S.) the evidence or truth of any thing made apparent by proof of proper witnesses, &c. also a quotation from the works of the learned, &c. for a confirmation of an assertion.

TESTINESS (S.) peevishness, cross-grainedness, moroseness, furliness, aptness to be in a pet, &c.

TESTY (A.) peevish, soon angry, cross, peevish, &c.

TETBURY (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, is a considerable town, whose market is weekly on Wednesday; pleasantly situated upon a rising ground, and in an healthy air, but water is scarce in a dry summer; it is handsomely built and well inhabited; the yarn, cheese, and bacon trades are largely carried on here; distant from *London* 77 computed, and 94 measured miles.

TE'THER (S.) a rope tied at one end to a post or stake in the ground, and the other to a horse's neck, leg, &c. whereby he has the privilege of feeding or grazing only so far as the cord will permit him; and in general, signifies the bounds or limits of any one's power, art, or strength.

TE'TRACHORD (S.) a musical instrument of four strings; also an interval of three tones.

TETRAHE'DRON (S.) a geometrick solid, comprehended under four equal and equilateral triangles.

TE'TRAGON (S.) a square or four-sided figure.

TETRAGRA'MMATON (S.) the name given by the *Greeks* to the most high God, because in most languages it was wrote with four letters.

TE'TRAPLA (S.) a bible divided into four columns, in each of which there is a different *Greek* version, viz. *Apula's*, *Symmachus's*, the *Septuagint*, and the *Textus*.

TE'TRARCH (S.) a lord or governor that has the command of a fourth part of a country, kingdom, or province under him, without wearing the diadem, or bearing the title of king; though sometimes it was given to him who was king, or that had the dominion over half, or a third part of a kingdom.

TE'TRARCHATE or **TE'TRARCHY** (S.) sometimes means the office, power, or au-

thority of a tetrarch; and sometimes so much land as is assigned him for his jurisdiction.

TETRA'STICK (S.) a stanza, epigram, or poem, consisting of four lines or verses.

TETTER (S.) a skin disease attended with an inflammation, and a large number of small itching pustles, by some called a ring-worm; and among the *Farriers*, a flying-worm.

TEUTATES (S.) a name under which the ancient *Gauls* worshipped *Mercury*, to whom they sacrificed human victims, the *Druids* either burning them, piercing them with arrows, or strangling them in the middle of their temples.

TE'UTONS (S.) those ancient *Germany* that inhabited the islands of *Funen* and *Zeland* in *Denmark*; they were very troublesome to their neighbours, and held out a long time against the *Romans*; also the name of a famous order of knighthood, who were antiently called the knights of our lady of *Mount Sion*.

TE'WKSBU'RY (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, is an antient borough, governed by 24 burgesses, who have jurisdiction within the borough exclusive of the justices of the peace for the county, two of which are chose yearly, who, with two others, are the ruling magistrates; here are two markets weekly on Wednesday and Saturday; it sends two members to parliament, who are chosen by the free-holders and free-men of this borough; the town is large and populous, consisting of three high-built streets, in which are many side lanes; it is encompassed with the rivers *Avon*, *Carron*, *Severn*, and the *Swilgate*, which renders it very liable to inundations, but this inconvenience is abundantly rewarded by the plenty it brings with it, the slime manuring the ground in a very rich manner; the clothing trade is vigorously carried on here; distant from *London* 79 computed, and 97 measured miles.

TEXT (S.) the direct words of an author; and when applied to the *Scripture*, is sometimes taken in opposition to the gloss or comment, without any relation had to the *text's* being in the original language, or the translation thereof; and sometimes it is only for the *Hebrew* of the *Old*, and the *Greek* of the *New Testament*; though some learned men are of opinion, that *St. Matthew* wrote his gospel in *Hebrew*, *St. Mark*, his in *Latin*, *St. Paul*, his epistle to the *Romans* in *Latin*, and that to the *Hebrews* in *Hebrew*; sometimes this word is taken for the theme upon which a discourse, oration, &c. is made; and sometimes it means a large sort of writing to put particular words or sentences in, that they may be the more easily distinguished.

TEXTUARY (S.) one that studies the original of the scriptures, or that is very conversant with the bible, &c.

TEXTURE (S.) the frame, make, or natural composition of any creature, plant, &c. also the regular ordering or composing of a discourse, piece of work, &c.

THALIA (S.) one of the poets nine *Muses*, who is appointed to preside over comedy, and is represented with a wanton and lascivious countenance, crowned with ivy, and holding a mask in her hand; she is also said to be the inventress of geometry and agriculture.

THAMES (S.) the principal river of England, so called from *Thame* and *Isis*, which join into one stream at *Dorchester* in *Oxfordshire*, and so form this river, which is joined by the *Kenet* and *Loddon* from *Berkshire*, the *Cole* from *Buckinghamshire*, receives the *Brent* from *Middlesex*, the *Wry* and *Wandle* from *Surrey*, the *Lea* and *Roden* from *Essex*, and the *Darent* from *Kent*; it waters in its course *Dorchester*, *Henley*, *Reading*, *Windsor*, *Maidenhead*, *Staines*, *Kingston*, *Richmond*, *Brentford*, *Lambeth*, *Westminster*, *London*, *Southwark*, *Deptford*, *Greenwich*, *Barkin*, and *Graysend*; this river for the excellency and navigableness of its water, and gentleness of its stream, may be equalled to, if not put before any other in the world.

THAMUZ, THAMMUZ, or TAMMUZ (S.) a Pagan deity, supposed to be the same with *Adonis*; it had a publick festival in the month *Tammuz*, which answers to our *June* and *July*; he was represented by an image of brass made hollow, into whose eyes they used to put lead, and then make a fire withinside, which caused the lead to melt, and so to represent weeping.

THANE (S.) a word much in use formerly, and which sometimes signified a nobleman, sometimes a freeman, and sometimes a magistrate, but most properly an officer under the king.

THANK (V.) to acknowledge with a due sense of gratitude, the favours or services we receive from others.

THANKFUL (A.) humble, grateful, duly acknowledging the favours received.

THANKFULNESS (S.) a grateful disposition, or the act of paying due acknowledgments for favours received.

THANKLESS (A.) ungrateful, unkind, or that returns no acknowledgments or thanks for favours received.

THANKSGIVING (S.) a publick or private acknowledging of, and giving thanks for favours received.

THATCH (V.) to cover a house, &c. with straw, reeds, &c. instead of slates or tiles, to keep out the weather.

THATCH (S.) straw, reeds, &c. used to cover houses, barns, stables, &c. with, instead of boards, tiles, slates, lead, copper, &c.

THATCHER (S.) an artificer or workman that covers houses, barns, or stables with straw, reeds, &c.

THAW (V.) to melt or dissolve like snow or ice in warm weather.

THAWING (S.) the reducing snow or ice into their original fluid condition.

THAXSTED or THACKSTED (S.) in *Essex*; this town was incorporated by the name of the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the town of *Thaxsted*, by king *Philip* and queen *Mary*, the privileges whereof were confirmed and increased by queen *Elizabeth* and king *James I.* the market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 35 computed, and 42 measured miles.

THE (Part.) is a particle in the *Englisch* tongue that signifies sometimes universally, and sometimes particularly all persons or things spoken of.

THEANTHROPOS (S.) a name given to Jesus Christ, to express his divine and human nature united in one person, as God and man.

THEATRAL or THEATRICAL (A.) something like or belonging to a stage or theatre, where plays are acted.

THEATRE or THEATER (S.) a place designed for the sight of publick plays; and among the *Romans*, differed from the amphitheatre in form, as being but a semicircle, whereas that was quite round.

THEE (S.) is the personal pronoun substantive, which always stands after a verb, whose theme or nominative case is *thou*.

THEFT (S.) sometimes is applied to the act of stealing, and sometimes to the thing stolen.

THEM (S.) is the plural number, and is always put after a verb; its nominative is *they*.

THEME (S.) a text or subject to be wrote, or spoke of, or disputed upon; with the *Affrologers*, it is used for the position of the superior bodies at any moment that they enquire the success of any thing then begun or proposed.

THEN (Part.) at that time, either past or to come, that is particularly mentioned.

THENCE (Part.) from that place spoken of.

THENCEFORTH or THENCEFORWARD (Part.) from that time forwards, or so on.

THEOCRACY (S.) either the immediate government of God himself, or by his prophets, &c.

THEODOLITE (S.) a noted mathematical instrument used in surveying of lands, taking heights, distances, &c.

THEOLOGICAL (A.) something belonging or relating to divinity.

THEOLOGIST or THEOLOGUE (S.) a minister, divine, professor of, or student in divinity.

THEOLOGY (S.) the art or study of divine matters, now commonly called divinity, as understood by the Christians, and taught in the holy scriptures, though the doctrines or prin-

principles of any false religion, such as *Heathenism*, *Mahometanism*, &c. are also contained under this term.

THE'OMACHY (S.) a fighting or resisting against God.

THEOMA'GI (S.) persons skilled in, or inspired with divine wisdom.

THEOMA'GICAL (A.) relating or belonging to divine magic, or the wisdom of God.

THEOMA'NTISTS (S.) a sort of impostors that pretended to divination, and other strange matters, by invoking God, and thereby being possessed by him could utter prophecies, &c.

THEOPA'SCHITES (S.) a sect that maintained that the whole Trinity suffered in the person of Jesus Christ upon the cross.

THEORBO (S.) a large lute, or musical instrument, used to play thorough basses on in concert.

THEOREM (S.) properly belongs to mathematics, and there signifies a proposition, which requireth the searching out, and demonstrating some property or affection of a figure, wherein only speculation or contemplation is used without the actual doing or performing any thing, and these are variously denominated, according as they are applied to general or particular cases, &c.

THEOREMATIST (S.) a student in, or finder out of theorems, or speculative propositions.

THEORETICK or **THEORETICAL** (A.) like to, or after the manner of the theory, or speculative part of a science.

THEORIST (S.) one whose principal or whole study is in the abstract or demonstrative part of a science.

THEORY (S.) the abstracted or contemplative part of a science, where the demonstration of the truth is more examined after than the practical performance.

THERAPEUTICE (S.) that part of physick or medicine that regards only the methods of cure, or searches for remedies in or against diseases.

THERE (Part.) in, or at that place specified.

THEREABOUT (Part.) near that place, or sum.

THEREAFTER (Part.) in that mode, or after that manner, like, or according to another.

THEREFORE (Part.) an illation shewing the reason or cause why a thing is done.

THEREOF (Part.) of or from another.

THEREON or **THEREUPON** (Part.) upon that place or thing, for that reason, or upon that account.

THERewith (Part.) along with another.

THERMOMETER or **THERMOSCOPE** (S.) a philosophical instrument to measure the degrees of heat and cold, and especially of a human body.

THESE (Part.) the parties or things now present, or reasons or arguments now given.

THE'SIS (S.) the argument or proposition up-

on which a discourse or disputation is to be made or held.

THE'TFORD (S.) is partly in *Norfolk*, and partly in *Suffolk*; it is an ancient town, and was formerly very populous, and also noted for many fine and large churches and monasteries, most of which are now in ruins, there being only three left, viz. one in the *Suffolk* side, and two in the *Norfolk* side; the non-juring clergy have gone so far as to have some of their members confirmed bishops of *Therford* by the late king *James II.* and the Pretender; at present it is pretty large, and but thinly peopled, yet it has a good market weekly on Saturday; it is a corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, and capital burgesses, commonly called common-council-men, and sends two members to parliament; the *Leet* officers for the county are kept here; distant from *London* 70 computed, and 80 measured miles.

THICK (A.) bulky, the opposite to thin; also liquor, &c. full of grounds, &c. whereby it looks dirty, &c.

THICKEN (V.) to increase in bulk or substance, to render heavier, or not so clear, fire, or pure as it was before.

THICKET (S.) a small wood or place full of shrubs, or branches of young trees, bushes, &c.

THIEF (S.) he or she that violently or privately takes away or steals the property of another.

THIEVE (V.) to steal, or take away violently or clandestinely the property of another.

THIEVERY (S.) the act of stealing, or taking away illegally the property of another.

THIEVISH (A.) inclined to stealing, of a wicked, covetous disposition, or desire to take or have the property of another.

THIGH (S.) the limb or member of the body that is, or lies between the knee and the groin.

THILL (S.) that part of a waggon or cart wherein the shafts are fastened to the draught-tree, which contains the first hoise.

THIMBLE (S.) an instrument made of brass, silver, iron, &c. put on the finger to thrust a needle through any cloth, silk, &c. used by all seamstresses, tailors, &c.

THIN (A.) fine, slender, clear, free from mixture, light, slight, &c.

THIN (V.) sometimes means to take away a number or parcel out of a greater quantity; and sometimes to make liquor clear, transparent, &c.

THINE (S.) a relative possessive pronoun, signifying that the particular thing spoken of is the property of the person spoken to; as, *The horse is thine.*

THING (S.) any material being, especially inanimates.

THINK (V.) to ponder, consider, contemplate, reflect, &c. also to imagine, suppose, or be of a particular opinion.

THINK-

THINKING (S.) the act of meditating, considering, reflecting, &c. also of supposing, imagining, &c.

THIRD (S.) the ordinal number, shewing that two persons or things go before that which is now spoken of; and in *Musick*, is an interval of two sounds or degrees of tone, and of this there is the greater and the lesser, the *third* greater is called the *sharp*, and the lesser the *flat third*.

THIRST (S.) that painful sensation that arises in man or beast, from a want or deprivation of drink or liquor to allay the fury thereof; also the parching drinela that hinders the trees from bearing fruits, the ground herbage, &c.

THIRST (V.) to be affected with an earnest desire for, and great want of liquor.

THIRSTY (A.) droughty, wanting, or very much desiring liquor, parched up with heat, &c.

THIRTEEN, THIRTY, &c. (S.) are the cardinal numbers, signifying absolutely the numbers 13, 30, &c. without any particular application.

THIS (Part.) the person or thing then immediately spoken of.

THISTLE (S.) a plant full of prickles, bearing a bluish flower; also an order of knight-hood.

THISTLY (A.) full of, or troubled with thistles.

THITHER (Part.) to that place mentioned.

THITHERWARD (Part.) towards that place spoken of.

THO'MISM (S.) the particular doctrines or tenets of the famous school-divine *Thomas Aquinas*, especially as to predestination and grace.

THO'MISTS (S.) such divines or persons as maintain the particular opinions or doctrines of *Thomas Aquinas*, the great school-man, whom the church of *Rome* calls the angelick doctor.

THONG (S.) a slip or strap of leather.

THOR (S.) an idol anciently worshipped by the *Saxons*, from whence the name *Thursday*, or the fifth day of the week, took its rise, he being worshipped on that day; also the false god of the idolatrous *Laplanders*, to whom they attribute the sovereign authority over all mischievous and malevolent spirits that inhabit the air, mountains, or lakes; they say, he uses the rainbow to shoot with; they worship him as the author of life and death, and governor of all men, and represent him by the stump or trunk of a tree, the top being rudely formed like a man's head; they stick a piece of steel and flint in his head, that he may strike fire at pleasure; they let a hammer by him, which, they say, he uses as well as his bow and arrows against evil spirits; being thus dressed, they set him upon a table or altar, which generally stands behind their cabins; round this altar

they stick branches of pine or birch, and border the alley leading to it in the same manner; they offer rennes, or a sort of deer to it as victims; and sometimes lambs, dogs, rats and hens, which they buy on purpose, having none in their own country; after the sacrifice they place before the idol a sort of box made of the bark or rind of trees, full of bits of flesh taken from every part of the body of the victim, with the fat melted, for him to subsist on, or at least to keep him in mind of the last act of adoration, till they offer up another.

THO'RAX (S.) with the *Anatomists*, is all that cavity which is circumscribed above by the neck-bone, below by the diaphragma, before by the breast-bone, behind by the back bone, on the sides by the ribs; in form oval, containing the heart and lungs, and covered on the inside with a membrane called the pleura.

THORN (S.) the sharp-pointed prickles of a bush, rose-tree, &c. also figuratively, any vexation, trouble, or uneasiness, is called a *thorn*.

THORN-BACK (S.) the name of a fish that has on its back horny, sharp prickles, that must be head off before it can be eat; also a cant name for an old maid or woman that has lived thirty or forty years single, or unmarried.

THORNBURY (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, hath a customary mayor, 12 aldermen, and two constables; the aldermen are such persons as have been mayors; it hath a market weekly on Saturday; the parish is 20 miles in circumference; distant from *London* 89 computed, and 106 measured miles.

THORNY (A.) troubled with, or full of thorns, troubles, difficulties, &c.

THO'ROUGH (Part.) quite through from one end to the other.

THO'ROUGH-BASS (S.) in *Musick*, is the full bass played with all the chords, and which accompanies or goes thro' the whole concert, though the particular instruments change, or stand still often.

THO'ROUGH-FARE (S.) a common passage or leading place from one street, court, &c. to another.

THO'ROUGH-STITCH (S.) a completion or full ending or finishing of a matter.

THORPSTON or THRAPSTON (S.) in *Northamptonshire*, which though it be not eminent either for trade or buildings, yet it is delightfully situated in a fine valley, and surrounded with a rich soil, and well watered, has a fine bridge over the *Nen*, and a good market weekly on *Tuesday*; distant from *London* 53 computed, and 65 measured miles.

THOSE (A.) persons or things spoken of, or pointed to.

THOU (S.) the single person immediately spoken to; as, *Thou art the man*.

5 L

THOUGH

THOUGH or **THO'** (Part.) a word signifying something conditional.

THOUGHT (S.) that act of the mind, or operation of the soul, whereby we perceive or know any thing.

THOUGHTFUL (A.) considerate, full of, or much employed with thinking.

THOUGHTLESS (A.) careless, negligent, without due consideration or thought.

THOUSAND (S.) the number of ten hundred, wrote *thoo*, or *M*, or *C*¹⁰.

THRALL or **THRA'LDOM** (S.) the state of slavery, bondage, or servitude.

THRAVE (S.) in *Husbandry*, is 24 sheaves, or four shocks of corn, each six sheaves.

THREAD (S.) small twine of flax, wool, or silk, spun and twisted together, for the use of sewing things together.

THREAD or **THREDDLE** (V.) to put thread, silk, worsted, &c. into a needle.

THREA'D-BARE (A.) worn almost out, or very bare of wool, &c. so that the threads that compose the stuff, &c. are plainly seen.

THREAP (V.) to positively affirm or insist upon a thing, to bear no gain saying or denial.

THREAT (S.) a menace of infliction of punishment.

THREATEN (V.) to menace or terrify a person with inflicting punishment.

THRENO'DIA (S.) a dirge, or mournful song or poem to sing at funerals, &c.

THRESH (V.) to beat corn out of the ears; also to chastise or punish a person with beating.

THRE'SHER (S.) a country-man that works or gets his maintenance by beating the grain out of the ears of wheat, or other corn, with a flail.

THRESHOLD (S.) the lowermost frame or timber of a door-way.

THRICE (S.) three times.

THRIFT or **THRIFTINESS** (S.) savingness, good housewifery, carefulness, &c.

THRIFTY (A.) sparing, industrious, careful.

THRILL (V.) to glide or move gently and constantly along.

THRIVE (V.) to grow rich, increase, prosper, or succeed well in the world.

THROAT (S.) the wind-pipe, and parts adjacent.

THRO'BING (S.) beating, panting, &c. as a swelling or sore part does with a strong pulse.

THRONE (S.) a chair of state, generally composed of rich materials, raised two or three steps above the ground, and covered with a canopy for kings and princes to sit under at times of publick ceremonies; in *Scripture*, heaven is called the *throne of God* and the earth his *foot-stool*; and in the *Jewish Dispensation*, the ark of the covenant was esteemed the *throne of God*.

THRONES (S.) among some writers, means the third order of angels.

THRONG (S.) a great croud or multitude of people met together in one place, so that it is very difficult to pass and repass.

THRONG (V.) to assemble or meet together in great numbers; also to croud, press, squeeze, &c. through a multitude of people.

THRO'PLE or **THRO'TTLE** (V.) to choke a person, to stop one's breath by squeezing the wind-pipe very tightly or hard.

THROUGH (Part.) from end to end, or side to side, either of a place or thing.

THROUGH-OU'T (Part.) all over, quite through, &c.

THROW (V.) to make or prepare silk, thread, fit for the needle, shuttle, &c. also to cast or sling a thing away.

THROW'ER or **THROW'STER** (S.) one who prepares or makes silk, thread, &c. fit to be wove or worked with a needle.

THROWS (S.) the pains that a woman feels in child-birth.

THRUMS (S.) the ends of weavers warps, either silk or worsted, &c.

THRUST (S.) a shove, or push, against the wall, &c.

THRUST (V.) to shove, push against, or from one in a rude manner.

THULE (S.) by the *Ancients*, esteemed the farthest part of the world, the utmost extent that a person could go, supposed to be an island a small distance beyond the *Orkneys*.

THUMB (S.) the shortest, first, and thickest finger on a person's hand.

THUMMIM (S.) something worn by the *Jewish* high priests in their pontifical dress, but what it was precisely the learned have not determined, some imagining it was not any thing material, but an extraordinary gift of God, to those of the office upon extraordinary occasions, whereby they were enabled to return answers to the kings or others, who consulted them upon great emergencies.

THUMP (S.) a blow with the hand clenched, or doubled up, commonly called a fist.

THUMP (V.) to beat or strike with the hand or fist; also to punch with a long stick like a watchman in the night.

THUMPING (S.) beating, pushing, or making a noise with one's hand, or a long stick.

THUMPING (A.) large, big, great, or of an unusual size.

THUNDER (S.) a noise made in the air like the roaring of cannon, occasioned by a commixtion of disagreeing vapours that generate noisy explosions.

THUNDER (V.) to make a loud noise in the air like the explosion of confined gun-powder; also to scold, storm, or make an angry noise with the voice.

THUNDERING (A.) loud, noisy, terrible, threatening, &c.

THURSDAY (S.) the fifth day of our common week, so called from the idol *Thor*, which was worshipped by the ancient *Saxons*, &c. on that day.

THURSKE

THURSKE (S.) in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, is a small borough-town, that has an indifferent market on Monday; distant from *London* 162 computed, and 199 measured miles.

THUS (Part.) like to, or after this manner.

THWART (V.) to cross, vex, tease, contradict, oppose, hinder, &c.

To lie a-thwart, in the *Sea Language*, is when one ship lies or is anchored, so as to hinder another's going out of a harbour, river, &c.

THWACK (V.) to beat or thresh severely, or sharply; also to squeeze or press close together.

THYME vulgarly called **TIME (S.)** an aromatick plant or tree that bears very small leaves, used to season brimths and meats to render them savoury or relishing.

TIARA (S.) a tall, high, sharp-pointed cap, antiently worn by the kings and sovereign princes, &c. among the *Persians*.

TIB (S.) a cant name for a whore or mistress; also a name frequently given to a she cat, or a prating girl.

TICK (S.) a habit or ill custom, contracted by some horses running their teeth all along the manger, halter, &c. as though they were biting it asunder; also a particular sort of very strong striped linen-cloth, wove to make the cases of pillows, bolsters, or beds, to contain the feathers, flocks, &c. wherewith they are stuffed, or filled; also to make sailors jackets, &c. of, it is also called *ticking*; also a worm or insect that breeds in the flesh of living sheep, &c.

TICK (V.) to mark or prick off articles of accounts to be ascertained of their truth and exactness; also to run or get into the debt of ale-house-keepers, chandlers, &c.

TICKET (S.) a note, or piece of coin, metal, &c. so made as not to be easily counterfeited, by which a person is entitled to go in and see a comedy, opera, ball, &c. also to receive money for service done on ship-board, &c. also a label to put on goods, bags of money, &c. to know the value, quantity, sort, &c. also a piece of stamped metal worn by the licens'd porters in the city of *London*, that if they should go away with any parcel of goods, money, &c. they may be sent with, upon application to their proper office, their sureties shall be obliged to make good the damage, so that it do not exceed three hundred pounds.

TICKET (V.) to set or put labels upon goods, to deliver out notes for plays, seamen's wages, &c.

TICKHILL (S.) in the *West Riding* of *Yorkshire*, is a distinct liberty by itself, and has a weekly market on Saturday; distant from *London* 119 computed, and 149 measured miles.

TICKLE (V.) to excite a pleasing sensation in the body, that occasions laughter; also to

please or amuse one's self or another, by saying or doing that which is agreeable to one's disposition.

TICKLISH (A.) subject, liable, or apt to be tickled very easily; also any thing that stands or is in a very dangerous or hazardous condition.

TID (A.) nice, delicate, curious, dainty, fine, &c. as a *tid-bit* is a roast or boiled chicken, or other dainty meat, &c.

TIDDESVAL or TIDSWALL (S.) in *Derbyshire*, an indifferent town, wherein is a fine church and free-school, whose market is weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 120 computed, and 147 measured miles.

TIDDLE (V.) to please, amuse, or play with, to fondle, or make much of, to indulge, or humour.

TIDE (S.) the natural fluctuation of the water of the sea, and some rivers, whereby it encreases and decreases its quantity at particular times and places, the first being called the *tide of flood*, the last the *tide of ebb*; when the *tide* or flow of water runs against the wind, it is called a *wind-ward tide*, in which case, the sea breaks most, and runs highest.

TIDESMAN (S.) a custom-house officer, whose business it is to be always ready on shore or on ship-board to watch, and see that no goods go on shore out of any ship homeward bound, till the custom or duty be paid, &c.

TIDINGS (S.) news or accounts of persons or things that were absent.

TIDY (A.) neat, notable, sharp, brisk, careful, clever, &c.

TIE (V.) to bind or fasten things together with a string, &c. also to obligate one's self for another by bonds, &c. to perform certain conditions, &c.

TIE (S.) an obligation, or reason why a person does or should do a thing; in a *Ship*, those ropes by which the yards hang, and that carry them up when the halliards are strain'd, are call'd *ties*.

TIERCE (S.) a vessel of wine, containing 42 gallons, or the third part of a pipe; in the *Romish Liturgy*, it is one of the canonical hours for prayers, viz. eight in the winter, and ten in the summer at night; at *Cards*, it is a sequence, or three following cards of one sort; in *Heraldry*, it is the division of a shield into three equal parts.

TIES (S.) the obligations that any person stands in towards others; and on *Ship-board*, it means those four strand ropes, hawser laid, by which the yards hang, and are carried up upon occasion.

TIFF (S.) a small quantity of any drinkable liquor, though generally spoken of punch; also an angry fit or scolding-bout.

TIFF (V.) to scold, be angry, or show resentment at something done or said by another.

TIGER or TY'GER (S.) a fierce wild beast of

of the lion species, whose skin is variegated by long stripes of sundry colours; in shape much like a cat, having long talons, but much larger in size, it is so nimble and active, that the poets have represented it generated by the wind; in the *Mogul's* court they shew combats between men and tigers for sport.

TIGHT (A.) neat, spruce, clever, housewifely; also very close or fit to contain liquor, &c. also very severe, or hard to deal with.

TIGHTEN (V.) to draw straight or close, to make vessels fit to hold liquor, &c.

TILE (S.) a useful piece of goods made of earth baked, and commonly flat; sometimes square, sometimes parallelogrammick, &c. for the purpose of pavements, covering of houses, &c.

TILE (V.) to cover the roof, hearths, &c. of houses with tiles.

TILL (Part.) until, or so long as something shall be in doing, &c.

TILL (S.) a little box or drawer used by retail trademen to put the money in they immediately take for the goods then sold, &c.

TILL (V.) to improve, plough, dig, husband, or manure the ground fit for sowing corn, &c.

TILLAGE (S.) the culture, improvement, digging, or ploughing of the ground.

TILLER (S.) among the *Seamen*. is the same with helm, only they call it tiller in a boat, and helm in a ship; also a digger, plougher, or manurer of the earth.

TILT (S.) a cloth or covering to put over the hoops of a boat, waggon, &c. to keep the passengers from the weather, either sun or rain.

TILT (V.) to fight or encounter in an open place on horse-back with a spear or lance, by fixing or resting it against the saddle, and so spurring the horse, both the parties meet with great violence; also to raise one end of a barrel with liquor in it to make the other sink down the lower, in order to let the liquor run out, when almost at the bottom, or but little left in the cask.

TILT BOAT (S.) a boat covered with cloth to keep off the sun, wind, rain, &c. but commonly means those large boats that carry great numbers of passengers, goods, &c. at a time, from *London* to *Gravesend*, and back again, &c.

TIMAR (S.) in the *Turkish Policy* is a fief, or possession given by the grand seignior to certain persons to maintain themselves, and to serve him in his wars, and these are settled by letters patents, and may be from 6 to 19999 aspers, and no more, 20000 being the revenue of a zaim; the *Timariots* are obliged to equip a horseman for every 3000 aspers *per annum*, who are called gobelins, and disposed in regiments, that have their colonels with colours and kettle drums; they

are never excused serving in person with the train, which their estates oblige them to bring into the field with them; they are obliged to serve, whether it be by sea or land, and if sick, are carried in litters, if children, they are carried in baskets, &c. to be used to the fatigue of a camp from their childhood; some have their revenues fixed to them and their heirs, others, only to themselves during life.

TIMARIOTS (S.) among the *Turks*, are such soldiers as enjoy the revenues of certain lands allowed them by the grand seignior to serve in his armies.

TIMBER (S.) all large trees or wood fit for building strong work, whether ships or houses; also in *Furriery*, a bundle containing forty skins or furs.

TIMBER (V.) to make a place sufficiently strong or fit for service with timber, &c.

TIMBREL (S.) a musical instrument formerly in use, especially among the women, to dance and sing to, but now quite laid aside.

TIME (S.) commonly means the measure of motion or duration of any thing; sometimes it means opportunity, or a favourable moment for the doing or forbearing any thing; in *Scripture*, it sometimes means the birth, sometimes the death of a person, and sometimes that space he acts or does any thing in, or has power for the quantity of time; we commonly measure or distinguish the quantity or duration of it by years, months, days, hours, &c. which are also made or determined by the luminaries, &c. and called sometimes *astronomick time*, and sometimes *civil time*; in *Musick*, it is the giving each note according to the composition its proper length or continued sound; and this is again called common, duple, or triple time.

TIMELY (Part.) in fit, proper, or due time, seasonable, opportunely, &c.

TIMID or TIMOROUS (A.) fearful, frightful, startlish, &c.

TIMIDNESS, TIMIDITY, or TIMOROUSNESS (S.) fearfulness, of a frightful or weak disposition of mind, wanting of courage, &c.

TIN (S.) by some is called an imperfect or compound metal, white, and softer than silver, and harder than lead, and so imagin'd to be made up of both, though the mines of tin, and its several properties shew this to be mere chimera, for first it is lighter than all other metals, and yet not so ductile, &c. the *Chymists* call it *Jupiter*.

TINCTURE (S.) a mixture of one thing with another, especially in painting and physick, whereby liquors are coloured and impregnated with the colours and virtues of herbs, flowers, &c. and these are sometimes called elixirs and used as sauffs, purges, &c.

TINCTURED (A.) coloured, stained, dyed; also

- also the being inclined to the love of arts, sciences, vices, virtues, &c.
- TIND (V.)** to light a candle, fire, &c.
- TINDER (S.)** thin clean linen cloth burnt, and which being stifled or extinguished, is of a black colour, and will, upon the first stroke of a flint and steel take fire, whereby a match, small-coal, tobacco, &c. may be lighted.
- TINGE (V.)** to colour or dip any thing in a tincture, slight dye, &c.
- TINGLE (V.)** a noisy buzzing in the ears, proceeding from an obstruction, or something that irritates the ear, whereby the air that is shut up, is continually moved by the beating of the arteries, and the drum of the ear is lightly verberated; in other parts of the body, it occasions a pricking sort of pain, the parts having been pressed too closely together, endeavour to restore themselves to their natural posture.
- TINGLING or TINCKLING (S.)** a jangling, indistinct sort of a noise; also a sort of pricking pain or uneasiness in any part of the body.
- TINKER (S.)** an artificer that goes about the streets tinkling the bottom of a brass vessel with a stick, to give notice he is ready to mend saucepans, kettles, pots, &c.
- TINSEL (S.)** very thin plates of brass cut into small slips, and put on actors cloaths, &c. to represent gold, silver, &c.
- TINY (A.)** very little, or small of stature.
- TIP (S.)** the end, point, or extremity of any thing, as of the tongue, ear, &c. also the act of casting the bowl among the pins at skittles, ninepins, &c.
- TIP (V.)** to put silver, plate, &c. round the edge of a leather pot, or earthen cup, &c. also to knock down skittles, ninepins, &c. with a bowl, the person commonly standing close to the frame.
- TIP-OFF (V.)** to die, go, run away, fall off, or down, swallow, or drink up, &c.
- TIPPET (S.)** an ornamental covering for womens necks, commonly made of the furs of fables, &c. also the scarf of a doctor in divinity.
- TIPPLE (S.)** any sort of drinkable liquor, but particularly wine, strong beer, &c.
- TIPPLE (V.)** to drink much and often, to delight in liquor.
- TIPPLER (S.)** a boon companion, one that practises much, and frequent drinking.
- TIPPLING (S.)** fuddling, getting merry with strong liquor, &c.
- TIPSEY (A.)** intoxicated with liquor, inclining to be drunk, muddled, or disordered with liquor.
- TIP-STAFF (S.)** the officer, into whose custody a court of judicature commits their prisoners or offenders.
- TIPTOE (S.)** standing upon the tips or ends of one's toes, instead of the soles of the feet,
- TIRE (S.)** the attire, dress, or ornaments, with which persons clothe their heads; and on *Ship-board*, it is a row or range of guns, which are differently denominated as they are differently situated.
- TIRE (V.)** to clothe, ornament, or dress; also to weary, fatigue, plague, fret, perplex, &c.
- TIRE-SOME (A.)** fatiguing, wearisome, plaguing, perplexing, &c.
- TIRE WOMAN (S.)** one who makes it her whole business to cut womens hair, and dress up their heads.
- TISHBITE (S.)** among the *Hebrews*, was an inhabitant or native of the city *Tisbe* or *Tisbete*, in the country of *Gilead*, beyond *Jordan*, from whence came the prophet *Elijah*, surnamed the *Tisbite*.
- TISSUE (S.)** a rich sort of stuff for cloaths, hangings, &c. interwoven with gold, silver, &c.
- TIT (S.)** a pretty small creature, as a horse, bird, woman, &c.
- TITE or TIGHT (A.)** close, fit to contain or keep out water, &c. also severe, obstinate, &c.
- TITHABLE (A.)** that is liable to pay tithes, or the tenth part of the commodity produced.
- TITHE (V.)** to lay an imposition or tax upon any commodity, whereby it would be liable to pay the tenth part to the king, clergy, &c.
- TITHES (S.)** are now generally understood to be those proportions of the increase of the fruits of the earth as are paid to the clergy for their maintenance, these were settled in *England* about the year 786.
- TITILLATION (S.)** a pleasing sensation or tickling, excited by the gentle friction of one part of the body against another.
- TITLE (S.)** the name or distinction of honour that is given to persons or offices; also the name whereby a book is called, &c. also the right whereby a person lays claim to an estate, &c.
- TITTER or TWITTER (V.)** to laugh lightly, wantonly, or foolishly, to giggle upon trifling occasions.
- TITTLE-TATTLE (S.)** prating, silly, idle, foolish chat or discourse.
- TITULAR (A.)** belonging to a title; also one that has only a title of honour or power without the substance.
- TIVERTON (S.)** in *Devonshire*, is an ancient borough-town, governed by a mayor, 12 burgesses, &c. and is now grown very considerable both for the number and wealth of its inhabitants, occasioned by the woollen manufacture, which is vigorously carried on here, especially kerseys, and such-like kind of stuffs; it stands on the river *Ex*, and has a very fine stone bridge over it, and also another over the little river *Loman*; here is a famous free-school well endowed; its market

- is plentifully provided every week with all manner of necessaries, on Thursday; it sends two members to parliament; distant from London 136 computed, and 165 measured miles. This town is remarkable for having been three times almost destroyed by fire, viz. in 1398, 1612, and 1731; in this last fire the loss was computed at 1,500,000*l.* very little of the manufactures being saved, but what happened to be thrown into the churches and meeting-houses, and carried into the fields by the frightened inhabitants.
- TO** (Part.) an expression signifying right or motion to a person, place, or thing.
- TOAD** (S.) a reptile of an amphibious nature, and said to contain poison, and of a disagreeable or shocking form or figure.
- TOAST** (S.) bread baked before the fire after it has been baked in the oven, till it is all over of a brown colour, to put into water, beer, wine, &c. to render it more pleasant to drink; also a celebrated beauty, or noted person whose health is often drank in company.
- TOAST** (V.) to bake slices of bread before the fire till they are brown; also to propose a health to be drank at a merry-making, feast, &c.
- TOBA'CCO** (S.) a *West-Indian* plant very much used to smoke in pipes, after dried and cut small; also the juice of the green, and extracts in oils, &c. are used in physical ointments, &c.
- TOBA'CCONIST** (S.) a trader or dealer in tobacco.
- TO'CCATA** or **TO'CCATO** (S.) in *Musick*, means a voluntary or extemporary overture or piece of musick played by a single person.
- TOD** (S.) a bundle of wool of the quantity of 28 pounds.
- TO-DAY** (Part.) this present time, now, immediately, instantly, &c.
- TOE** (S.) one of the five parts that are at the end of every common person's foot, having nails and joints like the fingers of a person's hand; in a *Horse*, it is the stay of the hoof upon the fore-part of the foot, comprehended between the quarters.
- TOGETHER** (Part.) an assembly or company of persons or things.
- TOIL** (S.) labour, fatigue, drudgery, pains, &c. also a snare or trap to catch wild creatures in.
- TOIL** (V.) to labour hard, to take much pains, to drudge, &c. also to ensnare or entangle a hare or other wild creature in a gin, trap, &c.
- TOILET** (S.) the covering of a lady's dressing table.
- TOILSOME** (A.) laborious, wearisome, fatiguing, &c.
- TOISE** (S.) a *French* measure, much the same with our fathom, or about the length of six feet.
- TOKEN** (S.) a mark, sign, or private memorandum, whereby one person conveys his mind or inclination to another.
- TOLE'DO** (S.) a sword, the blade whereof was made at *Toledo*, a city in *Spain*, famous for such sort of work.
- TO'LERABLE** (A.) that may be borne with, or that is middlingly well made or done.
- TO'LERATE** (V.) to permit, indulge, bear with, suffer, allow, connive at, &c.
- TOLERA'TION** (S.) permission, sufferance, allowance, connivance, &c.
- TOLL** (S.) an acknowledgment, tribute, or fine, paid for liberty to go through certain grounds or passages, &c. for grinding corn at a mill, or for liberty to sell goods in a fair, &c.
- TOLL** (V.) to found a bell in a melancholy manner, as at a funeral, &c.
- TOMB** (S.) a grave or sepulchre, especially such as are built up with marks of distinction or grandeur.
- TO'M-BOY** (S.) a wanton, rambling girl, that is for active sports or plays, as jumping, &c. more like a boy than a girl.
- TOME** (S.) a single volume of a large book or treatise, which for the convenience of carriage, &c. is separated into several parts.
- TO-MORROW** (Part.) the time that commences after twelve of the clock at night of this or any other present day, and continues till twelve of the clock at night, or twenty four hours.
- TOMOTO'CIA** (S.) the cutting a child out of its mother's womb.
- TON** or **TUN** (S.) in *Measure*, is 252 gallons of wine, in weight of gross goods 2240 pounds.
- TONE** (S.) the order or disposition that a person's whole frame of body, or a part thereof is in, in respect to health, &c. also the degree of sound that is required to pass from one note to another; also the peculiar sound of a person's voice, or a musical instrument, whether it be harsh, soft, melodious, &c.
- TONGS** (S.) an instrument consisting of two parts, that open and shut, by means of a joint in the center, used to take up live coals, and to put them into the fire; also to take heated iron out of it, &c.
- TONGUE** (S.) the instrument of speech, whereby we communicate our minds to one another in articulate sounds; also a particular speech or language, as the *English tongue*, *French tongue*, *Latin tongue*, &c. also the prong of a buckle with which it holds fast, &c.
- TONNAGE** or **TU'NNAGE** (S.) a duty, custom, tariff, &c. paid to the king of *Great Britain* for goods imported or exported by shipping, &c.
- TONSURE** (S.) a clipping, shaving, polling, shearing, or cutting off the hair or wool from a person or creature.
- TOO** (Part.) also, likewise, &c.
- TOOL** (S.) an instrument of any sort or kind, to do or perform any sort of business with; also a person that does what another desires, though

*though contrary to his own inclination.

TOOT (V.) to blow a horn, or any other sort of wind-musical instrument.

TOOTH (S.) a bony substance that grows in the mouth to eat our food with.

TOOTH-ACH (S.) a violent pain or disorder in the gums or roots of the teeth, occasioned sometimes by cold, sometimes by a caries, &c.

TOOTHING (S.) in *Architecture*, is a corner-stone, &c. left protuberant beyond the plain or upright of the wall, to join into more houses or buildings hereafter; also the cutting dents, or making teeth in a clock or watch-wheel, in a comb, or in a mill-wheel, &c.

TOOTHLESS (A.) stripped of, or that hath no teeth, spoken of aged people, whose teeth are lost or worn out.

TOOTHSOME (A.) pleasant or agreeable to the taste.

TOP (S.) the summit or uppermost part of any thing; also a play-thing for children; also a round frame or floor of boards lying upon the cross trees near the head of a mast.

TOP (V.) to put the uppermost part on any thing; also to exceed in stature or height, wit, cunning, &c. also to cheat or trick any one with dice, cards, &c.

TOPARCHY (S.) a lordship or government of a place or canton, that gives to the person possessing it, an particular title, either of government, president, tetrarch, king, &c.

TO'PAZ (S.) by some is esteemed a precious stone of a curious green colour, like an emerald; but others, and that is now more generally agreed to, say it is of a delicate yellow, or gold colour, like the sun; this stone was the second in the first row of the Jewish high-priest's breast-plate, upon which the name *Simon* was engraved.

TOPE (V.) to drink much and often, wine, strong drink, &c. to fuddle, &c.

TOPE (S.) a sup or draught of liquor; also a disorder that occasions a swelling in the bones.

TO'PHEAVY (A.) drunk, one whose head is too heavy for his heels.

TOPHET (S.) some imagine this to be the butchery or place of slaughter at *Jerusalem*, lying to the south of the city, in the valley of the children of *Hinnom*; and where it is also said that a constant fire was kept for burning the carcases, and other filth that was brought out of the city; there it was also that they cast the ashes and remains of their false gods, when they demolished their altars, and broke down their statues; others say, it was here they offered to the god *Moloch* by beat of drum; the statue of *Moloch* was brass, hollow within, with its arms extended, and sloping a little forward; they light a great fire within the statue, and another before it; they put the child intended to be sacrificed upon one of its arms, which soon fell down into the fire at the foot of the statue, whose shrieks and cries were drowned by the rattlings of drums, and the sound of other musical instruments,

TO'PICK (S.) a subject or thesis to dispute or make a discourse upon.

TO'PING (A.) fuddling, hard-drinking, guzzling, &c.

TOPOGRAPHY (S.) the description of some one particular city or country town, parish, or manor, without taking notice of its relation to any adjacent part.

TO'PPING (A.) rich, fine, great, noble, powerful, mighty, &c.

TO'PSHAM (S.) in *Devonshire*, a small town, that has a market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 139 computed, and 175 measured miles.

TO'PSY-TURVY (Part.) the wrong side or part uppermost, the bottom where the top should be.

TORCH (S.) a wax light to carry in the open air, to light people in the night-time, sometimes called a flambéau, link, &c.

TORE or **TORUS** (S.) in *Architecture*, and especially in that ornament called the *Attick Base*, it is the large, round moulding.

TORE or **TORN** (A.) rent, pulled asunder by violence, or parted in an irregular manner.

TORMENT (V.) to afflict or punish the body grievously; to tease, vex, or trouble the mind much.

TORMENTING (A.) afflicting, painful, grievous, &c.

TORNADO (S.) a sudden and violent gust or storm of wind.

TORPID (A.) benumbed, deadened, slow, heavy, &c.

TORREFACTION (S.) a scorching, heating, parching, melting, &c.

TORRENT (S.) a very strong or violent stream of running water.

TORRID (A.) very hot, scorching, burning, or parching.

TORRIFY (V.) to parch, toast, roast, or bake in, or before the fire.

TORRINGTON or **TOW'RDIDGE-TOWN** (S.) in *Devonshire*, seated on the side of an hill, along the river *Mersey*; formerly it sent members to parliament, but does not now, although it is a very rich and populous place, being full of merchants, who drive a large trade to *Ireland*, &c. it is a large town, and has a very great market weekly on Saturday; it has two churches, the old one very large, in which is kept a good library; it was incorporated by queen *Mary I.* by the name of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of *Great Torrington*, under whose government the town now remains, keeping sessions within themselves, &c. distant from *London* 158 computed, and 192 measured miles.

TORT (A.) pulled straight, tight, &c. like a rope wound round a capstan.

TOR'TOISE (S.) an amphibious creature covered with a large, fine-clouded shell, of which many curious toys are made.

TORTURE (V.) to put a person to exquisite pain, to afflict, grieve, or distress any one.

TOR-

TO'RTURE (S.) very sharp pain, great affliction. &c.

TO'RY (S.) at first meant those *Irish* Papists who murdered and plundered the Protestants, but of late years it has meant all those *Englishmen* of any profession in religion that espoused the cause of the *Prentender*, in opposition to the house of *Hannover*.

TOSS (V.) to throw or cast upwards.

TO'SS-POT (S.) a cant name for one that is a lover of liquor, especialy to excess; a drunkard, or fuddle-cup.

TOTAL (S.) the whole amount of many numbers, or small sums, &c.

TOTNESS (S.) in *Devonshire*, is an ancient borough-town, consisting chiefly of one long street; formerly it was of much more note than it is at present, having now more private than trademens houses; it stands on the decline of a rocky hill, and was heretofore surrounded with strong walls, which are now gone to ruin; it enjoys several privileges, as of being governed by a mayor and his brethren, and of sending two members to parliament, &c. its market is, weekly, well supplied with provisions, on Saturday; distant from *London* 160 computed, and 196 measured miles.

TOTTER (V.) to stand unsteadily, to shake or reel to and fro; also to be unsettled in one's judgment or opinion of any thing, &c.

TOTUM (S.) a game or play to draw in children, &c. to lose their money, under the specious pretence of playing six for one, when at the same time the gamester has eight chances to five.

TOUCH (V.) to lay one's hands, &c. lightly on anything; to stand, lie, pass by, &c. so close to a person or thing as to join, &c. also to try the goodness or purity of gold and silver, by applying it to a *touch-stone*; also to play upon a musical instrument.

TOUCH (S.) the act or sense of feeling any thing; also of trying gold or silver upon a stone; also the well or ill-making of a musical instrument, especially organs, harp-fichords, &c.

TOUCH-HOLE (S.) the small hole that is drill'd near the breech of any gun or piece of ordnance, in order to lay beaten gunpowder upon it, which being fired, communicates fire to the charge within, and so lets off the piece.

TOUCH-STONE (S.) a sort of slate or stone used by the goldsmiths to try metals, particularly gold and silver; also a metaphorical expression for any sort of trials concerning the truth or falsity of a matter.

TOUCH-WOOD (S.) such as is very old, but not quite rotten, and that will easily take fire, and not be extinguished till it is all burnt to ashes, without a great deal of trouble.

TOUGH (A.) strong, springy, that will not easily break, the contrary to brittle.

TOUR (S.) a journey or flight through or round a country, &c. also the soaring or lofty flight of birds, &c.

TOURNAMENT or TU'RNAMENT (S.) an honourable exercise, wherein gentlemen, noblemen, princes, &c. formerly shewed their dexterity and courage, by entering the lists, and encountering any opposers; being clad in armour, and furnished with a sword and a lance, they mounted on horse-back, and tilted at one another, and then drawing their swords, they encountered hand to hand; but as these exercises were intended to make the practisers expert in the art of war, so the arms were disabled in a great measure from killing the assailants, the points of the swords and lances being broke on purpose to prevent their doing execution; but notwithstanding this precaution, frequent mischiefs were committed, so that the popes prohibited them, and excommunicated those that practised them; but since the use of fire-arms, very little of this sport has gone forward.

TOUZE or TOU'ZLE (V.) to rumple, tumble, pull about, throw down, to be rude, or over-familiar with a woman.

TOW (S.) the ordinary or coarser sort of hemp or flax.

TOW (V.) to hale or pull boats along in shallow waters, with men or horses, &c.

TOW'AGE (S.) the hire or reward paid for drawing a barge, &c. along shallow water; also the act of drawing barges, &c. along.

TOW'ARD or TOW'ARDS (Part.) moving, bending, or inclining to a place or matter.

TOW'ARDLINESS (S.) manageableness, good behaviour, regularity, &c.

TOW'ARDLY (A.) orderly, regular, virtuous, &c.

TOW'CESTER or TO'CETTER (S.) in *Northamptonshire*, is a very ancient town, on the great road to *Chester*; at present it is a handsome town, whose market is weekly on Tuesday; it consists of one long street, which is very large, and almost entirely encompassed with water; distant from *London* 50 computed, and 61 measured miles.

TOW'EL (S.) a piece of linen cloth to wipe one's hands dry, &c.

TOW'ER (S.) a fortified place built high to discover the approach of an enemy at a distance, furnished with men and arms both to defend and annoy; also a square belfry in a church, &c.

TOW'ER (V.) to aspire, rise, mount high, to soar aloft like a bird, &c.

TOWN (S.) a place furnished with houses and inhabitants, some bigger, some lesser; to constitute a town, there must either be now, or was there formerly a church and celebration of divine service, sacraments, and burials; and though a town may through length of time become so decayed as to have no houses remain, yet in law it is still a town; in *England and Wales* there are 8,303 towns,

or thereabouts; a *town* is the genus, and a borough the species; for every borough is a town, but every town is not a borough.

TOWNSHIP (S.) the royalty, jurisdiction, or privileges belonging to a town-corporate.

TOWNSMAN (S.) one born in, or inhabiting the same place or town with another.

TOY (S.) a play-thing, a knick-knack, curiosity, or trifle.

TOY (V.) to dally, to be wanton, sport, or play with a female.

TRACE (S.) the mark, foot-stp, or print of any thing; also part of the furniture of a draught-horse.

TRACE (V.) to go in the same lines or marks of another, especially in engraving a picture, by laying the original down, and covering it with something transparent, or holding it up to the light, &c. in order to mark over the out-lines, &c.

TRACK (S.) the mark of a wheel upon the road, the path of a ship in the water, &c.

TRACK (V.) to follow a person or thing by some mark or signature left behind.

TRACT (S.) the footing of any wild beast; also a book or treatise upon a particular subject, sometimes called *tractate*.

TRACTABLE (A.) teachable, manageable, gentle, &c.

TRACTATE (S.) a book or treatise wrote upon any particular subject.

TRADE (S.) some mechanick business, art, or employment; also buying and selling.

TRADER or **TRADESMAN** (S.) an artificer, a buyer or seller of any sort of commodity, especially in the retail way.

TRADE-WIND (S.) one that continues a great while blowing one way, so that a ship may have time to make her port, deliver her cargo, and relade by the time it turns to carry her home again; these are also called monsoons.

TRADING (S.) buying and selling both at home and abroad, called also merchandizing.

TRADITION (S.) some story or fact delivered from father to son by word of mouth.

TRADITIONAL or **TRADITIONARY** (A.) something that has no other foundation or proof, but the report of one age or person to another.

TRADITIONIST (S.) one who is a defender, maintainer, and follower of tradition.

TRADITOR (S.) a term used by the primitive Christians for such, who in the time of persecution, either fell from the truth, or delivered up their bible, prayer-books, &c. to the persecutors.

TRADUCE (V.) to defame, belie, slander, misrepresent, speak ill of, &c.

TRADUCTION (S.) a defaming, or speaking ill of a person maliciously; also the translating or turning one language into another.

TRAFFICK (S.) buying or selling, bartering or exchanging, &c.

TRAFFICK (V.) to buy, sell, barter, exchange, &c.

TRAGEDIAN (S.) a writer or actor of a tragedy.

TRAGEDY (S.) those sorts of plays or moral representations, wherein the fall of empires, or great personages are represented.

TRAGICAL (A.) mournful, dismal, fatal, sorrowful, terrible, &c.

TRAGI-COMEDY (S.) a play, wherein there is a mixture of joy and sorrow, mirth and seriousness, &c.

TRAJECTORY (S.) in *Astronomy*, is that line that a comet or planet is imagined to describe in moving through its orbit.

TRAIL (V.) to drag or draw any thing after or behind one upon the ground, in a careless sort of a manner.

TRAIN (V.) to educate, teach, instruct, bring up.

TRAIN (S.) sometimes means the long tail of a gown of state, either for a king, queen, magistrate, &c. worn for grandeur upon extraordinary occasions; sometimes it means a great number of waiters or attendants, a numerous family of children, &c. sometimes the carriages, great guns, and other warlike stores belonging to an army; sometimes the number of beats that a watch makes in an hour; and sometimes gun-powder laid so as to fire a mine, a gun, &c. at a distance.

TRAIN-BANDS (S.) the militia of any county, nation, or people, consisting of the inhabitants, occasionally raised to quell any disorder, insurrection, or invasion, &c.

TRAYTOR or **TRAYTOR** (S.) one who is false to his prince or country, one that informs the publick enemy of something advantageous to them, and hurtful to his prince or country.

TRAITEROUS (A.) treasonable, false, treacherous, &c.

TRAMMEL (S.) a sort of frame to hang over the fire, to contain a saucepan or small pot, &c. also a machine to teach horses to stumble, &c. now called a trivet.

TRAMPLE (V.) to tread under foot, to stamp, stand, or walk upon, to insult, despise, scorn, reject, &c.

TRANCE (S.) a swooning or deprivation of sense and motion, a being in a state of insensibility, dreaming, &c.

TRANQUILLITY (S.) serenity of mind, quietness, peaceableness, composure, &c.

TRANQUILLIZE (V.) to render or make quiet, serene, composed, &c.

TRANSACT (V.) to do, manage, or perform any sort of business.

TRANSACTION (S.) any work, business, or affair done, or to be done.

TRANSACTOR (S.) the agent or person who does, manages, or performs any thing.

TRANSALPINE (A.) something coming from, or remaining beyond those mountains in Italy called the *Apes*.

TRANSCEND (V.) to excel, go beyond, outdo, &c.

TRANSCENDENCE or **TRANSCENDENCY (S.)** the state or condition of one thing or person that is more excellent, learned, valuable, &c. than another.

TRANSCENDENT (A.) very excellent, surpassing, or more valuable than another.

TRANSCRIBE (V.) to copy or write one book or passage out of, or from another.

TRANSCRIBER (S.) the person that copies or writes from what another had wrote before him.

TRANSCRIPT or TRANSCRIPTION (S.) a copy of some other book or writing; also the act of copying, &c.

TRANSFER (V.) to make or pass over one man's right to another.

TRANSFIGURE or TRANSFORM (V.) to change the shape or figure of one person or thing into that of another.

TRANSFUSE (V.) to pour off one vessel into another.

TRANSGRESS (V.) to offend against the settled or regular laws of nature, virtue, law, or religion.

TRANSGRESSION (S.) a trespassing, offending, or exceeding the settled rules of virtue or decency, &c.

TRANSIENT (A.) passing, of a short duration, quick in motion.

TRANSIT (S.) among the *Astrologers*, is a sort of familiarity among the stars, acquired by their motion through remarkable places of a person's radical figure in a nativity; in common, it means a person's passing through or over any place; also the moon, or a planet's passing over or beneath any fixed star.

TRANSITION (S.) a passing or going from one subject or matter of discourse to another very speedily; in *Musick*, it is the subdividing a note to render the passage of a leap, which would otherwise sound rough to the ear, smooth and pleasant.

TRANSITIVE (A.) that passes or causes something to pass with, or rest upon another.

TRANSITORY (A.) of short duration, or small continuance, &c.

TRANSLATE (V.) to render a book, letter, &c. in sense, and the true meaning of the author out of one language into another; also to move a bishop, &c. from one place or see to another.

TRANSLATOR (S.) one who exercises himself in giving or rendering the true sense of a book, &c. wrote in *Latin*, *Greek*, *French*, &c. in *English*, *Dutch*, &c. also one who moves or goes from one place to another, or that causes a bishop that exercised episcopal authority in one see or bishoprick to exercise there, and to do it in another; also a cobbler, or mender up of old shoes.

TRANSLUCID (A.) shining or appearing through.

TRANSMARINE (A.) any thing brought from beyond or across the seas.

TRANSMIGRATION (S.) a passing from one person, being, or place to another; some have maintained, that the human soul passes from one degree of being to another, and continually assumes some organized body.

TRANSMISSIBLE (A.) capable of being removed from one place to another.

TRANSMISSION (S.) a conveying or passing from place to place.

TRANSMIT (V.) to send, convey, or deliver up or over to another.

TRANSMOGRAPHY (V.) to alter, to change, to turn topsy-turvy, &c.

TRANSMUTABLE (A.) capable of being changed from one form or substance to another.

TRANSMUTATION (S.) a turning, changing, or converting one substance or figure into another.

TRANSMUTE (V.) to alter or change one substance or figure into another.

TRANSOM (S.) in *Carpentry*, is the cross bar of a window frame; also one of the laths of a cross staff that slides off and on; also a great piece of timber in a ship that lies across the stern between the two fashion pieces, immediately under the gun-room port.

TRANSPARENCY or TRANSPARENCY (S.) the quality of any thing that may be seen through, as glass, thin horn, oiled paper, &c.

TRANSPARENT (A.) clear, that admits the rays of light to pass easily through, &c.

TRANSPIRE (V.) to breathe through, or exhale, as steam from hot water, sweat from the body, &c.

TRANSPIRAATION (S.) a breathing or steaming through the crats or pores of the skin, of such excrementitious matter as would otherwise be very prejudicial to the health of a person; or of the air, and other vapours passing through any thing.

TRANSPLANT (V.) to move trees, plants, &c. out of one place or garden into another; also to send people from one nation to inhabit another.

TRANSPLANTATION (S.) a removing trees, flowers, persons, &c. from one place, garden, or colony to another.

TRANSPORT (V.) to revive or make joyful, to rapture with pleasure, extasy, or some sudden ravish of mind; also to ship off, or send beyond seas to some foreign colony, nation, &c. and this is sometimes meant of trafficking in goods, or banishing of criminals for offences committed against the law, and for which they would otherwise be put to death.

TRANSPORT (S.) an extasy or sudden emotion of mind, wherein it is put into a rapture, or extraordinary ferment, &c. also a ship used to carry corn, ammunition, men, &c. from one port to another; also a felon banished.

nished his country for publicly transgressing the laws.

TRANSPORTABLE (A.) capable of being put into an extasy, or over pleased or rejoiced; also a being moved, or carried from place to place; also liable to be banished one's native country for offences against the state.

TRANSPORTATION (S.) carrying persons or goods across the sea, or from one country to another, &c.

TRANSPORTED (A.) over and above rejoiced, or pleased with any thing; also carried from one place or country to another.

TRANSPORTER (S.) one who excites or occasions exceeding pleasure, or extasy of mind; also he that sends goods or persons from one country to another.

TRANSPOSE (V.) to put in the wrong place, to disorder, or change the regular method in which a thing ought to be put; in *Algebra*, it is the carrying a member of an equation to the contrary side, and changing its sign.

TRANSPPOSITION (S.) a putting things in the wrong place, or changing the order they were in before; in *Musick*, it is the changing a tune or lesson, and putting it into a higher or lower key or cliff, in order to sing or play it upon or with another voice or instrument than it was originally composed for.

TRANSUBSTANTIATE (V.) to alter or change one substance into another, as of bread into natural flesh, &c.

TRANSVERSE (A.) across, athwart, from the right to the left, &c.

TRAP (S.) a gin, snare, machine, or device set or used to catch vermin, wild creatures, or men in.

TRAP (V.) to catch in a snare to a person or creature's disadvantage.

TRAPE (V.) to amuse, in an idle, slovenly, nasty, careless manner.

TRAPEZ (S.) a flatteringly, dirty, careless, ill-dressed, negligent woman, or girl.

TRAPEZIA (S.) a geometrical term for all sorts of irregular figures, *viz.* such where neither the sides nor angles, equally correspond.

TRASH (S.) any sort of ordinary commodity, but especially perished or bad fruit.

TRA'VADO (S.) a sudden or impetuous wind or hurricane, which turns all things topsyturvy, frequent in the *Atlantic* ocean between *Brazil* and *Africa*, and about the *Cape of Good Hope*; before this storm, it is very calm, and there appears a small cloud, called by the seamen, an ox's eye, over one of the peaks of the promontory, which falling lower, covers the whole summit. Upon sight of which, the mariners furl their sails, and get from the shore with the utmost expedition to avoid its fury; for, of a sudden, a terrible wind rushes from the top of the

mountain, and destroys all ships, boats, &c. within its reach; those whirlwinds that surprise travellers in the deserts of *Arabia*, seem to be of the same nature.

TRA'VALLY (S.) a particular beat of drom that goes round or through a camp, garrison, &c. in the morning.

TRA'VEL (V.) to go from place to place in the same country or kingdom, and also to go from one kingdom to another, particularly to observe the polity, religions, customs, &c. also to labour or be employed about any thing very earnestly; also to be in violent agony in child-birth.

TRA'VELLER (S.) one that is in his passage, or goes from town to town, or from nation to nation.

TRA'VERSE (S.) across, athwart, over; in *Navigation*, those compound questions that suppose the ship to go backwards, forwards, across, and all manner of ways, are called *traverses*, or *traverse sailing*, &c.

TRA'VERSE (V.) to go backwards and forwards, across, or through; and in *Law*, signifies to oppose or deny in a judicial way.

TRA'VESTY (A.) burlesqued, bantered, trifled with, &c.

TRAY (S.) a solid piece of timber hollowed to make a sort of boat, used by butchers to carry their meat in, when cut into joints, or proper pieces.

TREA'CHEROUS (A.) unfaithful, deceitful, perfidious, that cannot be trusted or depended on.

TRE'ACLE (S.) in *Physick*, is a medicine that expels poisons; the manner of composition is various according to the application; in common, it means that thick consilience of drossy matter, that sugar-bakers extract in their refining or making loaf sugar, frequently eaten upon bread, and by some, made into drink.

TREAD (V.) to walk upon or over any place; also to stand or step, &c.

TRE'ADDLES or **TRE'DDLES** (S.) certain sticks of a considerable length, and about an inch and half square, so fastened and contrived in a weaver's loom, that being trod upon by the foot, they lift up the warp of the cane, and give room for the shuttle to be thrown athwart it; also the dung or ordure of sheep, goats, &c. also the white specks in eggs called the cocks *treadles*, or *tread*, &c.

TRE'ADER (S.) one that steps, walks, or goes over, or stamps upon any thing.

TRE'ASON (S.) an act of conspiracy or rebellion against the reigning king, or security of the publick state, of which there are many sorts committed by thought, word, or deed, as to contrive or bring about the murder of the king's person, to defile his wife, or eldest daughter unmarried, to levy war, kill his chaplain, counterfeit the coin, &c. this is called *high treason*.

Petty treason, is a wife's murdering her husband, a servant his master, a priest his bishop, &c.

TREASONABLE (A.) unfaithful or disloyal, to the king or state.

TREASURE (S.) all sorts of rich or valuable moveables, as money, gold, silver, precious stones, or any thing else of great use or price.

TREASURE (V.) to lay up any thing very safely, or carefully, against a time of need; also to keep in memory any remarkable sentence, rule, or direction.

TREASURER (S.) one who has the care and charge of another person's money, or valuable effects.

TREASURERSHIP (S.) the office, trust, or dignity of a treasurer.

TREASURY (S.) a publick office, where the money belonging to a prince, state, or company, is paid and received.

TREAT (S.) an entertainment or feast made by one or more persons, to regale others at a time of publick or private mirth or rejoicing, as of a king's birth day, &c. a marriage, christening, &c.

TREAT (V.) to entertain one or more persons with good cheer, such as fowls, tarts, wine, &c. without any charge or expence to them; also to enter into a contract or negotiation with a person upon certain conditions or articles.

TREATISE (S.) a book, argument, or discourse, written or printed upon some particular subject.

TREATMENT (S.) the usage or behaviour that one person shows or gives to another.

TREATY (S.) the consultation or agreement made between publick nations, or private people, in relation to any matters in dispute between them.

TREBLE (S.) the upper or highest part in a musical composition, where the notes are the shrillest or weakest toned, and sung by women or children, or played by flutes, &c. also three-fold, or one thing three times as much as another.

TREE (S.) a plant that has a single perennial stalk, and that bears leaves or fruit.

TREFOIL (S.) a particular sort of grass that is divided into three blades or leaves.

TREENELS or **TRUNNELS** (S.) long cylindrical wooden pins drove into a ship's side to hold the planks together.

TREES (S.) in *Ship-building*, are timbers used in various parts of the ship for various uses, as the chels *trees*, cross *trees*, treisel *trees*, &c. also the name of an instrument used by the shoe-makers, to stretch those shoes or boots that are made too tight for the wearer.

TREGANON (S.) in *Cardiganshire*, *Strutb-Wales*, a mean corporate town, governed by a mayor, &c. has a very beautiful church, and a market weekly on Tuesday; distant from London 140 computed, and 171 measured miles.

TREGONY (S.) in *Cornewall*, consists of one long street that formerly had a castle for its defence, but now gone to decay; it formerly had a good market, but that is now much decay'd; king James I. in 1620, incorporated this town, by the title of a mayor and eight capital burgesses, granting them to be a free borough, that they should have a recorder, and keep a court of record the first Monday of every month, &c. they return two members to parliament, and have a weekly market on Saturday; distant from London 215 computed, and 226 measured miles.

TREMBLE (V.) to shake or quiver through fear, dread, or horror, or through cold.

TREMBLING (A.) shaking or quivering through fear or cold.

TREMENDOUS (A.) awful, dreadful, that is or ought to be feared upon account of its might, power, horror, &c.

TREMENDOUSNESS (S.) the condition, quality, or power of any one, that renders him worthy to be dreaded or feared.

TREMOR (S.) an inferior sort of convulsive motion, vulgarly called shaking, shivering, or quaking.

TREMULOUS (A.) shaking, quaking, shivering, &c.

TRENCH (S.) any cut or ditch made in the earth upon any occasion; but particularly in *War*, trenches, approaches, or attacks, are works carried on by the besiegers, being cut into the ground with parapets for their men to gain ground, and draw near the citadel or fortifications of the place under covert. If all round the town be hard, rocky ground, the trenches are raised above it with fascines, bags of earth, &c. but if the earth be easily diggable, then it is a ditch or way sunk into the earth, and edged with a parapet next the besieged, the depth about six or seven feet, and breadth seven or eight.

To open the trenches, is to begin to work upon, or make the trenches.

To mount the trenches, is to go upon duty in the trenches, &c.

TRENCHER (S.) a wooden plate used to eat meat, &c. off.

TRENCHER-MAN (S.) one that has a good stomach, or that is an hearty eater.

TREPAIN (V.) to decoy, ensnare, or entice a person, to say or do something to his prejudice; also to cut a piece of a person's skull out, to raise up a bruise or fracture, &c.

TREPAIN (S.) a surgeon's instrument made with a round saw in the head; and sometimes with a spike in the center of it, in order to fasten into, and take out a piece of a person's skull, who has received some great damage by a fall, blow, &c.

TREPANNER (S.) one that performs the chimerical operation of trepanning the skull; also one that decoys, ensnares, or entices children.

children or grown persons into something to their hurt or damage.

TREPID (A.) fearful, timorous, trembling, shaking, quavering, &c.

TREPIDATION (S.) a trembling, shaking, &c.

TREPIDITY or TREPIDNESS (S.) fearfulness, timorousness, &c.

TRESPASS (S.) an act done against the commands of our superiors, or the right and privilege of another.

TRESPASS (V.) to sin, commit a fault, or violate the right or properties of other persons contrary to law.

TRESSEL (S.) a frame or support for a table, &c. made triangular, or with three feet.

TRESSES (S.) locks or parcels of hair hanging in a free, loose manner.

TRET (S.) an allowance made by the merchants of $\frac{1}{2}\%$ part of a commodity, or 4 pound in every 104 pound, to the retailing traders, as an allowance for the loss and waste made by a great number of draughts, and small parcels, &c.

TREVET or TRIVET (S.) an iron stand for a pot, saucepan, &c. to stand over the fire upon.

TRIAL (S.) an essay, experiment, or endeavour; a temptation or offer of profit or pleasure; also the putting or bringing any thing in dispute to an issue in a judicial way, whether civil or criminal; and this is divided into three parts or cases, viz. matters of fact, which are to be tried or determined by jurors, matters of law by the judges, and matters of record by having reference to the record itself filed in the proper court.

TRIANGLE (S.) a figure that has three sides and angles, of which there are many and various sorts denominated from their particular construction.

TRIANGULAR (A.) like to, or having the form and properties of a triangle.

TRIBE (S.) the particular descendents or people sprung from some noted head, or a collective number of people in a colony, &c. but particularly meant of the Jewish nation, who were allotted their possessions by their tribes, who were called by the names of Jacob's 12 sons, but in the room of Joseph, his two sons Ephraim and Manasse were named as heads of tribes; but in the distribution of land to the people by Joshua, there were but 12 lots of tribes made, because the tribe of Levi was appointed to the service of the Lord, and therefore had no share in the distribution of the land, but instead thereof had only some few cities to dwell in, endowed with peculiar privileges, and the first-fruits, tithes, and oblations of the people, for their subsistence.

TRIBULATION (S.) sorrow, grief, trouble, anguish, affliction, &c.

TRIBUNAL (S.) a court of justice, where

offenders are tried, and sentenced to be punished, according to their crimes.

TRIBUNESHIP (S.) the office, dignity, or power of a tribune; also the time that any person exercised such an authority, &c.

TRIBUNES OF THE PEOPLE (S.) magistrates among the old Romans, chose to preserve the privileges, and secure the liberties of the people against the power and encroachments of the nobles; at first their number was but two, and these afterwards associated three more to them, whose number was in process of time increased to ten. Their authority was so great, that they could assemble the people, and propose what they pleased, hinder the deliberations of the senate, approve or annul its decrees, summon the other magistrates before the people, and also their own colleagues and associates; they went so far as sometimes to imprison consuls, and fine dictators; at first their jurisdiction reached but a mile out of the city of Rome; but C. Cato made a law, by which it was extended into the provinces. These officers kept their doors open day and night, to receive such of the common people as sought for shelter with them; this office grew into so much authority and honour, that the greatest men in the state chose it, and by clashing with the consuls and senate, occasioned great tumults; there were also military tribunes, but those were not so powerful as the other.

TRIBUTARINESS (S.) the condition of those that pay tribute or acknowledgment of submission to some others for certain liberties, privileges, &c.

TRIBUTE (S.) a tax or imposition laid by a foreign prince upon a conquered people.

In a TRICE (Part.) in a very short space of time, quickly, speedily, and expertly, &c.

TRICENNIAL (A.) something belonging to the space of 30 years.

TRICK (S.) an expert or dextrous way or manner of doing a thing; also a fraud, deception, imposition, &c.

TRICK (V.) to cheat, defraud, delude, impose upon, &c.

To trick up, to ornament or adorn very nicely, to train or dress up, &c.

TRICKISH (A.) fraudulent, crafty, subtle, wily, cunning, &c.

TRICKLE (V.) to run down gently in drops, as tears from the eyes, &c.

TRIDENT (S.) an instrument with three teeth or prongs, which the poets feign Neptune to hold in his hand.

TRIENNIAL (A.) something belonging or referring to the space of three years.

TRIFLES (S.) baubles or things of small value or import.

TRIFLING (S.) idling, fooling, or spending one's time about insignificant matters.

TRIGAMY (S.) the having three husbands or wives.

TRIGERY MATE (S.) an idle, wanton, light woman companion. **TRIGG**

TRIGG (V.) to set or appoint an exact place, by marking it, where a person shall stand, to top at nine-pins, skittles, &c. also a boy's playing the truant, or flaying away from school at the proper time, when he ought to be there.

TRIGGER (S.) a catch, hold fast, or stay of the spring of a gun-lock, &c.

TRIGLIPH (S.) an ornament in architecture, used in the frieze of the *Doric* order, set directly over every pillar, and at determinate spaces in the intercolumniations made in the form of a triangular trough, gutter, or convance, &c.

TRIGON (S.) a figure having three angles, a triangle.

TRIGONOMETRICAL (A.) something belonging to, or done after the manner of trigonometry.

TRIGONOMETRY (S.) one of the most useful of all the practical mathematical sciences, which is applicable to abundance of various parts; this teaching how to resolve all manner of triangles, whether plain or spherical (that is, composed of straight or circular lines) whereby three sides or angles being given out of the six contained in a triangle, the other three unknown are discovered; to effect which divers ways have been found out, and various instruments proposed, but none so effectual, exact, and expeditious as the logarithmetick tables for numbers, signs, tangents, and secants.

TRI-LATERAL (A.) any thing that has three sides.

TRILL (S.) in *Musick*, the fine grace or ornament to singing, called the shake.

TRIM (S.) spoken of as this in her most perfect posture, or fittest for sailing, by being furnished with her exact proportion of ballast, masts, and sails duly hung, &c.

TRIM (V.) to put a ship or boat into the most proper condition for sailing, &c. also to shave a man's beard off, &c. to adorn or dress gardens or trees, by lopping off the superfluous branches, &c. also to act with two faces, or to be sometimes on one side, and sometimes on another.

TRIM (A.) neat, spruce, fine, curious, delicate, &c.

TRIMMER (S.) a piece of timber framed at right angles with the joists against the wall for chimnies, and wall-holes for stairs, &c. also a person that changes sides or parties, according as the present occasion seems to require; also a shaver, ornamentier, or dresser of hair, trees, &c.

TRIMMING (S.) sometimes means the lace, or other ornaments that are sewed on cloaths; sometimes shitting sides, or changing parties; sometimes shaving the beard, or making things or persons clean or fine; with the *Dyers*, it is the finishing their silks upon rolls over a fire, &c. with the *Watermen*, it is setting the passengers so as the boat may be duly poised.

TRINE (S.) the number three.

TRING (S.) in *Hertsfordshire*, a small town, that has a market weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 28 compass, and 33 measured miles.

TRINITARIANS (S.) persons that maintain and publicly profess the doctrine of the Trinity; also an order for the redemption of such Christians as were taken captive by the *Turks*, &c.

TRINITY (S.) that doctrine generally received by all Christians, that the divinity consists of three persons, called by the names of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

TRINKET (S.) a toy, a bauble, or a trifling thing or matter.

TRINO'MIAL (A.) any thing that has three names; and in *Algebra*, it is an equation that consists of three parts or letters.

TRIP (S.) a short or quick journey; also a slip or false step.

TRIP (V.) to step or walk nimbly or lightly; also to stumble or falter in walking or speaking.

TRIPARTIENT (S.) any number or thing that divides another into three parts, without leaving a remainder.

TRIPARTITE (S.) divided into three parts; made, done, performed, or covenanted between three persons or parties.

TRIPARTITION (S.) a dividing or making into three parts or members.

TRIPLE (S.) the entrails of an ox cleansed, and made fit for eating.

TRIFERY (S.) a house or market where trice is made or sold.

TRIPHTHONG (S.) a meeting and sounding of three vowels together in one word or syllable, common in *French*, and those words the *English* have taken from them, such as *beau*, *adieu*, &c.

TRIPLE (S.) three-fold, or one thing three times as much as another.

TRIPLE (V.) to multiply any number, or increase any thing till it is three times as much as the number or thing first mentioned or proposed.

TRIPPLICATE RATIO (S.) is the same with a cube number to its root.

TRIPLICITY (S.) three-fold.

TRIPOLY (S.) sometimes means the herb turbit, or blue camomile; and also a particular sort of stone resembling chalk, which when finely powdered is used in polishing wood, ivory, horn, &c. also the name of a great town, sometimes called *Barbury*, the metropolis of the kingdom of that name, and the retreat of pirates, or sea-rovers, who frequently take *European* shipping, and make slaves of the men.

TRIPPING (S.) sometimes means walking very fast, nimbly, or lightly upon the toes, &c. sometimes slipping, and sometimes lying.

TRISECTION (S.) a cutting or dividing any thing into three parts.

TRISYLLABLE (S.) a word consisting of three sounds or syllables.

TRITE (A.) very common, often used, frequently applied, or generally known.

TRITHEISM (S.) a doctrine that not only makes the Godhead consist of three persons, but also three Gods.

TRITON (S.) among the Poets, was a sea god, son of *Neptune* and *Ambrosia*; some say, he was *Neptune's* trumpeter, and represent him with a human shape to the navel, but the lower part the body of a fish with a dolphin's tail, having always a hollow shell in his hand, with which he sounds.

TRITURATION (S.) pounding or beating to powder; also the action of the stomach upon the food.

TRIVIAL (A.) slight, worthless, of small value or import, &c.

TRIVIALNESS (S.) smallness of value, importance, or consequence.

TRIUMPH (S.) a solemn honour done generals of armies after they had won great victories, by receiving them into the town with great magnificence, and publick acclamations; among the *Romans*, there were two sorts; the great that was called simply *triumph*, and the little stiled *ovation*; they also distinguish *triumphs* into land and sea *triumphs*, according as the battles were fought; the attendance of this ceremony was sometimes so great, that it took up several days to march through the city of *Rome*, where the most magnificent were exhibited; behind the triumpher, during the whole procession, a man stood pronouncing aloud, *Remember thou art a man*, that the exceeding lustre of the pomp might not dazzle his understanding.

TRIUMPHANT or **TRIUMPHAL** (A.) something belonging to a triumph; also rejoicing, making merry, &c.

TRIUMVIRS or **TRIUMVIRATE** (S.) three magistrates that governed the *Roman* commonwealth with equal authority, from 710 to 720 of the city.

TROBRIDGE or **TROWBRIDGE** (S.) in *Wiltshire*, an ancient town, that formerly was defended by a strong castle, which is now demolished; the court of the duchy of *Lancaster* for this county is annually kept here, about *Michaelmas*; the clothing-trade flourishes in and about this town, whose market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 80 computed, and 99 measured miles.

TROCHES (S.) medicines made up of powders, mixed with viscusous extracts, and so converted into pisse, which are made up into small, round bodies, which are dried in the shade; these are also called *pillula*, which are taken into the mouth, and made like sugar or lozenges, &c.

TROCHOLICKS (S.) that part of mechanics that treats of, and demonstrates all

manner of wheel-work, or circular motions.

TROGLODYTES (S.) a people of *Africa*, who lived along the *Arabian gulf*; also such people as live in dens, huts, or caves under ground, either because they have no better habitations, or because the excessive heat or cold compels them thereto.

TROLL or **TROWL** (V.) to wander, or go about in a careless, idle sort of a manner.

TROLLING (S.) fishing for pikes with a rod, whose line runs on a reel.

TRO'LOP (S.) a nasty, flatteringly woman.

TRONE (S.) a beam or lever, used to weigh things by, or at.

TROOP (S.) a large quantity of people assembled, or met together; in an *Army*, it is a small body of horse or dragoons of an indeterminate number, but commonly about 50, under the command of a captain.

TROOP (V.) to move or go off; and in an *Army*, it is to sound the second beat of drum, when the foot are to march, the general being the first beat to give notice of the march, and the *troop* the second for the men to repair to their colours.

An *Independent Troop*, is such an one as is not incorporated into any particular regiment.

TROOPER (S.) the vulgar name for every soldier that rides on horseback.

TROPE (S.) a rhetorical figure, by which the virtue, power, or quality of one thing is intended by the expression of another.

TROPHY (S.) an ensign of honour, or mark of distinction, whereby the valour or success of a general, &c. is commemorated, and transmitted to posterity, by erecting a monument, and carving warlike instruments upon it, or adorning it with real arms, colours, &c. taken from the enemy.

TROPHY MONEY (S.) a small acknowledgment paid by house-keepers, or their landlords annually, for the finding drums, colours, &c. for the militia.

TROPICKS (S.) two lesser circles on the globe or sphere, on each side one, distant 23 degrees and a half from the equator, which are the bounds or limits of the sun's deviation from the equator; at his approach to these circles the sun seems to stand still for a few days, and then returns towards the equator again: That on the north side is called the *tropic of Cancer*, and when the sun is there makes our longest day, which is about the 21th of *June*; that on the south side is called the *tropic of Capricorn*, and when the sun is there, occasions us to have the longest night, which is about the 21th of *December*.

TROT (V.) in a *Horse*, is to step out faster than a walk, though the feet are kept in the same posture, which shakes or jolts the rider very much.

TROT (S.) a hard or fast walking in a horse; also an odious name given to an old scolding, worthless woman.

TROTH

TROTH (S.) truth or fidelity, assurance, promise, &c.

TROTTER (S.) a horse that goes a trotting pace; also a sheep's foot boiled.

TROUBLE (V.) to afflict, grieve, torment; also to embroil or put into disorder, confusion, &c.

TROUBLE (S.) vexation, anxiety, grief, torment, disturbance, &c.

TROUBLESOME (A.) grievous, irksome, that gives or occasions disturbance, &c.

TROVER (S.) the name of an action in law, against him who having found his neighbour's cattle or goods, refuses to deliver them to the right owner, when demanded or required.

TROUGH (S.) a hollow vessel made of wood or stone to knead dough in, or to contain water, &c. for cattle.

TROUNCE (V.) to sue or punish at law, to take all the advantage that an indiscreet action can lay a person liable to, &c.

TROW (V.) to imagine, think, or believe; also to trust or put confidence in one.

TROWEL (S.) an instrument wherewith bricklayers and masons take up mortar, to make a bed for the brick or stone to lie and cement in.

TROY WEIGHT (S.) that used to weigh gold, silver, and precious stones, containing 12 ounces to the pound.

TRUANDIZE (V.) to play the idler or vagabond, to keep away from school privately, and contrary to the commands both of master and parents.

TRUANT or TRUAND (S.) a vagabond, idler, or sturdy beggar; also one that absents himself from school at the proper time.

TRUCE (S.) a sort of peace, or cessation of arms for a time, between princes that are at war, during which no acts of hostility are committed on either side.

TRUCHMAN (S.) a linguist or interpreter to one of a different nation or language.

TRUCK (S.) exchange or bartering one commodity for another; also the solid wooden wheels upon which the carriages of ordnance run; also a chest, &c. that goes on wheels, used in the *Bank*, and other publick offices, to put books, money, merchandize, &c. on, for the more easy removal from one place to another, &c. in a *Ship*, it is the square piece of wood at the top of a mast to put a flag-staff in, &c.

TRUCK (V.) to barter or exchange one thing or commodity for another.

TRUCKLE (V.) to yield, stoop, or submit to the humors or commands of another.

TRUCKLE BED (S.) one that is but a small distance from the ground, and that runs upon wheels under another, for the advantage of room.

TRUDGE (V.) to move, walk, or go up and down very eagerly about business.

TRUE (A.) faithful, pure, neat, unmixed, genuine, natural, &c.

TRULL (S.) a common woman, a whore, one that follows the camp, or accompanies with very mean, sorry fellows.

TRULY (Part.) yes, indeed, &c. also honestly, justly, fairly, &c.

TRUMP or TRUMPET (S.) a musical instrument used in armies to excite cheerfulness and courage in the men, made of brass or silver, in the form of a conick tube, &c. also a card turned up to see which of the four sorts shall be the *trump* or master sort.

TRUMP (V.) to win a trick or card with one that is not of the same sort with that played, called a *trump*.

TRUMPERY (S.) goods or wares of little or no value, sorry, ordinary stuff, &c.

TRUMPET (V.) to sound or play upon a musical instrument called a *trumpet*.

Speaking Trumpet, a tin tube so contrived, as to greatly increas the natural voice of a man, and thereby cause it to be heard at a considerable distance, used to hale ships at sea, &c.

TRUMPET MARINE (S.) a musical instrument of only one large string, which being sounded with a hair bow imitates the tone or sound of a trumpet.

TRUNCATE (V.) to maim or cut any thing shorter.

TRUNCHEON (S.) a short stick or club; also a thick, short worm that breeds in the maw of a horse, which if not killed, will eat through it.

TRUNDLE (V.) to bowl or roll a thing along upon the ground, or in one's hand.

TRUNDLE (S.) a carriage with low, strong wheels, to move or carry heavy goods on.

TRUNK (S.) a sort of chest commonly covered with leather or skins of wild beasts, whose hair is on, &c. also the stock or main body of a tree, the shaft of a column, the body of a man, &c.

TRUNNIONS (S.) those knobs of metal in pieces of ordnance, which come from the sides, and bear them up upon the carriage.

TRURO (S.) in *Cornwall*, situate on the west side of the *Fale*, consists of three streets very well stocked with houses and inhabitants, is almost encompassed with two little rivulets; here the tin raised in and near this place is stamped; it has two markets weekly, viz. on Wednesday and Saturday, and sends two members to parliament, is the chief town where the sessions are kept; it is an ancient corporation, governed by a mayor, who is also mayor of *Falmouth*, recorder, and 24 capital burgesses, out of whom are chosen four aldermen, and from these the mayor; it is a town of good trade, where vessels of large burden come to load and unload; distant from *London* 212 computed, and 274 measured miles.

TRUSS (V.) to tie or tuck up any thing in a neat

- neat and tight manner, to prepare poultry for the spit or pot; also to hang up; also to fetch up like a bird of prey.
- TRUSS** (S.) a bundle of hay or straw that should weigh 56 pounds; also a spring or bandage to keep up the falling parts of burstened people.
- TRUST** (S.) assurance, confidence, reliance, dependence on or in, &c. also credit, tick, score, &c.
- TRUSTEE** (S.) a person appointed to lay out, look after, or take care of money, goods, an estate, &c. for the use of orphans, or others.
- TRUSTINESS** (S.) faithfulness, justness, truth, honesty, &c.
- TRUSTY** (A.) faithful, true, just, exact, that is or may be depended on.
- TRUTH** (S.) reality, certainty, fidelity, without any pretence, evasion, &c.
- TRY** (V.) to examine, assay, prove, trust, &c.
- TUB** (S.) a wooden vessel of various sorts both open and close, but generally open, as a washing tub, mashing tub, &c.
- TUBE** (S.) any long hollow pipe, for the conveyance of liquor, light, or sound.
- TUBEROUS** (A.) that consists of swellings, or knots, of an uniform, fleshy substance, as turnips, &c.
- TUCK** (S.) a long, slender sword, commonly carried in a cane, without the formality of a hilt, so that it appears only as a stick or walking cane, allowed to be worn only by tide-waiters, &c.
- TUCK** (V.) to put part of a bed, garment, &c. under the other, or under a girole, &c. to prevent its being dirtied or dragged, &c.
- TUCKER** (S.) a fine piece of lace, cambric, &c. pinned or sewed round the neck of a woman's shift, gown, &c.
- TUDDINGTON** (S.) in *Bedfordshire*, a small town, that has a weekly market on Thursday.
- TUESDAY** (S.) the third day of the week, so called, as is supposed from *Tuisc* a *Saxon* deity, that was particularly worshipped on that day.
- TUFT** (S.) a lock of hair, bunch of ribbands, small silk, thread, or crest of feathers upon some birds heads.
- TUFTED** (A.) ornamented or adorned naturally or artificially with tufts of silk, ribband, hair, feathers, &c.
- TUG** (V.) to pull or labour hard.
- TUTORSHIP** (S.) the charge, care, or guardianship that a person has of the instructing, teaching, or educating of another.
- TULIP** (S.) a flower much noted for its great variety of stripes and colours.
- TULIPANT** (S.) an *Indian* turbant, or wreath worn round the head instead of a hat.
- TUM** (V.) to mix or mingle wool of divers sorts and colours together.
- TUMBLE** (V.) to throw, roll, or fall down;

- also to disorder, rumple, &c. cloth, linen, cloaths, &c.
- TUMBLER** (S.) a particular sort of hunting-dog, that turns and winds himself several times before he attacks, or falls on his prey; also a person that shews tricks of agility and dexterity with his body.
- TUMBLING** (S.) falling, rolling, &c. also shewing tricks of agility and dexterity of body, by leaping or throwing one's self heels over head, &c.
- TUMEREL** (S.) a dirt-cart, dung-cart, &c. also a ducking-stool, used as a punishment for scolding women.
- TUMEFY** (V.) to swell, or be raised much in thickness of parts, occasioned by a fall, blow, strain, &c.
- TUMID** (A.) swollen, puffed up, &c.
- TUMOUR** (S.) a rising or swelling in any part of member, occasioned by the humours settling, or being stagnated there, by means of a blow, fall, &c.
- TUMULT** (S.) a publick riot, or disorderly noise of people collected together, a hurly-burly, mutiny, or uproar.
- TUMULTUARINESS** or **TUMULTUOUSNESS** (S.) the state or condition of any thing that is in a confusion, disorder, uproar, &c.
- TUN** or **TON** (S.) a large vessel to put wine and other liquors in, containing 252 gallons; also the integer of weight, from whence all other subdivisions are made, containing 20 hundred, each hundred 112 pounds, or 2240 pounds, at the king's beam; but at *Chester*, and some other places, in particular commodities, though the pound is the same, yet the hundred contains 120 pounds, and consequently the *tun* 2400 pounds.
- TUN** (V.) to put up liquor or drink, after it has sufficiently purged itself, into vessels.
- TUNABLE** (A.) musical, harmonious; also any thing that may be rectified, improved, or made more exactly in tune.
- TUN-BELLIED** (A.) having a great or big belly.
- TUNBRIDGE** (S.) in *Kent*, or, *The Town of Bridges*, so called, because the river *Medway* here parts itself into five smaller streams, over which there are as many stone bridges; the town itself, which consists of streets ill paved, and ordinary houses, is built upon the little river *Tun*, which empties itself into the *Medway*; the market is weekly on Friday; what renders it famous, is the medicinal wells, about five miles from the town, called *Spella Hurst Wells*, but commonly called *Tunbridge Wells*, which annually bring down abundance of company, some for health, but more for pleasure; and here a great number of houses are built in a bottom between two hills, the one called *Mount Zion*, the other *Mount Ephraim*, also a handsome chapel of ease; the houses here are nicely ornamented with good gardens; the waters work by perspiration and

urine; here all manner of games and diversions are carried on, with all the politeness imaginable; distant from *London* 20 computed, and 30 measured miles.

TUNE (S.) an air judiciously composed, according to the rules of music, and variously denominated, according to the use it is designed for, or may be applied to, as a minuet, jig, hornpipe, &c. also a lesson for some particular instrument only.

TUNE (V.) to screw up the strings, or regulate the pipes of musical instruments in such a manner, that every note shall have its true and exact harmonical proportion of tone to one another; also to set things in order, to reduce a person to a good disposition or temper of mind.

To be out of *Tune*, to have a discordant or immusical proportion of sound; also to be angry, out of humour, disordered, &c.

TUNIC (S.) a long gown or coat without sleeves, worn as a badge of distinction, as of a parish clerk, or other officer; and in *Anatomy*, is a small, thin coat, or skin, or membrane, covering any part of the body.

TUNICULATED (A.) covered with one or many skins, coats, or membranes, as an onion, &c.

TUNNEL (S.) an instrument by some called a funnel, to convey liquor out of one vessel into another; also the tube of a chimney to convey off the smoke.

TUP (S.) the ram or male sheep in a flock.

TUPPING (S.) the act of generation between a ram and an ewe.

TURBANT (S.) a sort of cap or covering for the head, worn by the *Turks*, &c. made of fine linen wreathed about their heads.

TURBID (A.) troublesome, disordered, disquieted, disturbed, &c.

TURBULENT (A.) violent, boisterous, unruly, ungovernable, unappeasable, &c.

TURBULENTNESS or **TURBULENCY** (S.) troublefomeness, boisterousness, noisiness, ungovernableness, &c.

TURCISM (S.) the religious principles or opinions of the *Turks*.

TURF (S.) shore, grassy, or shrubby ground, cut off mountains, &c. for firing.

TURGID (A.) swollen, puffed up, or grown big.

TURK (S.) a native of that part of *Asia* called *Turkey*.

TURKEY (S.) a fine, large, edible bird or fowl; also the name of a very large kingdom.

TURKEY POUT (S.) a chicken, or young turkey.

TURKISH (A.) something belonging to the nation or people called *Turkey*, or the *Turks*.

TURLUPINS (S.) a sect of hereticks that in the 14th century maintained, that when a man was come to a certain degree of perfection, he was then no longer under restraint, but had a perfect exemption from the com-

mands of the divine law, and affirmed, that God was to be applied to only by mental prayer. They practised the most obscene matters in publick, and went naked both men and women, and yet to recommend themselves, they pretended to extraordinary degrees of spirituality and devotion. They called themselves the fraternity of the poor; *Dauphin* and *Savoy* were the principal places they appeared in, whence by a severe punishment they were also quickly extirpated.

TURMOIL (V.) to slave or drudge much, to bustle, make a stir, &c.

TURMOIL or **TURMOILING** (S.) labouring hard, working earnestly, endeavouring strenuously, &c.

TURN (V.) to form or make curious toys, &c. in a lathe; also to charge sides, or put that outmost now, that was inmost before, &c. also to leave one party, opinion, or religion, and espouse another; also to wind or twist any thing round.

TURN (S.) a certain determined walk, course, or space of ground; also the order or place that any thing is done in.

TURN-COAT (S.) a name of reflection for one that changes his religion or party, especially for the view or sake of profit or advantage.

TURNER (S.) an artificer that turns or makes bowls for greens, and many other curiosities with a lathe, in wood or metal.

TURNIP (S.) an edible root proper for food both to man and beast, especially for feeding sheep.

TURMPIKE (S.) a gate set up in a road by publick authority, to oblige every carriage or horse-puller to pay a certain sum towards the mending or keeping the roads in repair; also in a *Garrison*, &c. it is a piece of timber 12 or 14 foot long, cut in a hexangular form, and every side bored full of holes about an inch diameter at proper distances, through which pikes of about six foot long, pointed with iron, and well fastened, are put, so that the enemy cannot easily get by or through; these are commonly put in a breach, the entrance of a camp, &c.

TURPENTINE (S.) a sort of clear, resinous gum, distilling out of the fir-tree and others; it is of two sorts, vulgar or common, or *Venetian*; the latter is esteemed the best, being clear, pellucid, and white, and of a glass colour, inclining to a sky colour, used as a balsam to cuts and other green wounds, and taken inwardly is diuretic, occasioning the urine to smell like violets; boiled in water it becomes solid, and being so prepared, is made into pills, and given in venereal cases; the oil is used to consolidate wounds, to disperse tumours, and to strengthen the nerves.

TURPITUDE (S.) filthiness, uncleanness, baseness, vileness, wickedness, &c.

TURRET (S.) a small room, or little tower built upon the top of an house, &c.

TURTLE

TURTLE or **TURTUR** (S.) a clean bird often mentioned in the scriptures, and which was sometimes offered in sacrifice under the Jewish dispensation; this is a bird of passage, coming and going at certain fixed seasons of the year; one of the pigeon or dove kind, remarkable for its kind dispositions, and celibacy, never choosing to consort with another after the death of her first mate; also the name of a fish, called a sea tortoise.

TUSCAN ORDER (S.) in *Architecture*, is the coarsest and least artificial of any used in building, and employed where strength is principally intended, without regard to ornament or beauty.

TUSH (Part.) an expression whereby we express our contempt or dislike of any thing or person.

TUSHES or **TUSKS** (S.) the large fangs or teeth that stand out of a boar's mouth; also the fore-teeth of a horse, seated beyond the corner teeth upon the bars, where they shoot forth on each side of the jaws, two above, and two below.

TUSTLE (S.) a contention, stir, bustle, striving, &c.

TUTBURY (S.) a borough with a castle belonging to it in *Staffordshire*, the town is but small, and has a weekly market on Tuesday; distant from *London* 100 computed, and 120 measured miles.

TUTELAGE (S.) the guardianship, protection, or care, that a person has intrusted to him of an infant, &c.

TUTELAR or **TUTELARY** (A.) any person that performs the office of a guardian or protector.

TUTOR (S.) a school-master, teacher, or instructor, in any art or science.

TUTRESS (S.) a woman that teaches or instructs.

TUTTY (S.) in *Foundry*, is the heavy soil of bras that sticks to the tops of the furnaces or melting-houses, &c. and in *Musick*, signifies that those compositions that employ many instruments in different parts should then move all together.

TUXFORD (S.) in *Nottinghamshire*, commonly called *Tuxford in the Clays*, from the miry, clayey ground in and about it; it is but a small, indifferent town, but has a market weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 105 computed, and 131 measured miles.

TWAIN (S.) a couple, or two in number, as a man and his wife, &c.

TWANG (V.) to sound like the snapping of a whip, or of the string of a musical instrument.

TWANG (S.) sometimes means the sound of a string of a musical instrument pulled rudely; and sometimes the scent or taste of a thing that stinks, &c.

TWATTLE (V.) to talk, or prate much, or idly.

TWEAG (S.) vexation, trouble, fretting, perplexity, &c.

TWEE'DLE (V.) a mock word, signifying to play upon a musical instrument.

TWEE'ZERS (S.) a curious sort of toy in the nature of a pair of scissars or nippers.

TWELFTH-DAY or **TIDE** (S.) the name of the church festival called also the *Epiphany*, or manifestation of Christ to the *Gentiles*, which is celebrated the 6th day of *January*, or 12 days after *Christ's Nativity*.

TWIG (S.) a small sprout of a tree or branch; also a descendant or child.

TWIG (V.) to catch birds with bird-lime laid on small twigs; to be too cunning for a person, &c.

TWILIGHT (S.) that imperfect light that is seen between the sun's setting and rising, during the time of his being less than 18 degrees below the horizon.

TWINE (V.) to cleave to, or wrap round any thing, &c.

TWINE (S.) a particular sort of small pack-thread, very strong and smooth.

TWINGE (V.) to pinch, or give a sudden or pungent pain in the guts, &c.

TWINGING (S.) gripping, pinching, or exciting very sharp pains.

TWINKLING (S.) winking with the eyes, or sparkling like the stars, &c.

TWINS (S.) two children brought forth at one birth.

TWIRLING (S.) causing or making a thing turn round very swiftly.

TWIST (S.) the inside or flat part of a man's thighs, upon which a good horseman sits or rests on horseback; also a sort of manufacture used by the tailors.

TWIST (V.) to wring a thing round, or to make a complication of several threads into one.

TWIT (V.) to cast in one's teeth, to tell or upbraid a person often with something.

TWITCH (V.) to snatch, or pull hastily; also to pinch, &c.

TWITTER (V.) to laugh, or giggle wantonly, foolishly, or filially.

TYE (V.) to bind a thing close or fast; also to obligate a person.

TY'MPANY (S.) the name of a disease that is a fixed, constant, equal, hard-resisting tumour of the abdomen, which being struck, sounds somewhat like a drum, proceeding from a stretching inflation of the parts, and of the membranous bowels, whose fibres are too much swoln with animal spirits, and hindered from receding by the nervous juice, which obstructs the passage.

TYPE (S.) the shape, copy, model, or representation of something; and in *Drumty*, means the sign, symbol, or signifier of something absent, or yet to come.

TY'PHON (S.) an *Egyptian* deity, from whence came all manner of evil or plagues.

TYPICAL (A.) something relating or belonging to a figure or type.

TYTO'GRAPHER (S.) one that makes or

ure letters or types much, such as a letter-founder, printer, &c.

TYPOGRAPHY (S.) the art of making or using letters, especially in printing.

TYR'ANNICAL (A.) cruel, barbarous, absolute, without law, refrant, or controul, proud, haughty, imperious, &c.

TY'RANNISE or **TY'RANNIZE** (V.) to exercise a lawless, cruel, or unjust power or authority over any body.

TY'RANNY (S.) a government managed by an unlawful magistrate; also in a cruel, unjust, or unmerciful manner by a lawful one, &c.

TY'RANT (S.) at first was used for the king, or supreme magistrate; but when they began to use their power without limitation, or regard to justice, &c. it was appropriated to mean a wicked, unjust, cruel, or illegal magistrate, and in that sense is now always used.

TY'RO (S.) a novice, or beginner in the study or practice of any art or science.

V

IS sometimes a vowel, and sometimes a consonant; a vowel when sounded alone, as in *union*, &c. and a consonant when it comes before another vowel in the same syllable, as in *value*, *veil*, *vow*, *vulgar*, &c. in the *Roman Notation*, it stands for five, or 5; **V** for 5000, &c.

VA'CANCY (S.) a space void of matter, or a place or office not supplied with a proper person to exercise it.

VA'CANT (A.) empty, void, at leisure, &c.

VA'CATE (V.) to make void, empty, or annul, any order heretofore given, &c.

VACATION (S.) a ceasing from labour, a time of pleasure or refreshment; and in *Law*, means the space of time between the end of one term, and the beginning of another.

VACU'ITY or **VACUUM** (S.) an interstice, or void space, wholly devoid of matter, &c.

VACU'NA (S.) among the *Old Romans*, was the labourers goddess, whom they invoked as propitious to those who sought their ease, or quiet; they celebrated her feasts in winter, that they might rest after their harvest.

VA'GAROND (S.) a rover or wanderer about from place to place, having no settled or determined habitation; and in the sense of the *Law*, a rogue and a *vagabond* is the same thing, for he that goes about in a loitering, idle manner, without having any known or visible way of living, whether he beg or not, is deemed a *vagabond*.

VAG'ARY (S.) a whimsical or merry prank, an odd humour, fancy, or sportive action.

VAGITANT (S.) a certain god whom the *Pagans* imagined to preside over the first words, which children pronounced; this god

had an altar erected to him at *Rome*.

VA'GRANT (S.) an idle, strolling, rambling person, that has no honest, visible way of maintaining himself.

VA'GRANT (A.) idle, wandering, strolling, rambling, unsettled, roving up and down.

VA'GRANTNESS or **VA'GRANCY** (S.) the state or condition of a strolling, idle, begging life, &c.

VAGUE (A.) wandering, roving about, at random, or loose, without any settled order or regularity.

VAIL (S.) a thin skin, or loose garment, to throw over a man or woman, to prevent their being seen; also any thing that hides or obscures another.

VAIL (V.) to cover, hide, secrete, or obscure any thing.

To veil the Bonnet, to pull off the hat, to salute or compliment a person; and at *Sea*, to strike sail in token of submission.

VAILS (S.) the perquisites or advantages that servants receive from visitors, or gifts or allowances made to them by their masters or mistresses, such as the old cloaths that are left off, &c.

VAIN (A.) frothy, proud, puffed up, empty, foolish, of no value, to no purpose, &c.

VAIN-GLO'RIOUS (A.) bragging, boasting, vaunting, &c.

VAIN-GLO'RY or **VAIN-GLO'RIOUSNESS** (S.) over-rating or valuing one's self for imaginary perfections, desirous of making a great show beyond a person's station or ability, &c.

VAINNESS (S.) pride, emptiness, foolishness, unprofitableness, &c.

VALE or **VA'LLY** (S.) a low, hollow space, between circumscripting mountains; also a gutter over the sleepers in the roof of a building.

VA'LENCE or **VA'LLENS** (S.) those short ornamental borders or curtains made to put at the top of window or bed curtains, to cover the rings, loops, and rods.

VA'LENTINES (S.) persons chose on the 14th of *February*, to be the mate, lover, or gallant for the year following, a ceremony still retained among the younger sort of unmarried people.

VALENTINIANS (S.) a sect of enthusiasts, who followed the opinions of one *Valentine* a priest, who upon his being disappointed of a bishoprick forsok the Christian faith, and published that there were 30 gods and goddesses, 15 of each sex, which he called *Æones* or *Ayres*, and taught that our Saviour, like another *Pandora*, sprung from their correspondence, and affirmed, that he passed thro' the *Virgin Mary* with a body he brought out of heaven, as thro' a pipe or conduit, and that all men should not rise again: He also published a gospel and psalms; to these his followers added several other errors, declaring there was no obligation to suffer martyrdom; some declared against baptism, and others practised

practised it in a peculiar manner, and all indulged themselves in leucitiousness.

VALET (S.) a waiting-man, or servant that attends his master in the bed-chamber, &c. and in *Horsemanship*, is a stick that has a blunted point of iron to prick a leaping horse, &c.

VALETUDINARIAN or **VALETUDINARY** (S.) one that is in a weak, crazy, or sickly state or condition of bodily health; also an hospital for sick people.

VALETUDINARY (A.) weak, crazy, sickly, in a languishing or bad state of health.

VALIANT (A.) stout, bold, courageous, resolute, daring.

VALID (A.) authentick, strong, powerful, mighty, undeniable, &c.

VALIDITY or **VALIDNESS** (S.) truth, power, authentickness, &c.

VALLEY (S.) a low or hollow place, the bottom or space between two mountains.

VALOUR (S.) bravery of mind, undauntedness, resoluteness, courage, stoutness, &c.

VALLOUROUS (A.) courageous, stout, bold, resolute, undaunted, &c.

VALUABLE (A.) precious, worthy to be esteemed, taken care of, or set by, important, weighty, &c.

VALUATION (S.) the setting a price, worth, or value upon any thing.

VALUE (V.) to esteem or reckon precious, or deserving; also to estimate, compute, or set a price upon any thing.

VALVE (S.) a lid or cover of a tube in hydraulic engines, such as pumps, &c. commonly made of leather, and vulgarly called clacks, opening on'y one way, which the more forcibly it is pressed the other, the more closely it shuts the aperture; In *Anatomy*, sometimes it means small, thin membranes in vessels, like folding doors that open and shut, or extend and contract themselves as occasion requires, and these are also variously denominated from their figuration, some being called sigmoides, others, semilunares, &c. from their similarity to the letter sigma, a half moon, &c. they are found in the veins, arteries, lymphatick, and lacteal vessels, and in the muscular fibres, whose use is to hinder the blood and other liquors from returning the same way they came; they are also found in the intestines.

VAMP (S.) the upper leather of a shoe.

VAMP (V.) to ornament, mend, furbish, fit up, clean, or adorn any thing.

VAN or **VANGUARD** (S.) the first line of an army drawn up in battalia, which gives the enemy the first charge; the first or foremost part of any body or bodies of men in arms.

VANDALS (S.) a wild, barbarous, and fierce people, inhabiting the northern parts of *Scandeland*, but leaving their native habitation, over-run a great part of *Europe*, making desolation where-ever they came.

VANE (S.) a plate of iron, &c. so nicely hung upon a spindle as to be easily turned about by every puff of wind, in order to let people see which way the wind blows; also a moving sight set upon a mathematical instrument to slide backwards and forwards as occasion requires.

VANTILLA (S.) a small pleasant seed ground to powder, and mixed with the cocoa-nut in the making of chocolate, to give it an agreeable flavour.

VANPLOQUENCE (S.) foolish prating, idle talking, &c.

VA'NISH (V.) to disappear suddenly, or miraculously; also to go out of sight hastily, or to come to nothing.

VA'NITY (S.) in *Scripture*, sometimes signifies that which is opposite to truth or reality; sometimes pride or vain-glory; sometimes lying, and sometimes mere nothing or emptiness.

VA'NQUISH (V.) to conquer, subdue, overcome, master, or bring under.

VA'NQUISHER (S.) a conqueror, victor, subduer, or overcomer.

VA'PID (A.) palled, deadened, or grown flat, as liquor that stands in a vessel unstopped, &c.

VA'PORARY (S.) a bagnio, stove, or hot house; also a decoction of herbs for a sick person to sit over while hot, that the steam may get into his body, &c.

VAPORATION (S.) a steaming or issuing forth of smoke or damp vapours.

VAPORIFEROUS (A.) producing or causing steams or vapours.

VA'POUR (V.) to boast, brag, crack, bounce, huff, swagger, &c.

VA'POURING (S.) hectoring, boasting, bragging, huffing, swaggering, &c.

VA'POURS (S.) steams or warry particles thrown off from humid bodies, by means of the natural heat of the sun, or artificial heat of fires, &c. and in *Physick*, means a distemper vulgarly called the hypo.

VARIABLE (A.) changeable, shifting, liable or apt to alter or change, unsettled, irresolute, undetermined, &c.

VA'RIANCE (S.) an alteration or change of a person or thing; also a quarrel or dispute that occasions persons to be shy or unfriendly.

VARIATION (S.) a change or alteration; also the difference, in some parts of the world, of the poles of the magnet from those of the world.

VA'RIEGATE (V.) to diversify, change, or alter; also to make things of divers colours.

VA'RIEGATED (A.) speckled, spotted, streaked, or diversify'd with several colours.

VARIIGATION (S.) among the *Fiorists*, is the art of causing the leaves of plants or flowers to have divers colours.

VARIETY (S.) many sorts, or different changes.

VA'

VARIOUS (A.) different, frequently changing, unsettled, &c.

VARLET (S.) in the old *Low Sense*, was a yeoman, or yeoman's servant; but now it generally means a mean, base, unworthy, dishonest fellow.

VARNISH (S.) a liquor composed of gums, spirit of wine, &c. to paint over any sort of joinery, pictures, &c. to make them look glossy and beautiful to the eye.

VARNISH (V.) to gloss or set any thing off to the best advantage with actual *varnish*, or by commending, praising, &c.

VARY (V.) to change, alter, diversify, or make any thing different to what it was before.

VASE (S.) among the *Fluists*, is the cup of any flower formed by the growing up of the leaves hollow, as that of the tulip, &c. also the round bulk or ball in the middle of a church candlestick or branch; in *Architecture*, it is an urn or pot put on the tops of cornices, pedestals, &c. representing such vessels as the ancients used in their sacrifices, burial of the dead, &c. also a sort of ornamental leaden flower-pots.

VASSAL (S.) a slave or dependant, one that is in servitude or bondage to another.

VASSALAGE (S.) the state of slavery or bondage to another; also the condition of any poor person that is obliged to do any sort of mean work for a livelihood.

VAST (A.) very great in quantity, or many in number, extensive, huge, mighty, &c.

VAT (S.) a very large vessel used in brewing, or for keeping liquors in store.

VAUDOIS (S.) poor men, a name given to the followers of *Peter Vaud* or *Valdo*, a rich merchant of *Lyons* in *France* about 1160, who, upon seeing his friend die suddenly at a feast, was so much affected, that he immediately betook himself to seriousness and meditation, and the study of the scriptures; by which means, having found out several errors in the church of *Rome*, he communicated his discoveries to his friends, and the poor, whom he constantly relieved bountifully; upon which the clergy excommunicated him, and persecuted some of his disciples, which occasioned both him and them to fly into the valleys of *Piedmont*, where they found some ancient Christians called also *Vaudes*, who obtained such of the *Lyonnais* as were capable of preaching, who fixed themselves into *Italy*, *France*, and *Germany*.

VAULT (S.) any hollow space or building covered over, or enclosed with an arched roof, whether below the common surface of the earth, as are cellars or store-houses for wine, &c. or the bodies of churches or other large buildings; and sometimes it is applied to those small rooms or buildings erected in church yards, or other burying-grounds, for the use of a private family, &c. and sometimes to the necessary-house, or privy, in a private house.

VAULT (V.) to cover any hollow place or building over with an arched roof; also to leap or jump over any high place by the strength of one hand, and the agility of a man's body; and in *Farriery*, the forging a horse's shoe hollow, for such who have high and round soles above their hoofs, to keep it firm bearing upon the sole, is called thus vaulting the shoe.

VAUNT (V.) to brag, boast, stomp, crack, vapour, make a noise, bustle, stir, &c.

VA'YVODE (S.) a tributary prince, or chief ruler in *Valachia*, *Moldavia*, and *Transylvania*, subject to the grand leignior.

U'BEROUS (A.) plentiful, abundant, copious, extensive, fertile, &c.

UBI'ETY (S.) the presence of a being in some determined place, or part of space.

UBIQUIST (S.) one that lives here, there, or any and every where, without any certain settled abode.

UBIQUITARIANS (S.) such Christians as affirm Christ's natural body to be every where present.

UBIQUITARINESS or **UBIQUITY** (S.) a quality or property whereby any person or thing is every where present; also unsettledness, or living or residing in no particular or fixed place.

U'DDER (S.) in a *Gov.* &c. is what a breast is in a woman, containing the milk to feed their young, &c.

VEAL (S.) the flesh of a calf.

VE'CTIS (V.) in *Mechanicks*, is a lever supposed to be an inflexible right line without any weight, and is accounted the first of the six powers.

VE'DETTE (S.) in an *Army*, is a sentinel on horse-back set to watch the motions of the enemy, to guard a pass, &c.

VEER (V.) in the *Sea Language*, is to let out more cordage; also applied to the wind when it changes suddenly, or often in a little time; also to cross or traverse the sea, in order to make way when the wind is not direct.

VE'GETABLES (S.) all sorts of fruits, herbs, flowers, &c. that grow and increase by heat and moisture, but have not life and sensation like animals.

VEGETATE (V.) to enliven, quicken, or cause any thing to grow, &c.

VEGETATION (S.) the natural growing or encasing of plants, trees, flowers, &c.

VEGETATIVE (A.) that property or quality of any thing by which it grows, encreases, or receives nourishment.

VE'HEMENCY, **VE'HEMENCY**, or **VE'HEMENTNESS** (S.) earnestness, fervency, vigorousness, eagerness, warmth or passionateness of disposition, &c.

VE'HEMENT (A.) fervent, eager, zealous, hot, b illious, furious, &c.

VE'HICLE (S.) a common name to any thing that serves, or is used in conveying or carrying

ing persons or things from one place to another, as a coach, water pipe, &c. and in *Physick*, any thing that the ingredients are put into, as wine, liquorice, sugar, &c. to render the composition more palatable to the patient.

VEINS (S.) in a human *Body*, are those pipes or canals through which the blood passes; and in *Mining*, it is such ribs or streaks of the rock, &c. that is full of, or strongly impregnated with ore or mineral.

VEINY (A.) mixed with, or full of veins.

VE'JOURS (S.) in *Law*, are sursevors sent by a court to view any place in dispute, in order the more exactly to settle the rights of the several claimants.

VEJUPITER, or BADY or EVIL JU'PITER (S.) a god adored by the old *Romans* for fear he sh-ud do them a prejudice, and not out of expectation of receiving any benefit or advantage from him; his statue resembled a young man holding arrows in his hand ready to shoot.

VELLUM or VELLUM (S.) a curious sort of fine parchment, exceeding smooth, and very fit to write upon, and commonly made of calf skin.

VELLICATION (S.) a sud'den pull, or twitch; and in *Surgery*, is a convulsive motion in the fibres of the muscles.

VELO'CITY (S.) the degree of swiftness that any thing moves with.

VELVET (S.) a curious and rich silk manufacture in the weaving trade, that, by means of a fine silk, cuts the threads of the shoot in such a manner, as to afford a very noble look, and agreeable touch.

VENAL (A.) sordid, mean, base, a mind or disposition that may be turned any way for profit and advantage.

VEND (V.) to sell, dispose of, exchange, put off, put up, or set to sale.

VENDEE' (S.) in *Law*, is the person to whom any thing is sold.

VENDER or VENDOR (S.) one that sells, puts off, or disposes of any thing for a valuable consideration.

VENDIBLE (A.) saleable, fit, or proper to be sold, a marketable commodity.

VENEERING (S.) the art of laying thin slices of walnut-tree, or other scarce and curious wood upon a bed of glue to make common wood look as if it was all of the finer sort.

VENENIFICAL or VENENIFICK (A.) poisonous, venomous, mischievous, &c.

VENERABLE (A.) reverend, worshipful, that deserves esteem, honour, regard, &c.

VENERABLENESS (S.) the quality that commands esteem, or that person or thing to which or whom reverence or respect ought to be given or paid.

VENERATE (V.) to honour, esteem, worship, reverence, &c.

VENERATION (S.) the act of adoration,

or of honouring, valuing, esteeming, &c.

VENEREAL or VENEREOUS (A.) lustful, appetizing or belonging to venery or copulation.

VENEREALNESS or VENEREOUSNESS (S.) lustfulness, lecherousness; also the condition of a person infected with the foul disease, vulgarly called the pox.

VENERY (S.) lustfulness, lechery; also the act of coition or copulation; also the art or exercise of hunting wild beasts in a forest, &c. of which there are five sorts, *viz.* the hart, hind, hare, boar, and wolf.

VENG'ANCE (S.) revenge, judgment, punishment.

VENIAL (A.) pardonable, or a crime that may be excused or forgiven.

VENISON (S.) the flesh of deer, hares, &c. that are beasts of chase.

VENOM (S.) a quality that the juices of some creatures and plants are endowed with, that is hurtful or destructive to others, and commonly called poison.

VENOMOUS (A.) hurtful, destructive, poisonous; also malicious, mischievous, &c.

VENOMOUSNESS (S.) the nature, quality, or disposition of poison, mischief, or destruction; also of envy, malice, hatred, &c.

VENT or VENT HOLE (S.) a small hole made in a vessel to let the air in or out, as occasion may require; also the sale of any commodity; and in *Gunnery*, it is the difference between the diameter of the bore of a piece of ordnance, and the diameter of the ball; also the cover of a wind furnace, &c.

VENT (V.) to give air to a vessel, by boring a small hole in it; also to sell, publish, make known, or declare abroad; also to crack large plates of glass in the working.

VENTILATE (V.) to fan or winnow, to collect or gather wind; also to give vent.

VEN'TOSE (A.) windy; also bragging, boasting, vapouring.

VEN'TRICLE (S.) the stomach, or that membranous bowel in the abdomen, under the diaphragm, between the liver and the spleen; it has two orifices; that on the right hand called the pylorus, or janitor, whereon the meat is sent out into the guts; another at the left hand, at which the meat enters; its office is to concoct or ferment the food; there are four *ventricles* belonging to the brain, and two to the heart.

VENTRILOQUIST (S.) one who speaks inwardly, or as it were out of his belly, by which means to a slander by it seems as if it were spoken at a great distance off; also a pretended witch or sorcerer, who pretended to give answers by inspiration of some spirit who spoke out of their belly.

VENTURE (V.) to risk, hazard, or expose to danger, as to send goods to sea, to put money into a lottery, &c.

VENTURE (S.) a sum of money or quantity of

of goods put into a lottery, or sent upon any hazard.

VENTUROUS or **VENTURESOME** (A.) daring, bold, courageous; also foolish, hardy, rash, inconsiderate, &c.

VENTUROUSNESS or **VENTURESOMENESS** (S.) daringness, boldness.

VENUS (S.) the goddess of love, or rather lasciviousness, worshipped by the heathens, and idolatrous *Iscariotes*; she was adored under several appellations, the *Egyptians* called her *Nephtis*, the *Assyrians* *Militra*, the *Arabians* *Alitta*, the *Persians* *Mitra*, the *Babylonians* *Tanais*, the *Sicilians* *Erycina*, the *Greeks* *Aphrodites*, and the *Israelites* *Astarte*, *Zishtaroth*, or *Azerah*; the dove was consecrated to this false deity. The poets relate abundance of strange romances about her, and say her chariot is drawn by (swans and pigeons; among the *Africans*, she is the brightest and most resplendent of all the stars, whether erratic or fixed, excepting the sun, which arises not from being larger than the rest, but from her being nearest the earth, excepting *Mercury*, as appears by her having a perihelion of almost three minutes; among the *Astrologers*, she is a feminine planet, and reckoned the lesser in fortune; among the *Chymists*, copper is called by this name, and characterized, δ ; in *Heraldry*, it is the green colour in the coat-armour of kings and sovereign princes.

VERACITY (S.) sincerity, honesty, truth.

VERB (S.) is such a word or part of speech whereby something is affirmed to be done to or by myself, or another; it also expresses the existence or being of any thing.

VERBAL (A.) something belonging, appertaining to, or derived from a verb, as adjectives; also a contract or agreement made by word of mouth, and not wrote down.

VERBALIZE (V.) to make use of many words, to be tedious in speech or discourse.

VERBATIM (A.) exact, word by word, &c. the self-same words repeated over, that were wrote or spoke by another.

VERBERATE (V.) to beat, thresh, strike, &c.

VERBERATION (S.) a beating or striking.

VERBOSE (A.) full of words, fluent of speech, &c.

VERDANT (A.) green of colour, as the grass, leaves of trees, &c.

VERDANTNESS (S.) the quality of any thing that exhibits a brisk, lively, green colour.

VERDEGREASE (S.) the rust of copper gathered by laying plates of copper, &c. in beds, covered with the hulks of pressed grapes; also a magistery of common *verdegreaise* dissolved in distilled vinegar, and then crystallized in a cool place; it is the finest grass-green colour when well ground, and perfectly purified from dross and filth, that can be used in painting.

VERDERER (S.) a forester, or officer, whose

business it is to look after the vert, and take care it is well maintained.

VERDICT (S.) the resolution of a jury upon their hearing a cause, and considering the matter well.

VERDITER (S.) an ordinary, common green colour used in painting.

VERDOUR or **VERDURE** (S.) the lively greenness of a field, meadow, garden, &c.

VERECUN'DITY or **VERECUN'DNESS** (S.) bashfulness, shamefacedness, modesty, &c.

VERGE (S.) the limits, bounds, or extent of the power of a court at law, &c. also a wand, rod, mace, or other ensign of authority; in *Gardening*, it is the edge or border of parterres, &c.

VERGER (S.) an officer that goes before a lord chief justice, a bishop, dean, &c. with a white wand or silver stick in his hand, to make room for them to come along, and to give notice to the people to make way.

VERIFY (V.) to prove true, or make good; and in *Law*, signifies to record edicts, or decrees in parliament.

VERTLOQUENT or **VERILOQUIOUS** (A.) speaking, or saying the truth.

VERILY (Part.) yes, indeed, truly, &c.

VERISIMILAR (A.) likely, probable, that carries the appearance of truth, &c.

VERISIMILITY or **VERISIMILITUDE** (S.) probability, likelihood, &c.

VERITY (S.) truth, reality, certainty, &c.

VERJUICE (S.) the juice of unripe lemons, sour grapes, crab apples, &c.

VERMICE'LLI (S.) an *Indian* scoop of a very provocative nature to venery.

VERMICULAR (A.) like to, or resembling of worms in nature or shape.

VERMICULATION (S.) In *Physick*, is the pain or griping in the guts; also the breeding of worms in plants, &c.

VERMICULOSE (A.) wormy, full of, or plagued with worms.

VERMIFUGOUS (A.) of a nature contrary to, or expelling of worms.

VERMILION (S.) a curious red, fine powder used by the painters; that used by the ancients was found upon the tops of inaccessible rocks, which was stones that they shot down with arrows; there was also an artificial sort made of red sand; that now used is an artificial cinnabar, which has been long levigated upon a porphyry stone, and so reduced to an impalpable powder; the women used it to paint and adorn themselves with it, and so did the staturaries, &c. such was the taste and delicacy of the ancient *Romans*, that *Camillos* triumphed daubed all over with *vermilion*. The *Ethiopians* painted the statues of their gods, and great men daubed their whole bodies with it.

VERMIN (S.) all sorts of hurtful creatures, especially insects, that are an annoyance to mankind, such as lice, fleas, rats, mice, worms, &c.

VER-

VERMINATE (V.) to breed worms, to be tormented with the griping in the guts, &c.

VERNA'CLAR (A.) natural, agreeing, or belonging to the house, family, or nation, where a person was born, &c.

VERNAL (A.) something belonging to the spring time of the year, for which reason the astronomers call *Aries*, *Taurus*, and *Gemini*, *vernal* signs, because the sun passes through them in the spring of the year.

VERREL, VERRIL, or FERRIL (S.) a small ring or coat of brass, iron, &c. that is put at or upon the bottoms of walking-canes, working tools, &c. to preserve them from splitting, &c.

VERUCA (S.) in *Surgery*, is that hard, high callous swelling, called a wart, which breaks out of the skin, and breeds in several parts of the body.

VERSABLE or **VERSATILE** (A.) that may be easily turned about, or wound any way.

VER-SA'CRUM (S.) a solemn sacrifice which the *Romans* offered to their gods upon very important occasions; in this sacrifice they offered every thing that was brought forth during one spring throughout all their dominions, except human creatures.

VERSE (S.) sometimes signifies the poetical manner of writing every line in measure and proper cadence; and sometimes a certain number of syllables in a line that reads harmoniously; and sometimes a small part or portion of a psalm, or chapter of the Bible, into which latter ages have divided it, for the more easy finding out any particular sentence or passage contained in it.

VERSED (A.) used, accustomed, skilled, or well acquainted with business, arts, sciences, &c.

VERSICLE (S.) a short or small verse.

VERSIFICATION (S.) the art of making or composing verses, according to the nature of the language in which they are made, and the laws of poetry used therein.

VERSIFY (V.) to compose or make verses, to write in a poetical manner.

VERSION (S.) the rendering or translating a book, &c. out of one tongue or language into another, to make it intelligible to those who do not understand the original.

VERT (S.) any thing that grows in a forest, and affords green leaves sufficient for the deer to shelter under, whether it be timber-trees, shrubs, &c. in *Heraldry*, it signifies a green colour, which in the coats belonging to all persons of the degree of nobility, is called *Emerald*, and in the coats of kings *Venus*; in *Engraving*, it is expressed by diagonal lines drawn from the dexter chief corner to the sinister base.

VERTEBRA (S.) in *Surgery*, may universally signify any joint, or turning part of the body; but in a more particular manner those in the back-bone which has 36 joints, 7 of which are allotted to the neck, 12 to the

back, 5 to the loins, and 6 to the *os sacrum*, which in *Anatomy* forms the third part of a human skeleton.

VERTEX (S.) the summit, or uppermost point of any thing; in *Anatomy*, the crown of the head, or that part where the hairs divide themselves to the several sides of the head, is thus called; and in *Astronomy*, it is that point of the heavens which is immediately over the head of any person in any place, which is also called the *zenith*; in *Geometry*, that side or point which is opposite to the base of a figure, is called the *vertex*; in *Opticks*, it is the same with the pole of a glass; and in *Conic Sections*, it is that point of a curve where the axis cuts it.

VERTICAL (A.) belonging to the uppermost part, or highest point.

VERTICITY (S.) when applied to a needle touched with a load-stone, signifies that quality thereby impressed upon it, that makes it continually vibrate, when freely suspended upon a proper axis, till it points towards the north and south points of the world.

VERTIGINOUS (A.) reeling, giddy, ready to fall, staggering, &c.

VERTIGO (S.) a distemper that affects the patient in such a manner, that the objects near or about him seem to turn round, and himself with them, though he stands still all the while.

VERTUE or **VIRTUE** (S.) is the whole system of moral actions, whereby the peace and common advantage of society is procured and maintained, and men regulate their actions by the true rules of reason, justice, and equity; the ancients represented each by a goddess, and built temples, and offered sacrifices to them; they represented *Virtue* under various forms, and in divers manners.

VERTUMNUS (S.) the god of *Gardens*, some of the poets make him the husband of *Pomona*, and others call him *Proteus*, from his frequent changing his appearances; some make him the god of trade and commerce, others of mens thoughts, &c. the *Romans* had settled feasts in honour of him, called *Vertumnales*, in autumn, in which they returned him thanks for the fruits of the earth.

VERTUOSO or **VIRTUOSO** (S.) a person that is skilful, and delights in curiosities and improvements in philosophy, &c.

VERTUOUS or **VIRTUOUS** (A.) inclined or disposed to be sober, honest, just, chaste, temperate, &c.

VERVAIN (S.) an herb anciently used about sacred rites and ceremonies, called also holy herb, pigeons grass, or *Jew's tears*.

VERY (Part.) sometimes signifies in truth, or in reality; as, *the very man*; sometimes much, a great deal, or abundance; as, *very great, very small, &c.*

VESICATORY (S.) an actual cautery, or external medicine that raises blisters upon the

skin, by acting upon, and rarifying the spirits, and ferrous particles, and thereby gathering them betwixt the skin and cuticula, and consequently inspiring them, and so raising bladders full of ferrous matter.

VESPER (S.) the evening; or evening star.

VESPERS (S.) in the *Church of Rome*, is the evening service, prayers, or songs.

VESPERTINE (A.) something done in, or belonging to the latter, or evening part of the day; in *Affronomy*, a planet is said to be *vespertine*, when it sets after the sun.

VESSEL (S.) any vessel that contains liquor, or other things; also a ship that conveys goods or persons by water from one port or nation to another; also the veins, &c. in a human body, whereby the blood and other humours are conveyed and dispersed over the whole body; among *School-Boys*, the 8th part of a sheet of clean paper, is called a *vessel*; and in *controversial Divinity*, those persons that are supposed to be the objects of election or reprobation, are called *vessels* of mercy or wrath.

VEST (S.) a sort of coat made for a little boy, and commonly worn just before he is put into breeches.

VEST (V.) to authorize, or put a person into the possession of any thing; also to clothe.

VESTA (S.) the goddess of the earth, sometimes called the mother, and sometimes the daughter of *Saturn*. *Nama Pompilius*, second king of the *Romans*, consecrated an everlasting or perpetual fire to her, and to keep it established priestesses called *Vestal*, who were privileged to marry after they had spent 30 years in this service; but if they let the fire go out, were punished with great severity, and if they sinned against chastity were buried alive; the 5th day of *June* the *Romans* celebrated the feasts of this goddess, which were kept in the streets before their doors, and some messes were chose and sent into the temple consecrated to her. They led about the town several asses crowned with flowers, and carrying collars made of several bits of paste, in the form of little cakes; the mills were also adorned with flowers, and ceased from working that day. The *Roman* dames went bare foot to the temple of *Vesta*, and to the capitol.

VESTIARY or VESTRY (S.) a room in a church or monastery, where the several habits of the ministers or monks, &c. are deposited; a wardrobe, &c.

VESTIBLE (S.) in *Architecture*, is a sort of anti-chamber, for persons to wait till they are called in; also an open porch, or passage before a house.

VESTIGIA (S.) the mark, track, foot-steps, &c. of any person or thing.

VESTMENTS (S.) all sorts of garments or clothing, especially those of distinction for any sort of officers, whether of law, physic, or divinity.

VESTRY (S.) a room in a church, &c. where the garments, &c. are kept.

VESTRY-CLERK (S.) is commonly an attorney, who keeps the parish-books, makes out parishes or settlements for the poor, &c.

VESTRY-MAN (S.) an elder or ancient of a parish, who having served, or is now in the actual service of parish officers, sits there, to make and examine the parish-books.

VESTURE (S.) any sort of cloaths or raiment whatever; and in *Law*, is the admitting a person into the possession or profits of land, &c.

ETCHES (S.) a particular sort of pulle, by some called chick-pease.

VETERAN (S.) a soldier that has served in the army several campaigns, &c.

VETERNUS (S.) the distemper commonly called the lethargy, or drowsiness, causing a heavy sleep, accompanied with a fever, and a delirium, arising from too much incongruous moist matter within the pores of the bony substance of the brain, which is supposed to be generated by the demigration of fevers.

VEX (V.) to tease, trouble, afflict, torment, oppress, &c.

VEXATION (S.) disturbance, trouble, affliction, torment, oppression, &c.

VEXATIOUS (A.) that causes, produces, or brings forth trouble, sorrow, grief, torment, &c.

UGLY (A.) disproportioned, deformed, of a shape, &c. that excites horror, detestation, &c.

VIAL or PHIAL (S.) a small, thin, glass-bottle, such as apothecaries use to put their drops, joleps, &c. in.

VIANDS (S.) all sorts of victuals or food, whether meat, bread, or fruit.

VIA TICUM (S.) all manner of necessities for a journey; and in the language of the church of *Rome*, it is the Eucharist given to dying persons by their priests.

VIBRABLE (A.) that may be moved, shook, waved, or brandished over one's head, or in the air, or swung to and fro like the pendulum of a clock.

VIBRATE (V.) to move, shake, wave, brandish, or swing backwards and forwards.

VIBRATION (S.) a shaking, or tremour, a waving, brandishing, or swinging backwards and forwards of any thing suspended on a point.

VICAR (S.) one appointed to perform the office or function of another; and in the present *Church Constitution*, it is the parson of a parish, who supplies the place of a rector, where the predial tythes are impropriated; there are two in the empire of *Germany*, viz. the elector *Palatine* and of *Barbaria*, those two contending to be one, and the elector of *Saxony*, each of which have distinct provinces to act in and nominate to vacant benefices in the church, and in cases of vacancies, to present qualified persons to the chapters of cathedrals and collegiate churches and abbeys; they also receive the revenues of the emperor's demesnes, and dispose of them for publick business; they receive fealty and homage

range of the vassals of the empire, and give the investiture of places below the principalities; the king of the Romans is perpetual vicar general of the empire. The five secular electors have also their vicars, or deputies, to act for them; the pope has also these delegates.

VICARAGE (S.) the office or place where a vicar has the spiritual cure.

VICE (S.) all sorts of disorderly actions, or bad practices; also a most useful instrument for all hand-craft businesses, especially such as use a file, to hold fast their work while they perform it; also the glaziers instrument with two wheels, wherewith they draw their lead fit for use; also an appellation added to a person that is second or inferior in his office, as a *vice admiral*, *vice-chamberlain*, *vice-chancellor* of an university, &c.

VICE GERENT (S.) one who acts for, or under another, a deputy-king, or governor, &c.

VICE-ROY (S.) one that governs a tributary kingdom, and is accountable for all his actions to another.

VICE-ROYALTY (S.) the office, place, or dignity of a deputy-king, ruler, or governor of a tributary kingdom.

VICINAGE or **VICINITY** (S.) neighbourhood, nearness of place or habitation.

VICIOUS (A.) wicked, debauched, corrupted, lewd, &c.

VICISSITUDE (S.) the succeeding or orderly coming of one thing after another.

VICOUNT or **VISCOUNT** (S.) a title of nobility next in degree, but below an earl.

VICOUNTESS or **VISCOUNTESS** (S.) the wife of a viscount.

VICTIMS (S.) among the *Ancients*, were beasts offered up to the gods, the barren creatures to the infernal deities, and the fruitful ones to the celestial gods. To *Jupiter* they sacrificed oxen, and white cocks; to *Juno* a cow, or sheep; to *Diana* a doe; to *Ceres* and *Cybele* a sow; to *Pan* a goat or dog; to *Mars* a mad bull; to *Neptune* a horse, a he-goat, or a black bull; to *Terminus* a lamb; to *Apollo* a horse; to *Minerva* a mare; to *Venus* a pigeon, or turtle; to *Isis* a goose; to *Bacchus* a kid, or a he-goat; to other deities only fruit to some, and liquor to others, &c. also any nation or people that are persecuted, or suffer, upon account of being under the command, or at the disposal of another.

VICTOR (S.) one that conquers, masters, overcomes, or vanquishes another, whether in feats of arms, or experiments of skill in learning, arts, sciences, &c.

VICTORY (S.) a goddess adored by the ancients, and represented by a young woman with wings, holding in one hand a crown of laurel or white olive, and in the other a branch of palm adorned with trophies; also the act of conquering, beating, or overcoming an enemy.

VICTORIOUS (A.) conquering, successful, overcoming, &c.

VICTUAL (V.) to feed, nourish, or provide necessaries for that purpose, especially for ships, armies, garisons, &c.

VICTUALLER (S.) one who contracts or undertakes to provide necessary food, &c. for a fleet, army, &c. also one that keeps an ale-house, or public-house.

VICTUALLING (S.) furnishing a fleet, army, garison, town, family, &c. with necessary food.

VICTUALS (S.) all sorts of wholesome food, or proper eatables.

VIDUITY (S.) the state or condition of widowhood.

VIEW (S.) a survey, sight, or prospect of any thing; also the expectation, design, hope, or intention of something farther than the present appearance.

VIEW (V.) to examine, look over, or see into the state or present condition of any person, place, or thing.

VIGILANCY or **VIGILANTNESS** (S.) carefulness, watchfulness, &c.

VIGILANT (A.) watchful, careful, observant, &c.

VIGILS (S.) watchmen that guard the streets in the night; also fasts appointed to precede the festivals of the church.

VIGOROUS (A.) strong, lusty, brisk, active, &c.

VIGOUR (S.) strength, resolution, briskness, activity, &c.

VILE (A.) wicked, lewd, base, mean, of no account or value, &c.

VILIFY (V.) to esteem as nothing, to expose, or set at nought, to represent as a wicked, worthless person.

VILLAGE (S.) a parcel of houses or cottages built for the convenience of country-men, without any determined bounds, limits, or walls.

VILLAGER (S.) a country-man, or farmer, an inhabitant of a village.

VILLAIN (S.) formerly meant a man that was obliged to do the mean offices, or hard labour of farming, as a tenure by which he held his lands; but now it generally means a wicked, profligate fellow, that thinks at nothing to bring about his designs, whether it be perjury, murder, theft, &c.

VILLAINOUS (A.) as now used, is wicked; knavish, tricking, &c.

VILLAINY (S.) baseness, wickedness, knavery, &c.

VINCIBLE (A.) conquerable, that may be overcome, &c.

VINDICATE (V.) to defend, maintain, justify, clear, &c.

VINDICATION (S.) an apology, defence, or proof of a person's innocency, &c.

VINDICTIVE (A.) spiteful, revengeful, malicious, &c.

VINE (S.) a sort of spreading tree that bears grapes,

- grapes, from which are made wine, both red and white; they are propagated rather by slips or layers than by seed, though capable of being done both ways.
- VINEGAR** (S.) a sharp, acid liquor made by sour wine, beer, cyder, &c. used upon many occasions, and in various manners.
- VINEYARD** (S.) a garden, field, or piece of ground planted with vines.
- VINOSE** or **VINOUS** (A.) that hath a taste or smell like wine.
- VINTAGE** (S.) sometimes means the time of gathering, and sometimes the fruit of the vine gathered at a proper time of ripeness.
- VINTAGER** (S.) a worker in a vineyard, or a gatherer of grapes.
- VINTNER** (S.) a retailer of wine, one that keeps a house or tavern for persons to drink wine in.
- VIOL** (S.) a musical instrument of various sizes, strung with six strings, formerly very much in use for chamber airs, songs, &c. but now almost out of use; the neck is strung or fretted with nine strings, frets, or divisions, for the several tones or half notes to be expressed by; the common tuning is by fourths, upon all the strings except the third and fourth, which is a sharp third.
- VIOLABLE** (A.) that may be violated, spoiled, hurt, forced, damaged, &c.
- VIOLATE** (V.) to trespass or break through the laws of virtue, &c. also to act contrary to an agreement made between publick or private persons.
- VIOLATING** (S.) breaking through solemn contracts, doing wrong or injury; also forcing a woman's modesty, by compelling her to copulation by downright strength, without her consent or will; also the turning churches to common uses, or doing profane actions therein.
- VIOLATOR** (S.) a transgressor, offender, or breaker of contracts, &c.
- VIOLENCE** (S.) force, compulsion, oppression, vehemence, eagerness, &c.
- VIOLET** (S.) a pleasant smelling flower of a bluish colour, &c.
- VIOLIN** (S.) a small viol, or rather what is now called a fiddle strung with four strings, all commonly tuned by fifths.
- VIOLIST** (S.) one who plays upon a viol or violin.
- VIOLONCELLO** (S.) a small bass violin, or large fiddle with a deep belly.
- VIPER** (S.) a sort of serpent of a small size, the largest not being above half an ell long, and about an inch thick. It has a flat head, with a snout rising up like a pig, the male has only two teeth, but the female a great many; the male is likewise blacker than the female; and though the poison of the viper is exceeding dangerous, yet the flesh is good in many distempers.
- VIPEROUS** (A.) of the nature, kind, or quality of the viper.
- VIRAGO** (S.) a masculine, bold, undaunted woman, one who delights in actions belonging to men, as fighting, bear-baiting, &c.
- VIRGIN** (S.) a maid, a pure or chaste person that was never married, &c.
- VIRGIN** (A.) pure, clean, undefiled, that has never been used, &c.
- VIRGINALS** (S.) a musical instrument with keys like a harpsichord, now quite out of use.
- VIRGINITY** (S.) the state or condition of a pure maid, or unmarried person.
- VIRIDITY** or **VIRIDNESS** (S.) the greenness or verdure of grass, leaves, &c.
- VIRILE** (A.) manly, stout, strong, robust, and particularly fit for the act of generation.
- VIRILITY** (S.) manhood, the age or state of a man, strength or ability for copulation.
- VIRTUAL** (A.) potential, effectual, equivalent, &c.
- VIRTUE** (S.) a full resolution to do those things that unbiased reason dictates, and experience shews to be most advantageous to society in general.
- VIRTUOUS** (A.) honest, just, fair, true, commendable, &c.
- VIRULENCE** (S.) poisonous, hurtful, venomous, contagious, or of a malicious quality.
- VISAGE** (S.) the countenance, face, or look of a person.
- VISARD** (S.) a mask to disguise and cover a person's face.
- VISCERA** (S.) the guts, entrails, or bowels.
- VISCERATE** (V.) to take or cut out the guts or bowels of any creature.
- VISCOUS** (A.) clammy, sticky, sweaty, &c.
- VISIBLE** (A.) that may be easily seen, perceived, or discerned.
- VISIER** or **VIZIER** (S.) in the Turkish government, is a privy counsellor or statesman.
- Prime or Grand VISIER* (S.) in Turkey, is he who governs the whole empire immediately under the grand seignior; he is sometimes called the grand seignior's lieutenant, or vicar of the empire; at his creation, the prince's seal is put into his hand, upon which is engraven the emperor's name, which he puts into his bosom, and carries away with him. He assists four times a week in the divan, viz. Saturdays, Sundays, Mondays and Tuesdays; and Wednesdays and Thursdays holds a divan in his own palace. He is chief judge, and chancellor of the law, and annuls the calisher's sentences when he pleases. In a word, he is the sole disposer of his master's power, only cannot put a bassa to death without an express order signed by the grand seignior, nor punish a janizary without the consent of his officers.
- VISION** (S.) sometimes means the sensation of seeing, and sometimes a chimera or imagination of a disordered mind; and sometimes the appearance of something supernatural to any person.

VISIONARY or **VISIONIST** (S.) one who pretends to have uncommon communication with spirits, familiars, &c. or to see in dreams, &c. representations of future things; an enthusiast or madman.

VISIONARY (A.) imaginary, delusive; also something belonging to sight or vision.

VISIT (S.) the complimentary or respectful going of one person to see and enquire after the health of another, and to keep up a neighbourly and friendly conversation.

VISIT (V.) to go to see a person in a friendly or complimentary way; and in *Scripture*, sometimes means mercy, and sometimes judgment.

VISITATION (S.) a bishop's going to the inspection of a college, church, &c. also a plague, pestilence, or common judgment from heaven, such as that in the city of *London* in the year 1665, of which near one hundred thousand persons died.

VISITING (S.) one neighbour's going to see another; also afflicting, troubling, punishing, &c.

VISITOR (S.) one who is authorized to inspect a monastery, church, or other religious house.

VISTA or **VISTO** (S.) an alley or walk of trees before a gentleman's house, which stands at the head of it, or a path cut through the trees in a wood, for the advantage of seeing a river, or taking a view of the plains, hills, or country round about.

VISUAL (A.) something belonging or pertaining to the sight.

VITAL (A.) any thing that has life and motion, or that preserves or gives life and motion, and enables a person collectively, or the several parts distinctly, to perform their respective functions.

VITALS (S.) in *Anatomy*, are those principal parts of the body in which the life of the creature is more immediately situated, such as the heart, the brain, the lungs, or the liver.

VITIABLE (A.) that may be spoiled, corrupted, debauched, &c.

VITIATE (V.) to spoil, corrupt, debauch, defile, &c.

VITIOUS (A.) naughty, wicked, lewd, debauched, &c.

VITREAL or **VITREOUS** (A.) glassy, belonging or like to glass.

VITRIFICABLE (A.) that may be changed or turned into glass.

VITRIFY (V.) to turn or make any thing into glass, which the chymists look upon as the last operation of the fire, and say that those bodies that are transmuted into glass, will never have any other form.

VITRIOL (S.) a mineral compounded of an acid salt, and sulphureous earth; of which there are four sorts, viz. blue, white, red, and green; it is used in medicine to eat off proud flesh that grows about wounds or ulcers, in making aqua fortis, &c.

VITRIOLICK or **VITRILOUS** (A.) that is of the nature of vitriol, or that is turned into, mixed, or impregnated with it.

VIVA'CE (A.) lively, brisk, &c. a term in music, that directs the strain or air to be played with a moderate swiftness and great sprightliness of stroke or tone, by striking the bow smartly across the strings, &c.

VIVA'CIOUS (A.) lively, brisk, spirituous.

VIVA'CIOUSNESS or **VIVA'CITY** (S.) liveliness, briskness, nimbleness, spirituousness, fire, metal, quick-wittedness, &c.

VIVID (A.) having a fresh, lively, brisk colour; also vigorous, active, &c.

VIVIFICATE or **VIVIFY** (V.) to enliven, make brisk, nimble, active, &c.

VIVIFICATION or **VIVIFYING** (S.) a making alive, active, brisk, nimble, &c.

VIVIPAROUS (A.) animals that bring forth young alive, and in shape, and that do not spawn or lay eggs from whence they are generated.

VIXEN (S.) spoken of a froward, peevish child, or scolding unsatisfied woman.

VIXEN (V.) to cry, brawl, scold, wrangle, quarrel, &c.

VIZARD (S.) a mask to wear on the face to disguise a person, or keep him from being known; also any sham or pretence that a person makes to hide his designs or intentions.

ULCER (S.) a solution of the continuity of the parts of natural flesh, arising from corroding matter in the soft parts of the body, attended with a diminution of its magnitude, and putrefaction of the parts.

ULCERATED (A.) corrupted, turned, or made into an ulcer.

ULCERATION (S.) a becoming a running sore, by the putrefaction of the parts affected.

ULCEROUS (A.) like to, or full of ulcers.

ULLAGE (S.) so much liquor as a cask wants of being full; and sometimes that quantity of liquor that is in a cask that is but partly full, is so called.

ULTERIOR (A.) the farthest or most distant parts of a country; and especially those that lie beyond a river, mountain, &c. from the place where the beholder stands.

ULTIMATE (A.) the last, final, greatest, or utmost that can be done.

ULTRAMARINE (S.) a place, person, or thing that is or comes beyond or cross the seas to the place or person where the other is spoken of; also the finest blue colour used by painters, and commonly sold as dear as gold.

ULTRAMUNDANE (A.) that is invisible, or beyond the world.

ULVERTON (S.) in *Lancashire*, commonly called *Oulton*, is a pretty good town, whose market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 197 computed, and 140 measured miles.

ULULATION (S.) a howling like a dog or

or wolf, & making a mournful noise.

UMBER (S.) oaker, or earth used in painting to make a dark, yellowish, brown colour.

UMBILICAL (A.) something belonging to the middle of the belly, commonly called the navel.

UMBILICAL VEIN (S.) that by which the infant receives nourishment in the womb.

UMBLES or HUMBLES (S.) the edible part of a deer's entrails.

UMBRAGE (S.) a shadowing, shielding, defending, &c. also suspicion, mistrust, jealousy; also a colour, sham, or pretence.

UMBRE'LLA or UMBRE'LLA (S.) a covering, or portable pent-house to carry in a person's hand to screen them from violent heat, rain, &c.

UMPIRAGE (S.) the power of judging in, or deciding of controversies between different parties.

UMPIRE (S.) one to whom the absolute decision of a controversy is referred.

UNA'BLE (A.) that has not power or ability to do what is desired or required.

UNACCEPTABLE (A.) that is not agreeable, unpleasant, ungrateful, &c.

UNACCOUNTABLE (A.) strange, wonderful, uncommon, that no reason can be given for.

UNACCU'STOMED (A.) not skilled or practiced in any matter or thing.

UNACQUAINTED (A.) not known to, or familiar with a person; also ignorant in an art or business.

UNACTIVE (A.) dull, heavy, idle, sluggish, drowsy, &c.

UNADMONISHED (A.) that has not been advised or counselled, &c.

UNADVISED (A.) indiscreet, rash, foolish, inconsiderate, &c.

UNAFFECTED (A.) sincere, plain, modest, without any affectation, or forced pretence; also not touched with the joy or sorrow of another, &c.

UNAIDED (A.) not helped or assisted by the advice, instruction, or labour of another.

UNA'LIEENABLE (A.) that cannot be sold, disposed of, or applied to another use.

UNA'LTERABLE (A.) fixed, determined, that cannot be changed or altered.

UNANIMITY or UNA'NIMOUSNESS (S.) a perfect consent or agreement to something proposed in a public company.

UNANIMOUS (A.) with one consent or agreement, a company all of one mind.

UNANSWERABLE (A.) that cannot be denied, gainssd, or answered.

UNAPPE'ASEABLE (S.) that cannot be satisfied, pleased, allwaged, or appeased, implacable, immovable, &c.

UNAPPRO'ACHABLE (A.) that cannot be come at, or approached to.

UNAP'T (A.) unfit for, or that cannot readily take in, learn, or understand any thing.

UNARGUED (A.) that has not been rea-

soned upon, or thoroughly examined into what may be said for and against any thing.

UNA'RMED (A.) defenceless, without arms, unprepared, taken by surprize, or at unawares.

UNASSAY'ED (A.) not tried, or proved, &c.

UNASSISTED (A.) by one's self, alone, without help in any affair or business.

UNASSU'RED (A.) not promised, convinced, or assured of the certainty of a thing.

UNASSWA'GED (A.) not appeased, seduced, or brought down, as the swelling or anguish of a blow or wound, or the anger or fury of a person.

UNATTA'INABLE (A.) that cannot be come at, got, brought about; or attained.

UNATTEMPTED (A.) not yet tried or gone about.

UNATTENTIVE (A.) negligent, careless, disregarding, that takes no notice, or gives no ear to a thing.

UNAVAI'LE (A.) that signifies nothing, that is of no use, force, or power, &c.

UNAVOI'DABLE (A.) that cannot be prevented or escaped, inevitable, not to be altered.

UNAWA'RES (Part.) suddenly, by surprize, unexpectedly, or unforeseenly, &c.

UNBA'R (V.) to open, unlock, or take away the fastening to a window, door, &c. or the hindrance or stoppage for the doing of any thing.

UNBECO'MING (A.) undecent, unseemly, uncomely, not suiting the character of a person.

UNBEGOTTEN (A.) created originally like Adam; or else self-existent, as God; that was not produced by the ordinary way of generation.

UNBEGU'N (A.) not yet set about, undertaken, or begun.

UNBEHE'LD (A.) unseen, or not looked upon.

UNBELIE'F (S.) the not crediting the truth of a thing, being not convinced or satisfied about a matter.

UNBELIE'VER (S.) an infidel, or one that does not believe the truth of what another asserts.

UNBE'ND (V.) to give a lax or release of the mind from study, to divert or amuse one's self with another subject; also to straighten a bow, or other crooked thing, &c.

UNBENI'GN (A.) cruel, merciless, hard-hearted.

UNBESO'UGHT (A.) voluntary, that does something without being requested, &c.

UNBEWIT'CH (V.) to deliver a person from the power of witchcraft, to bring one to the use of his reason, &c.

UNBI'DDEN (A.) that comes without invitation, or goes without command or request.

UNBI'ND (V.) to relieve from bondage, to loose from the power of a contract, &c.

UNBLA'MEABLE (A.) faultless, that cannot be condemned, clear, innocent, &c.
UNBLEST (A.) cursed, or under the sentence of judgment; also unsuccessful, &c.
UNBLOODY (A.) that has no blood; so the Papists call offering up the wafer, the *unbloody sacrifice*, &c.
UNBOILED (A.) meat, roots, &c. that are raw, or that are not drilled in the pot, &c.
UNBOLT (V.) to draw back the bolt, or fastening of a door, window, &c. in order to open it.
UNBONED (A.) that has the bones taken out, as in carving a fowl, &c.
UNBOOTED (A.) that has his boots pulled, or taken off, or that is without boots.
UNBORDERED (A.) that has no slip or border about it, by way of strength or ornament, or that has had one pulled off.
UNBO'RN (A.) not yet brought forth from the womb, or not in common life.
UNBO'SOM (V.) to pull off or open the cloathing of the breast or bosom; also to speak to, or open the mind freely.
UNBOUGHT (A.) that is not contracted or agreed for.
UNBOUND (A.) loose, free, at liberty, without restraint, or under no penalty; also that is loosened or untied, remitted, or free from the confinement or penalty that he lay before under.
UNBOUND'ED (A.) unlimited, that has no restraints or limitations.
UNBOW'ELLED (A.) that has the guts or bowels taken out; also cruel, hard-hearted, &c.
UNBRA'CE (V.) to slacken, untie, undo, or loosen the cording, &c. of any thing.
UNBRI'DLED (A.) at liberty; also unruly, unrestrainable, &c.
UNBRO'KEN (A.) whole, entire, compleat, perfect, &c.
UNBU'CKLE (V.) to loosen the fastening of a buckle, &c.
UNBUILT (A.) not erected, made, or built up.
UNBUNG (V.) to open or unstop the cork, &c. that is put into a cask, to keep the liquor from running out.
UNBURIED (A.) that lies dead above ground without the usual honours paid to the deceased, which is sometimes a mark of infamy.
UNBURTHEN (V.) to ease or take off a burthen; also to communicate one's mind to a friend, &c.
UNBUTTON (V.) to open the buttons of a coat, waist-coat, &c.
UNCALLED (A.) not taken notice of, or called.
UNCANONICAL (A.) contrary to the ecclesiastical laws or canons of the church, where a person resides; also any thing that has not the publick approbation or consent.
UNCAPABLE (A.) unfit, or that has not power or ability to do what may be required.

UNCA'SE (V.) to strip or take off the covering of any thing, or to take it out of the case; in *Fox hunting*, it is to strip or flea off his skin.
UNCAUGHT (A.) not yet taken, or discovered.
UNCERTAIN (A.) doubtful, dubious, not thoroughly satisfied or known.
UNCESSANT (A.) without any leaving off, or giving over, continual application, &c.
UNCHAIN (V.) to take off the chain or restraint that lay upon a person or thing.
UNCHANGEABLE (A.) unalterable, immutable, unvariable, &c.
UNCHA'RITABLE (A.) hard-hearted, cruel, censorious.
UNCHA'STE (A.) impure, lewd, debauched, immodest, the contrary to chastity.
UNCHEW'ED (A.) not broken with the teeth.
UNCHRISTENED (A.) not yet baptized.
UNCHURCH'ED (A.) excommunicated, proved to have no title to be a church; also a woman not yet gone to the publick worship after her lying-in.
UNCIA (S.) in *Algebra*, is the number that is prefixed to the intermediate quantities between the pure powers arising from a binomial, residual, or multinomial quantity, as in $a a^2 + a b + b b$; the number 2 is the *uncia*; and in *Pharmacy*, it signifies an ounce, or the 12th part of a pound.
UNCIRCUMCISED (A.) such persons whose fore-skins have not been cut off; and in *Scripture*, frequently means a hardened or sinful state, as the *uncircumcised in heart*, &c. are the absolutely wicked, &c.
UNCIRCUMSPECT (A.) heedless, careless, unware, &c.
UNCIVIL (A.) rude, boisterous, undecent, contrary to the laws of good manners, &c.
UNCLAD or UNCLOATH'ED (A.) stripped naked, having no cloaths on, &c.
UNCLASP (V.) to unclose or unlock a clasp with which persons fasten their shoes, stocks, aprons, &c.
UNCLE (S.) a man who is the brother of a person's father or mother.
UNCLEAN (A.) impure, foul, polluted; and in *Scripture*, was such a creature or person as might not be used in, or attend at, the sacrifices then used; also a creature that might not be eat.
UNCLEFT (A.) that is not split or torn violently asunder.
UNCLOSE (V.) to loosen any thing fast shut up, or to open one's mind to another.
UNCLOY'ED (A.) not satiated, tired, glutted, or cloyed with any thing; also unstopped, or made fit for use, as a piece of ordnance that had been nailed.
UNCOFFED (A.) stripped off, or that has the coat or head-dress pulled off; also degraded in law, so as not to act as a serjeant, or not yet arrived to that honour.

UNCOLLECTED (A.) that lies scattered up and down in a disorderly manner.

UNCOMBED (A.) that has not been cleaned, smoothed, untangled, or dressed with a comb.

UNCOMEATABLE (A.) that cannot be approached or come to, or that cannot be found out, attained, or understood.

UNCOMELY (A.) undecent, unhandsome, ugly, deformed, &c.

UNCOMFORTABLE (A.) unhappy, uneasy, unpleasant, mournful, distressed, &c.

UNCOMMON (A.) unusual, rare, seldom, unfrequent, &c.

UNCOMPOUNDED (A.) pure, unmixed, simple, without any alloy, &c.

UNCONCERNED (A.) unmoved, unaffected, regardless, negligent, &c. also that has no part or share in a thing.

UNCONCEIVABLE (A.) that cannot be imagined, thought, or conceived; incomprehensible, &c.

UNCONDEMNABLE (A.) innocent, that cannot be blamed, or that deserves not any censure.

UNCONDEMNED (A.) that is not censured, blamed, condemned, or found fault with.

UNCONFORMABLE (A.) stubborn, stiff, that will not yield to, or comply with a matter or custom.

UNCONQUERABLE (A.) that cannot be mastered, overcome, or conquered; invincible.

UNCONSCIONABLE (A.) unreasonable, unjust, beyond all bounds of moderation or equity.

UNCONSTANT (A.) variable, changeable, that is not to be depended or relied upon.

UNCONSTRAINABLE (A.) that cannot be compelled, or forced; that is, or will be at liberty, &c.

UNCONSUMABLE (A.) that cannot be wasted, destroyed, spent, or consumed.

UNCONTEMINABLE (A.) free from all censure or blame, innocent, clear, &c.

UNCONTESTABLE (A.) that cannot be disputed, that is absolutely certain or sure.

UNCONTROLLABLE (A.) that is absolute, or arbitrary in power, that cannot be opposed, controlled, or disputed with.

UNCORDED (A.) that is now noticed, that before was bound or corded up.

UNCORRECTED (A.) that has not been examined or purged of its errors, faults, or mistakes; also that is not duly punished for his crimes, &c.

UNCORRUPTNESS (S.) purity, perfection, simplicity, honesty, sincerity, &c.

UNCOVER (V.) to take or pull off the covering of, or upon any thing.

UNCOUPLE (V.) to loosen, or separate two persons or things that were united or joined together.

UNCOUTH (A.) harsh, barbarous, rude, unseemly, &c.

UNCREATED (A.) that is either self-existent, or that has no being.

UNCROWNED (A.) spoken of a king, &c. before the ceremony of coronation has passed, or of one that is dethroned, deposed, or hindered from acting in his function, by electing, &c. another in his stead.

UNCTION (S.) an anointing; and in *Scripture*, a separation or appointing a person or thing to a holy or solemn use, which was done upon many ceremonious occasions, especially among the ancient *Jews*, who used it in a civil, religious, and healthful way, for they anointed their hair, head, and beard; at their feasts, and other times of rejoicing, they anointed sometimes their whole body, and at other times their head or feet only; their kings and high-priests were anointed at their inauguration; they also anointed the vessels of the temple to consecrate them, &c.

UNCTUOUS (A.) oily, fat, greasy, &c.

UNCULTIVATABLE (A.) that cannot be improved, mended, or made better.

UNCULTIVATED (A.) neglected, disregarded, unimproved, untitled, untaught, &c.

UNCURABLE (A.) that cannot be remedied, made better, or mended.

UNCURED (A.) not healed or mended perfectly, &c.

UNCUSTOMABLE (A.) freed from, or not liable to pay custom or duty to the king, &c.

UNCUSTOMARY (A.) unusual, not common, frequent, or often done.

UNCUSTOMED (A.) that has not paid or discharged the public duty, tax, or custom that is required.

UNDAUNTED (A.) bold, fearless, intrepid, not to be discouraged or disheartened.

UNDECAGON (S.) a geometrical figure that has 11 sides.

UNDECENT (A.) rude, immodest, unseemly, unmannerly, &c.

UNDECIDED (A.) not yet determined, adjusted, or tried.

UNDECLINED (A.) in *Grammar*, means such nouns as do not vary their endings.

UNDEFENDED (A.) left open, unguarded, helpless, &c.

UNDEFILED (A.) pure, chaste, not polluted, daubed, or violated.

UNDEFRAINED (A.) unpaid, not discharged, &c.

UNDER (Part.) below, or beneath, either in place or condition.

UNDERBID (V.) to offer less for a thing than it is worth, or bid below the ordinary price of it.

UNDERBIND or **UNDERGIRD** (V.) to gird, strengthen, or bind a thing below or beneath.

UNDERFOOT (A.) trod upon; also subdued, conquered, or absolutely mastered.

UNDERGO (V.) to suffer, bear, or go through any troublesome work, or fatigue of the mind.

UNDER-

UNDERHAND (A.) secret, clandestine, unfair, &c.

UNDERLAY (V.) to shore or prop up, by putting something under; also to make a thing even that was worn more of one side than another, as the heel of a shoe, &c.

UNDERLING (S.) a mean servant, or inferior person that depends upon the will and pleasure of his superior.

UNDERMINE (V.) to dig or make mines or hollow places beneath the walls of a town, camp, &c. also to work secretly to bring about a purpose, and to circumvent, disconcert, or overthrow another.

UNDERMOST (A.) that which is the lower or inmost in any number of things.

UNDERNEATH (Part.) below, or under some other person or thing.

UNDERPIN (V.) in *Carpentry*, is to take care that the ground-timbers are so well secured, that they cannot start.

UNDERPROP (V.) to support, hold up, or prop, by putting strong timbers into a wall, &c. also to relieve, sustain, or give a person such necessary assistance privately, as to enable him to do what otherwise he could not.

UNDERSELL (V.) to sell goods, or dispose of wares cheaper than the common market price, in order to vend a commodity quicker, or to get other peoples customers away, &c.

UNDERSTAND (V.) to perceive, or clearly apprehend the true sense or meaning of a proposition.

UNDERSTANDING (S.) that faculty of the soul that arises from the reflecting upon the several conditions and connexions of a proposition, and which determines what is, or what is not the true intent and meaning thereof; knowledge, judgment, skill, apprehension, &c.

UNDERTAKE (V.) to engage to do or perform something, to endeavour or go about something.

UNDERTAKEN (A.) set about, contracted, agreed for, enterprized, begun, &c.

UNDERTAKER (S.) one that contracts to do or perform something for another; also a person that makes it his business to furnish people with all manner of burial necessaries.

UNDERVALUE (V.) to set a small price upon any thing, to esteem a person or thing less than they deserve, &c.

UNDERVALUEMENT (S.) an appraising a thing under its due worth or price; disparagement; also a complying with, or doing things below a person's dignity or character.

UNDERWOOD (S.) all sorts of wood not grown large enough to be called timber.

UNDERWORK (V.) to work for less wages, or at a lower price than another.

UNDERWRITTEN (A.) subscribed, or wrote below or underneath the body of a contract, letter, &c.

UNDESERVED (A.) something given to a person that he has not merited or deserved.

UNDETERMINED (A.) unsettled, unresolved, unadjusted, &c.

UNDEVOUT (A.) undecent, irreverent, or careless in religious addictions, &c.

UNDISCHARGED (A.) a debt not paid, or a person not set at liberty that was in hold, &c.

UNDISCIPLINED (A.) untaught, or not regulated, uninstructed, &c.

UNDISTINGUISHABLE (A.) that cannot be known, perceived, or distinguished from another.

UNDISTINGUISHED (A.) not known, or perceived, not discussed, or distinguished from others.

UNDO (V.) to ruin; also to pull a piece of work asunder, &c.

UNDO'NE (A.) ruined, destroyed, &c. also a thing not yet begun; also a piece of work pulled asunder after it was finished, &c.

UNDOUBTED (A.) certain, plain, undeniable, true, without all scruple, &c.

UNDRESS (V.) to unclothe, or strip a person.

UNDRESS (S.) a loose dress, or dishabille, such as persons of distinction slip on in a morning, when they are first out of bed, or in an evening, after they are returned from visits of compliment, or from business.

UNDRIED (A.) green, raw, wet, moist, &c. especially spoken of herbs, roots, &c. used in physic.

UNDUE (A.) unjust, unfair, undeserved, contrary to the merits of the person or thing.

UNDULATE (V.) to flow in waves like water, &c.

UNDULATED (A.) waved, or moved to and fro to represent the motion of waves.

UNDULATION (S.) a motion backwards and forwards, like that of water.

UNDUTIFUL (A.) stubborn, disobedient, perverse, rebellious, that will not hearken to, or obey the reasonable commands of his parents, or superiors.

UNEASINESS (S.) disquietude, dissatisfaction, restlessness, &c. occasioned either by bodily pain, or a dissatisfied mind, &c.

UNEASY (A.) disquieted, dissatisfied, restless, full of pain, &c.

UNELOQUENT (A.) a discourse or speech delivered in rough, mean, or unaffecting language.

UNEMPLOYED (A.) idle, out of business, not used, or employed.

UNENDOWED (A.) a person, school, hospital, church, &c. that has no certain estate or income settled upon him, or it, for their maintenance.

UNEQUAL (A.) one person or thing greater or lesser than another.

UNERRING (A.) infallible, that cannot mistake, sure, certain, positive.

UNEXECUTED (A.) a writing or agreement that is not signed, and declared; a law not put in force, a command or direction disregarded, &c.

UNEXPECTED (A.) unlooked for, that comes to pass contrary to appearance, &c.
UNEXPERIENCED (A.) raw, not well qualified to do or perform any thing.
UNEXPERT (A.) awkward, unskilful, raw, ignorant, &c.
UNEXPRESSIBLE (A.) above the power of words to describe.
UNEXTINGUISHABLE (A.) a fire, love, or hatred, that cannot be overcome, or put out.
UNFAIR (A.) unjust, dishonest, illegal, cheating, &c.
UNFAITHFUL (A.) dishonest, unjust, that is not true to his trust.
UNFASHIONED (A.) unmade, not brought into shape, or right form, &c.
UNFASTEN (V.) to unlock, undo, open, or take away the pins of a window, bolts from a door, &c.
UNFEATHERED or **UNFLEDGED** (A.) without feathers, naked.
UNFED (A.) a child, horse, &c. that has not had its portion of victuals delivered to it.
UNFEIGNED (A.) true, sincere, without any guile or pretence, &c.
UNFENCED (A.) that has the banks, hedges, files, &c. broken down; a field, &c. open to all comers and goers, &c.
UNFETTERED (A.) at liberty, delivered from the bondage of chains, fetters, &c.
UNFINISHED (A.) not completed, partly done, and partly undone.
UNFIT (A.) not duly qualified or skilled in, or for the performance of any thing.
UNFIXED (A.) not determined, or resolved, not fastened, or put into its assigned place.
UNFOLD (V.) to put out of order or place, to lay open or discover the secret or difficulty of a matter.
UNFORCED (A.) not compelled, unconstrained, free, at liberty, by choice, &c.
UNFORESEEN (A.) not seen before-hand, that happens or comes to pass contrary to expectation, &c.
UNFORMED (A.) not put in order, not made or digested into any particular shape.
UNFORTIFIED (A.) not well defended, strengthened, or made safe.
UNFORTUNATE (A.) unsuccessful, unhappy, unlucky, that does not prosper, miserable.
UNFREQUENTED (A.) lone some, desolate, uninhabited, seldom gone to.
UNFRIENDLY (A.) unkind, severe, cross, ill-natur'd, &c.
UNFRUITFUL (A.) that does not yield or bring forth fruit or increase, barren, &c.
UNFURNISH (V.) to take away the conveniences out of a room, house, &c. and leave it naked, or empty.
UNFURNISHED (A.) a house, room, shop, person, &c. that is empty, or that wants the proper materials, &c.
UNGAIR (A.) awkward, unhandy, that

does or goes about any thing in a clumsy manner.
UNGAIRNISH (V.) to take away the ornamental decorations of any thing.
UNGATHERED (A.) loose, out of order, scattered abroad, &c. this term is chiefly used when the stitches of a neckband, wristband, top of an apron, petticoat, &c. are broke.
UNGENTLE (A.) rude, clumsy, contrary to the manner of polite breeding, &c.
UNGIRD (V.) to loosen or untie a girdle, &c. that goes round a person, horse, &c. to keep them tight, &c.
UNGIRT (A.) untied, loose, unbuckled, &c.
UNGLUE (V.) to soften, moisten, or take away the binding quality from glue, or to open the joints of boards that have been glued, &c.
UNGOODLY (A.) profane, wicked, impious, &c.
UNGOVERNABLE (A.) stubborn, headstrong, not to be managed, ruled, or governed.
UNGRACIOUS (A.) wicked, profane, void of grace, &c.
UNGRATEFUL (A.) unthankful, one that returns bad usage for good, &c.
UNGUENT or **ONIMENT** (S.) in Surgery, is a thickish sort of a medicine, applied to wounds, swellings, and other disorders of the flesh and skin.
UNHABITABLE (A.) not fit or proper to live or dwell in.
UNHALLOWED (A.) profaned, abused, or un sanctified; also wicked, profane, &c.
UNHALTERED (A.) loosened from a halter, or that has no halter.
UNHANDSOME (A.) indecent, ungenteel, rude, clownish, ill-behaved, ugly of form or behaviour, &c.
UNHANDY (A.) awkward, bungling, that does or goes about any thing clumsily, &c.
UNHAPPINESS (S.) misery, unfortunate-ness, unsuccessfulness, &c.
UNHARBOUR (V.) to dislodge or turn out of a sheltering place, &c.
UNHARNESSED (V.) to undress or pull off the harness of a coach-horse, &c.
UNHASP (V.) to loosen, open, or unlock a clasp or hasp, &c.
UNHEALABLE (A.) that cannot be cured, made sound, or whole.
UNHEALTHFUL or **UNHEALTHY** (A.) that procures or breeds illness, sickness, &c.
UNHEARD (A.) quiet, silent, privy, by stealth, &c. also strange, uncommon, &c.
UNHEEDED (A.) neglected, disregarded, not minded, or taken notice of.
UNHINGE (V.) to pull off the hinges of a door, window, &c. also to disorder, put in confusion, &c.
UNHOLY (A.) wicked, profane, unsanctified, &c.
UNHONEST (A.) dishonest, unjust, that is not to be trusted, &c.

UNHOO'DWINK (V.) to open a person's eyes or understanding, to remove obstacles out of a person's way that renders his eyesight clear.

UNHOO'K (V.) to take a thing from off a hook, or to loosen the catch or hold-fast of a hook.

UNHORSE (V.) to pull or throw from on horseback, to dismount, &c.

UNHURT (A.) that has received no damage, that remains whole or perfect without maim or injury.

UNICORN (S.) a creature that has only one horn, mentioned both in the scriptures and profane authors, of whom so many strange things are spoke, as brought the being of the creature in question; but the discoveries of modern travellers, give an account of many different species of creatures of very different natures and forms both at land and sea that have only one horn on their heads, and from whence the jargon of descriptions of the same creature is supposed to take its rise.

UNIFORM (A.) even, regular, orderly, in one common method or form.

UNIFORMITY (S.) evenness, regularity, orderliness, similitude, agreement, &c.

UNIFY (V.) to compose differences, settle quarrels, make peace, &c.

UNINFLAMMABLE (A.) that is not of a nature susceptible of fire.

UNIMAGINABLE (A.) not to be conceived, thought of, or imagined.

UNEMPLOY'ED (A.) idle, out of business, not used, &c.

UNINHABITED (A.) empty, or void of inhabitants, lone, desolate, &c.

UNINTELLIGIBLE (A.) not to be apprehended or understood.

UNINTERRUPTED (A.) without any cessation or discontinuance, without any opposition or molestation, &c.

UNINVITED (A.) unasked, without being desired or bid.

UNION (S.) a combination or agreement of persons or things; a cementing or growing together of separated parts, &c. and particularly applied to the public league or contracts of princes or nations, for the mutual defence and preservation of each other; also the name of the famous law of the *Arragonians*, which they enacted upon their king *Peter's* drawing his sword, and therewith cutting the record in pieces, by which the kingdom was made elective, and thereby settling the crown upon his family; in which the states enacted, *That in case the king should break through the constitution of the country, it should be lawful for the subjects, without incurring the penalty of high treason, to make what associations at home, and confederacies abroad they thought proper, for the preservation of the public liberty, and even to proceed to the election of a new king.*

UNJOYNT (V.) to disjoint, or pull asunder. &c.

UNISON (S.) a musical term for two persons

or instruments that sound the same note in such a perfect manner, that there is no difference in the tone.

UNIT (S.) in *Arithmetick*, is that figure by which one thing is expressed, and commonly *mu'k'd*, 1.

UNITABLE (A.) that may be cemented or joined together in parts or friendship.

UNITARIANS (S.) a sect of *Christians* call'd also *Socinians*, who affirm, that the attributes of the Deity are communicable to one only, and therefore though *Jesus Christ* is allowed to be God, yet it is in a subordinate manner, &c.

UNITE (V.) to join or cement two or more persons or things together in interest, affection, and parts.

UNITY (S.) the agreement or harmony of affections, parts, or passions of persons or things; also the indivisibility of any being that denominates it one.

UNJUDGED (A.) not judged, tried, or determined.

UNIVERSAL (A.) general, common, that extends itself to every particular part or person.

UNIVERSALNESS or **UNIVERSA'LITY** (S.) commonness, generalness, or that extends to every particular.

UNIVERSE (S.) the whole system of created beings, as well the heavens and all creatures therein, as the earth, seas, &c.

UNIVERSITY (S.) a publick school for the superior parts of learning, or a proper place furnished with convenient apartments, libraries, &c. for the entertainment and improvement of the several students in languages, history, law, physick, divinity, &c.

UNIVOCAL (A.) when applied to words, signifies such as have the same sound, though a different meaning; when to *Logical Terms*, means such whose name and nature is the same; when to signs in *Surgery*, it means such as indicate a fracture of the skull, such as deliriousness, dimness of sight, &c. when in a *Philosophical Sense*, to the generation of animals; the ancients were of opinion, that all perfect ones were produced by the sole union of the male and female.

UNJUST (A.) unrighteous, wicked, that does not do that which is equitable and right.

UNKARD (A.) lonesome, solitary, retired, quiet, still, &c.

UNKENNEL (V.) to rouse, hunt, or drive out of his kennel, lodging-room, or lurking-hole.

UNKIND (A.) severe, harsh, unfriendly, cruel, hard-hearted, &c.

UNKLE (S.) the brother of one's father or mother.

UNKNIT (A.) pulled, or unravelled out, not knit, grown, or cemented together.

UNKNOWING (A.) ignorant, unskilled.

UNKNOW'N (A.) a stranger, one not known.

UNLACE (V.) to pull open, or loosen the binding or tightening of a lace.

UNLADE or **UNLOAD** (V.) to take out the goods, or lighten the burden of a ship, wagon, &c.

UNLAMENTED (A.) not mourned for, bewailed, or sorrowed after, not pitied, &c.

UNLAWFUL (A.) contrary to, or against law, illegitimate.

UNLEARNED (A.) untaught, or unskilled in the necessary and useful parts of learning, ignorant, &c.

UNLEASH (V.) to let the rope slip that hunting-dogs are tied together with, that they may pursue the game.

UNLEAVENED (A.) bread or dough not fermented with yeast, &c. which the Jews in particular were obliged to eat upon sundry occasions.

UNLICENSED (A.) that has not a proper license or authority to act or do a thing.

UNLIKE (A.) not resembling, or like to another.

UNLIKELY (A.) improbable, or expected not to be.

UNLIMITED (A.) unbounded, that has no settled or determined limits.

UNLOAD (V.) to empty or take off a load or burden.

UNLOCK (V.) to open or unfasten a lock.

UNLOOKED FOR (A.) unexpected, not thought of.

UNLOOSE (V.) to set at liberty, to free or loosen any thing.

UNLUCKY (A.) unfortunate, unsuccessful; also arch, waggish, full of mischief, &c.

UNLUTE (V.) to open the stopping of a chymist's furnace, glasses, &c.

UNMADE (A.) not yet made or form'd into what a thing is intended for, as cloth into a garment, &c.

UNMAN (V.) to act or do something below the dignity of a man; also to geld or deprive a person of manhood; also to discharge seamen from their service in a particular ship, &c.

UNMANLY (A.) rude, indecent, irregular behaviour, such as no ways becomes a man.

UNMANNERLY (A.) clownish, saucy, rude, indecent, unpentel behaviour.

UNMANURED (A.) uncultivated, untilld, unimproved, untaught, undisciplined, &c.

UNMARKED (A.) not distinguished by a particular mark or character, not taken notice of, &c.

UNMARRIED (A.) a single man or woman that has not entered into wedlock, or that has had that obligation made void by the death of a wife or husband, or by a legal divorce, &c.

UNMARRY (V.) to null, set aside, or dissolve the contract of marriage.

UNMASK (V.) to take off the disguise or ydior that a person wore for a time, to

show and appear openly what a person was or is.

UNMASTED (A.) the hull of a ship without masts.

UNMASTERED (A.) unconquered, unsubdued, not brought under the yoke of another.

UNMATCHED (A.) uncoupled, unpaired, not equalled, &c.

UNMASTED (A.) spoken of a chair, frame, &c. before any matting for the seat, &c. be put in, or after an old one has been worn or cut out, &c.

UNMEANING (A.) words or speeches that are nonsense, or that have no determined meaning or positive signification.

UNMEASURABLE (A.) boundless, infinite in extent or quantity, that which cannot be measured.

UNMEDITATED (A.) without being seriously pondered on, or considered of or about.

UNMEET (A.) unfit, indecent, unbecoming, improper, &c.

UNMETLED (A.) ore or metal in a solid bulk or state, that is not yet reduced to fusion, &c.

UNMERCIFUL (A.) cruel, hard hearted, severe, rigid, &c.

UNMINDFUL (A.) heedless, careless, regardless, &c.

UNMINGLE (A.) pure, simple, without any mixture, &c.

UNMOLESTED (A.) no ways troubled, interrupted, disturbed, &c.

UNMOOR (V.) to weigh anchor, to loose a ship from her fastening in a road, river, &c.

UNMOVEABLE (A.) fixed, determined, resolved, not to be shaken, moved, or displaced, &c.

UNMUFFLE (V.) to take off the muffle or stoppage to a person's or creature's mouth, hands, &c.

UNNATURAL (A.) contrary to, or against the common and usual course of nature; also unkind, cruel, &c.

UNNECESSARY (A.) needless, useless, supererogatory, or more than enough, that is not wanted, &c.

UNNUMBERED (A.) that is not counted, told, or numbered.

UNOCCUPIED (A.) unused, unimplied, &c.

UNOPPOSED (A.) that meets with no obstruction, hindrance, or opposition.

UNPAID (A.) a debt not satisfied, discharged, or paid.

UNPAINTED (A.) that has no point or colour smeared over it.

UNPAIRED (A.) uncoupled, unmatched, &c.

UNPARALLELED (A.) that is without equal, that cannot be matched, &c.

UNPARDONABLE (A.) not to be excused or forgiven.

UNPARREL (V.) in the Sea Language, is to strip the masts of the timber-frames, that go about them, called parrels, UN

UNPE'ACEABLE (A.) troublesome, disorderly, quarrellsome, &c.
UNPE'OPLED (A.) a town or country left desolate, or without inhabitants.
UNPERCE'VABLE (A.) not to be discerned, seen, known, or discovered.
UNPE'RECT (A.) that is not complete or finished, that wants something.
UNPLE'ASANT or **UNPLE'ASING** (A.) disagreeable, troublesome, that gives uneasiness, sorrow, &c.
UNPLOW'ED or **UNPLOU'GHED** (A.) land not broke up with the plough, untilled, &c.
UNPOLISHED (A.) rough, unadorned, not sufficiently qualified, instructed, improved, or taught.
UNPO'LL'D (A.) that has the hair undressed, uncut, &c.
UNPOLLUT'ED (A.) pure, chaste, holy, undefiled, &c.
UNPRE'CEDENTED (A.) that is an original, or the first of the sort, that has had no example, or precedent before.
UNPRE'JUDICED (A.) unbiassed, no ways set against a person or thing.
UNPREMEDITATED (A.) unthought of before, sudden, extempore, &c.
UNPREPARED (A.) that is not ready or prepared to do or perform any thing.
UNPREVENTED (A.) no ways hindered, opposed, or prevented.
UNPROFITABLE (A.) disadvantageous, that from which no benefit arises, &c.
UNPROSPEROUS (A.) unsuccessful, that does not thrive, grow, or prosper.
UNPROVED (A.) not yet tried, made known, or proved.
UNPROVIDED (A.) not furnished with convenient necessities to do a thing.
UNPROVIDENT (A.) that is not careful, thrifty, saving, &c.
UNPUNISHED (A.) that is not punished, winked, or connived at.
UNPURGED (A.) not cleansed, dressed, trimmed, purged, &c.
UNQUENCHABLE (A.) that cannot be extinguished, or put out.
UNQUESTIONABLE (A.) that is past all doubt or dispute, undeniable, true, certain.
UNQUIET (A.) uneasy, dissatisfied, troublesome, &c.
UNRAVELLED (A.) pulled out, unwove, or unknot; also discovered, found out, or disentangled from all its difficulties.
UNREADY (A.) unprepared, not made fit, &c.
UNREASONABLE (A.) rash, inconsiderate, offending against, or contrary to the dictates of justice, reason, or equity.
UNREBUKEABLE (A.) that is not to be found fault with, that cannot be blamed.
UNRECLAIMED (A.) that continues in a state of lewdness, debauchery, or other bad practices.

UNRECOMPENSED (A.) that has no reward, or amends for something done.
UNREEVE (V.) a *Sea Term*, signifying the pulling or drawing a rope out of a block or pulley.
UNREFORMABLE (A.) that cannot be amended, reformed, obdurate, &c.
UNREGARDED (A.) neglected, despised, not observed, heeded, or minded.
UNREGARDFUL (A.) heedless, negligent, careless, &c.
UNRELENTING (A.) impenetrable, that cannot be softened, moved, or made penitent.
UNREMEDIAL (A.) past mending, preventing, or helping.
UNREMITTED (A.) a bill or sum of money not sent back, a crime not pardoned, or forgiven.
UNREMOVED (A.) not displaced, fixed, remaining where it was.
UNREPAIRED (A.) out of order, that wants mending, &c.
UNREPROVEABLE (A.) that cannot be blamed, or found fault with.
UNRESISTED (A.) that is not opposed or gainsaid.
UNRESOLVED (A.) not settled, or determined what to do.
UNRESTRAINED (A.) that is not bound or limited.
UNREVENGED (A.) that is not avenged.
UNREWARDED (A.) that is not duly recompensed.
UNRIGGED (A.) stripped, undressed, unclothed, dismantled &c.
UNRIGHTEOUS (A.) wicked, unjust, profane, unholy, &c.
UNRIPE (A.) that is not come to maturity, fit to be used or put in practice.
UNRIVALLED (A.) that has no opposer.
UNROLLED (A.) silk, cloth, parchment, &c. pulled open, or out at length, that was before rolled up.
UNRU'LY (A.) disorderly, ungovernable, rude, boisterous, wild, &c.
UNSA'DDLE (V.) to pull off, or take away a saddle from a horse, &c. also to put into confusion or disorder.
UNSAFE (A.) dangerous, hazardous, &c.
UNSAID (A.) not yet spoken, told, or rehearsed.
UNSALEABLE (A.) not fit or proper for the market, that is spoiled, or out of fashion, &c.
UNSAULTED (A.) fresh, that has not yet been salted.
UNSAVED (A.) disregarded, not minded, disrespected, not welcomed or saluted.
UNSANCTIFIED (A.) not consecrated or appropriated to holy or religious uses, profane, common, wicked, unholy, &c.
UNSATISFACTORY (A.) that does not please or satisfy.

UNSA-

UNSA'VOURY (A.) not well relished, ill-tasted, insipid, &c.
UNSA'Y (V.) to recant, disown, or fall back from what a person had said before.
UNSCALED (A.) that has not the scales wiped or scraped off.
UNSCRE'W (V.) to turn back, or loosen the hold-fast of a screw.
UNSCRIPTURAL (A.) contrary to, not supported by, or found in the scriptures.
UNSE'ALD (A.) opened, that is not fastened or shut up by a seal, or a writing to which no seal is yet affixed, to render it authentic.
UNSE'ARCHABLE (A.) that cannot be discovered or found out by enquiry.
UNSE'ASONABLE (A.) improper, at a wrong time.
UNSE'ASONED (A.) that is not seasoned or well relished.
UNSEEMLY (A.) undecent, immodest, unchaste, unbecoming, &c.
UNSEEN (A.) privately, without being discovered, &c.
UNSEPARABLE (A.) that cannot be parted asunder or taken away.
UNSERVICEABLE (A.) not fit for use or service, slight, that won't last long.
UNSET (A.) a tree not planted, &c. a bone dislocated, &c.
UNSETTLED (A.) undetermined, unresolved, unfixed, &c.
UNSEW (V.) to unrip or pull out the stitches, or sewing of a garment, &c.
UNSHA'CKLE (V.) to relieve from the confinement of shackles, chains, &c. to set at liberty, make free, &c.
UNSHA'DED (A.) that has no covering or defence from the sun, &c. also a picture or draught that is only sketched out or expressed by out-lines, &c.
UNSHA'KEN (A.) sturdy, unmoved, resolute, determined, &c.
UNSHA'PEN (A.) not formed or made into a regular figure, &c.
UNSHA'VEN (A.) not yet shaved, cut, or polled, &c.
UNSH'E'ATHED (A.) not drawn out of the cover, scabbard, &c.
UNSHO'D (A.) that has no shoes on.
UNSHO'RN (A.) that has not the wool or hair clipped or cut off.
UNSHUT (A.) not closed or made up, open, &c.
UNSKILFUL or **UNSKILLED** (A.) ignorant, unlearned, unexpert, without knowledge or ability to perform a thing well.
UNSO'CABLE (A.) cross, quarrelsome, unfit for company, &c.
UNSO'LDER (V.) to break or melt the fastening made by solder, as the joints in metal pots, &c.
UNSOLED (A.) that is without soles, bottoms, &c.
UNSOUND (A.) decayed, imperfect, unhealthy, &c.

UNSP'EAKABLE (A.) that cannot be uttered by words.
UNSPENT (A.) that is not yet worn out, or expended.
UNSPOTTED (A.) that has no spots or blemishes, pure, immaculate, &c.
UNSTA'BLE (A.) that is not resolute; unfixed, frequently changing their minds, &c.
UNSTAINED (A.) that has no spot, stain, or imperfection, pure, clear, perfect, &c.
UNSTA'NCHED (A.) that is not stopped, as blood that flows from a wound, &c.
UNSTEADY, UNS'EADFAST, or UNSTE'DFAST (A.) irresolute, unfixed, unsettled, frequently changing, &c.
UNSTIRR'D (A.) unmoved.
UNSTITCH (V.) to unsew, or pull out the stitches of a garment, &c.
UNSTO'CK (V.) to pull a gun, &c. out of the wooden stock in which it was fastened; to empty the wares out of a shop, &c.
UNSTO'P (V.) to open a cask to give it vent, to cut away a dam to let the water flow, &c.
UNSTRING (V.) to pull beads, &c. off the string on which they are threaded; also to take off the strings from a musical instrument, &c.
UNSUBDU'ED (A.) unconquered, unmastered, not brought into subjection, &c.
UNSUCCESSFUL (A.) unfortunate, that meets with great disappointments, and does not go on smoothly or well, &c.
UNSUFFERABLE (A.) not to be born or permitted.
UNSU'TTABLE (A.) improper, unfit, disagreeable.
UNSULLIED (A.) without any stain, soil, or blemish; pure, immaculate, &c.
UNSU'RE (A.) dangerous, unsafe, not fit to be trusted or relied upon.
UNSWA'THE (V.) to loosen or unroll children's bands, &c.
UNSWORN (A.) that has not been sworn upon a jury, trial, &c.
UNTAINTED (A.) pure, uncorrupt, that is not tainted or spoiled.
UNTA'KEN (A.) not yet seized, apprehended, or caught.
UNTA'MED (A.) wild, fierce, not brought under subjection, &c.
UNTANNED (A.) raw hides that have not been tanned or made into leather.
UNTA'STED (A.) that has not been tasted.
UNTAUGHT (A.) not disciplined, instructed, or taught.
UNTE'ACHABLE (A.) that cannot be instructed, incapable of teaching.
UNTE'NABLE (A.) that cannot be held, kept, or reserved in possession.
UNTHA'NKFUL (A.) ungrateful, ungenerous.
UNTHINKING (A.) careless, trifling, without thought.
UNTHRIFTY (A.) squandering, wastful, prodigal, &c.

- UNTIE (V.)** to loosen a string, cord, or rope, that was tied round any thing.
UNTILLED (A.) unimproved, uncultivated, neglected, or let grow wild.
UNTIMELY (A.) unseasonable, out of due time, &c. also unhappy, or shameful.
UNTO (Parts) to, as far as a person or place.
UNTOLD (A.) not counted, numbered, or related; also uninformed, &c.
UNTOUCHED (A.) not meddled with, spoken to, or touched.
UNTO'WARD (A.) peevish, fretful, quarrelsome; also naughty, stubborn, obstinate, &c.
UNTRA'CTABLE (A.) stubborn, dull, unapprehensive, &c.
UNTRIED (A.) unattempted, or untried, &c.
UNTRIMMED (A.) plain, without any ornaments, unshaven, &c.
UNTRUE (A.) false, lying, &c.
UNTRUSS (V.) to undress or loosen, to unbundle, ungird, &c.
UNTRUSTY (A.) faithless, dishonest, not to be confided in, or relied upon.
UNTRUTH (S.) a lie, or falsity.
UNTUNEABLE (A.) that has not a regular proportion of sound, that is not capable of being made melodious, or harmonious.
UNTWIST (V.) to undo the strands of a rope, or open hanks of silk, worsted, &c.
UNVAIL (V.) to lay open, to show plainly, to uncover or take away the disguise from any thing.
UNVALUABLE (A.) above estimation, that cannot be equalled.
UNVANQUISHED (A.) not subdued, conquered, or overcome.
UNUNIFORM (A.) irregular, disorderly, not according to proportion, &c.
UNUSUAL (A.) seldom, rare, uncommon.
UNUTTERABLE (A.) not to be spoke with words.
UNWALLED (A.) without walls or bounds.
UNWARRLIKE (A.) contrary to the manners of warriors.
UNWARMED (A.) cold, not made warm, &c.
UNWARNED (A.) that has not had notice, or warning.
UNWARRANTED (A.) unsecured, that is not duly authorized, &c.
UNWARY (A.) thoughtless, heedless, careless.
UNWASHEN (A.) foul, dirty, that is not purified, washed, or cleansed.
UNWATCHED (A.) that has no notice or care taken of it, that is not duly guarded, or looked after.
UNWATERED (A.) a mine, pond, marsh, &c. that has the water let or drained off; also a garden, &c. that is not duly moistened, or watered.
UNWEANED (A.) a child that still sucks, or that is not taken from the breast.
UNWEARIED (A.) indefatigable, continually at work or study, never tired, &c.
- UNWEAVE (A.)** to pull out, or undo a piece of cloth, silk, &c.
UNWEDDED (A.) that is not married, or that is not too much in love with a thing.
UNWEILY (A.) too large, or heavy to be easily handled, managed, or used.
UNWELCOME (A.) disagreeable, unpleasant, against one's desire or inclination.
UNWHOLE'SOME (A.) that is prejudicial to a person's health.
UNWILLING (A.) set against a person, or thing, that has no mind or inclination to do a thing.
UNWIND (V.) to unroll or pull off a string, &c. that was rolled or wound up into a ball or bottom.
UNWISE (A.) foolish, silly, idle, without thought, or consideration.
UNWITTING (A.) ignorant, not knowing, &c.
UNWONTED (A.) unused, unaccustomed, &c.
UNWO'RN (A.) new, without being used, or worn.
UNWORTHY (A.) that does not deserve any thing.
UNWOUND (A.) that lies loose, or not made up into balls or rolls.
UNWOUNDED (A.) whole, that has no hurt, wound, or imperfection.
UNWRINKLE (V.) to pull out, or smooth creases marks, or wrinkles of cloth, silk, &c..
UNWRITTEN (A.) that is delivered by word of mouth, or that is not set down in writing.
UNWROUGHT (A.) that is not manufactured, made up, or wrought.
UNYOKE (V.) to loosen, or take from a burden or yoke.
VOCABULARY (S.) a word-book, or collection of the most useful words in a language, in order to learn the names of persons and things.
VO'CAL (A.) something belonging or appertaining to the voice.
VOCATION (S.) the trade or employment that a person follows for a livelihood; in Divinity, this term is appropriated to signify the grace of our calling to the Christian faith and religion.
VO'CATIVE (A.) that belongs to speech, calling to a person.
VOCIFERATION (S.) a loud noise, bawling, or crying out.
VOCIFEROUS (A.) noisy, loud, bawling.
VOGUE (S.) the common or general approbation, esteem, or value, that any person or thing has.
VOICE (S.) the noise or sound that proceeds from the mouth of any creature, especially of a human one; also the general approbation of a multitude; also the vote, or right of voting a person has at any public election, &c. among the Jews, there was a preternatural way, by which God discovered him-

self after the ceasing of prophecy among them, called the *Bab-Col*, or, *The daughter of the voice*; sometimes thunder, and other extraordinary noises, are called *voices*.

Articulate VOICES (S.) are such as immediately join several sounds together to form one intelligent word or phrase.

Inarticulate VOICES (S.) are such as only make a noise, but are not formed into words, as the barking of dogs, the bleating of sheep, the singing of birds, &c.

VOID (A.) empty, or deprived of something; also set aside, annulled, or of no force.

VOID (V.) to empty, or go out, to evacuate by vomit, siege, urine, &c. also to cancel, annul, &c.

VOIDABLE (A.) that may be emptied, set aside, or made of no force.

VOIDANCE (S.) the revoking, setting aside, or emptying any place or thing.

VOINDER (S.) an instrument or basket at a table to take away the plates, knives, &c.

VO'LAN'T (A.) a term in *Heraldry*, for a bird expressed flying; so in *War*, a moveable camp is called a camp *volant*.

VO'LARY or VO'LERY (S.) a room or large cage for a great number of birds of different sorts, to be in together, and where they have room to fly about freely.

VO'LATILE (A.) airy, light, that flies away.

VO'LATILENESS or VOLATILITY (S.) the property of any thing that is apt to fly off in steam or vapour, &c.

VO'LATILES (S.) all sorts of living creatures that fly in the air.

VO'LATILIZING or VOLATILIZATION (S.) the making fixed bodies into a fine, subtle vapour or spirit.

VOLCA'NO (S.) a mountain from whence large quantities of fire are discharged, of which there are many in the several parts of the world.

VOLITION (S.) the act of willing or determining any particular action by choice.

VO'LLY (S.) a great noise or shout of many people, or number of words; also the discharge of the muskets of a company of soldiers at one time.

VO'LUBLE (A.) fluent, or ready of speech, that has a sonorous rolling manner of speaking.

VO'LUBLENESS or VOLUBILITY (S.) quickness, readiness, or fluency of speech.

VOLUME (S.) so much printing or writing as is proper to be bound up in one book.

VOLU'MINOUS (A.) large, extensive, big, spoken of a book that contains many sheets, or quires, &c.

VOLU'MNUS (S.) a *Pagan* deity, who was said to rule and govern mens desires and passions, and incline them to virtue; the women adored a goddess for the same purpose, and both were adored by the *Romans* as favourable to matrimony, in maintaining a good correspondence between the husband and the wife.

VO'LUNTARY (A.) freely, without compulsion, by choice, &c.

VO'LUNTARY (S.) in *Music*, is an overture or despatch made extempore, or airs played without having been wrote down or precomposed.

VOLUNTIE'R or VOLUNTEE'R (S.) one that enters willingly, readily, or unforced into any affair; and in an *Army*, those gentlemen who without having any certain post or employment, attempt or assist in the most hazardous expeditions to gain honour or preferment.

VOLU'PTAS (S.) the goddess of pleasures, or sensual gratifications, whose statue was a queen seated upon a fine seat, with *Virtue* at her feet.

VOLU'PTUARY (S.) one wholly taken up, or pleased with the satisfaction or gratification of the senses.

VOLU'PTUOUS (A.) sensual, delighted with external gratifications, &c. or carnal pleasures.

VOLU'PTUOUSNESS (S.) all manner of sensuality, as eating, drinking, and all other gratifications of the senses.

VOLU'TE (S.) an ornament to the capitals of three of the orders of *Architecture*, consisting of a scroll nearly carved at the angles or corners of the capitals.

VO'MIT (S.) in *Physick*, is proper medicines that excite a discharging the stomach at the mouth of what lies there, and breeds disorders, &c.

VO'MIT (V.) to sue, or cast up what was in the stomach at the mouth, by occasioning a violent and inverse motion of the ventricle, by irritating and contracting the fleshy fibres towards the left orifice, and so emptying itself by the mouth; and this proceeds from various causes, such as great or hard drinking, poisons, emetics, &c.

VORA'CIOUS (A.) greedy, ravenous, devouring, eating, or feeding gluttonously, &c.

VORA'CITY or VORA'CIOUSNESS (S.) the nature of a devorer, &c.

VO'RTEX (S.) supposed systems of particles of air or celestial matter, which according to *Cartesius* move round about like a whirl-pool, which having no void interfaces between the particles, is supposed to carry the planets about the sun slower or faster, according as they are nearer or farther from its center; also any sudden whirlwind, or violent rapid motion in the air.

VO'TARESS (S.) a woman that has bound herself by a vow to do some religious action.

VO'TARY (S.) one under the obligation of a religious vow; also one that applies himself very strenuously or earnestly to study or business, &c.

VOTE (V.) to speak for or in behalf of any person or thing; also to chole or elect a person into an office, by voting or speaking.

VOTE (S.) a voice, order, advice, command, or opinion, **VO'TIVE**

VO'TIVE (A.) belonging or appertaining to a *vow*.

VOUCH (V.) to affirm, assure, maintain, warrant, &c. in *Law*, it is to call a person into court to make good his warranty.

VOUCHER (S.) an evidence, confirmation, or proof of any thing.

VOUCHING (S.) affirming, speaking for, or saying a thing is true, &c.

VOUCHSAFE (V.) to comply with, or yield, to condescend, to grant, permit, or be pleased to do, &c.

VOUCHSAFING (S.) granting, complying, condescending, or stooping to, &c.

VOUSSOIRS (S.) in *Architecture*, are the particular stones that compose, make, or form any arch, large or small.

VOW (V.) to religiously promise, swear, or solemnly assure a person that something shall be done.

VOW (S.) a religious promise, oath, or solemn assurance.

VOW'ELS (S.) certain letters in the alphabet that have a peculiar sound and significance of themselves, without the addition of any others, which with us are the five following, *viz.* *a, e, i, o, u*; it is to be noted, that the *i* and *u* are sometimes consonants, when they stand before another vowel in the same syllable, as in *vowels, judge, &c.*

VOYAGE (S.) a journey or passage by sea.

VOYAGING (S.) going from one place, kingdom, or country to another by sea.

UP (Part.) above, on high, aloft; also out of bed, or risen.

UPBRAID (V.) to reflect upon a person, to twit, reproach, or revile.

UPBRAIDING (S.) reflecting, reviling, twitting, or reproaching a person with, or for any thing.

UPHOLD (V.) to support, favour, encourage, or maintain a person, affair, or argument.

UPHOLDER or **UPHOLSTERER** (S.) a tradesman that makes beds, and all sorts of furniture thertunto belonging.

UPHOLDING (S.) keeping, maintaining, encouraging, supporting, &c.

UPLAND (S.) the high ground, the mountainous or rising part of a country.

UPON (Part.) over, &c.

UPPER (A.) superior in dignity, or higher in place.

UPPERMOST (S.) the highest in dignity and place.

UPPINGHAM (S.) in *Rutlandshire*, a pretty compact country town, that has a good market weekly on Wednesday; distant from London 69 computed, and 90 measured miles.

UPPISH (A.) proud, elevated, haughty, &c.

UPRIGHT (A.) straight, even, perpendicular; honest, sincere, hearty, true, &c.

UPRIGHT (S.) the front or fore-side of a real building, or the draught or model thereof,

UPRISING (S.) the getting up, or coming out of a cloud, or from below the horizon, like the sun in the morning.

UPROAR (S.) a great noise, confusion, or disorder, a tumult, quarrel, or hurly-burly.

UP'N-HOT (S.) the end or determination of a matter.

UPSIDE (S.) that side that lies uppermost.

UPSITTING (S.) spoken of women in their lying-in, beginning to sit up or leave their bed.

UPSTART (S.) one that is by some uncommon method brought from a low to a great fortune, that behaves himself proudly, imperiously, or wantonly.

U'PTON (S.) in *Worcestershire*, is a very ancient place, and is now a noted town upon the *Severn*, over which it has a good bridge; the market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from London 83 computed, and 101 measured miles.

UPWARD (Part.) above or beyond the present place or time.

URANIA (S.) one of the *Muses*, said to be the inventress of astronomy, and represented by a beautiful lady, clothed with an azure robe, and her head adorned with a coronet of stars, holding in her right-hand the celestial globe, and in her left the terrestrial one.

URANO'SCOPIST (S.) an astronomer, or observer of the stars, and other heavenly bodies.

URANO'SCOPY (S.) astronomy, or the science that contemplates and demonstrates the motions, distances, appearances, changes, eclipses, &c. of the heavenly bodies.

URBANE (A.) humane, tender, good-natur'd, compassionate, genteel, civil, courteous, &c.

URBANITY (S.) good breeding, civility, gentleman-like behaviour, tenderness, &c.

URCHIN (S.) a little boy or girl; also a hedge-hog, &c.

URE (S.) custom, use, &c.

URETER (S.) a fistulous, membranous vessel, proceeding from both reins, and opens between the membranes of the bladder, thro' which the urine passes from the reins to the bladder.

URETHRA or **FI'STULA** (S.) the passage or vessel through which the urine is discharged by men or women; and also the conveyance of the seed, the seminal vessels emptying themselves into it by two small holes at the beginning of it.

URETICKS (S.) medicines that procure or excite urine.

URGE (V.) to move or press earnestly, to provoke, stir up, or excite; also to make angry, or displease.

URGENCY or **URGENTNESS** (S.) the eagerness or earnestness wherewith any thing is pressed, enforced, or required; also the necessity or importunity for doing a thing presently or immediately.

URIM and **THUMMIM** (S.) *light and perspicacity*; much dispute is among the learned
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what this was among the ancient *Jews*, but no certainty can be come at by all that has been hitherto done; the whole that can be come at is, that it was some way or other of obtaining an answer from God upon extraordinary occasions, and that the high-priest only was the officiating minister in this ceremony, and that whenever it was performed, he was dressed in all his pontifical ornaments, and never performed it for a private person or occasion, but only for the king, the president of the sanhedrim, the general of the army, &c. and always upon something relating to the common welfare of the church or state.

U'RI'NAL (S.) a bottle or glass made or used to put or contain the urine of a sick person in, by which some mountebanks pretend to know the disorder of the patients, and to be able to apply proper remedies accordingly, which in many cases is altogether impossible, though something relating to the general constitution may be guessed.

U'RINARY (A.) something belonging to the urine.

U'RINE (S.) vulgarly called piss, or that ferrous excrement or water which is discharged through the urethra.

U'RINOUS (A.) similar to, full of, or partaking of the nature of urine.

URN (S.) a vessel used by the ancients for several purposes; sometimes they put the names of those that were to fight at the publick shews into them, and so drew them out by lots; sometimes they threw their votes into them at publick elections of magistrates; and sometimes the judges put their written opinions upon extraordinary occasions, that so the judgment of the majority of the bench might be collected; but the greatest and most frequent use was to put the ashes of the dead in after their bodies were burnt. These *urns* were sometimes put under tomb-stones, or within vaults or graves; and sometimes kept in the houses. These *urns* were generally made of earth, but some emperors, &c. have had them of gold, silver, marble, &c. they were ordinarily shaped like our flower-pots, or china jars; also the name of a *Roman* measure, containing about one of our firkins.

UROCRITERIUM (S.) the casting of urine, or the giving or making of judgments upon diseases by that method.

U'ROMANCY (S.) the divining, guessing, or forming a judgment by a person's urine.

URO'SCOPY (S.) the art of casting water, or framing a judgment of the state of health a person is in from the sight of their water.

URSULINES (S.) an order of nuns that govern themselves by the *Augustine* rule.

US (S.) we that are now present, &c.

U'SAGE (S.) the mode, manner, or custom of doing any thing formerly, or now.

U'SANCE (S.) a quantity of time allowed to pay a foreign bill of exchange in, after the date thereof, which on inland bills is usually

to the same day of the month following that the bill is drawn on; as, suppose a bill drawn the 5th of *February*, the *u'sance* will be out the 5th of *March*, &c. but if the bill be drawn from *Holland* upon *London*, it is two months; and from other places according to their distance; but from *Ireland*, it is commonly 21 days after sight or time of presentation for payment, though these rules are not always strictly observed, but the time is more or less, as the parties may agree, or the urgency of the occasion may require.

USE (V.) to occupy, employ, or practise.

USE (S.) the purpose, design, or intent for which a thing is made; also the practice or employment of a person or thing; also the common sense or meaning of a word, &c.

USEFUL (A.) convenient, suitable, proper, necessary, commodious, beneficial, &c.

U'SHER (S.) an assistant or under-master in a school; also an officer that attends persons of distinction.

U'SHER (V.) to introduce, make way for, or bring into any place.

USK (S.) in *Monmouthshire*, situate on a river of the same name, a large, well built town, of stone houses, that has two good markets weekly, viz. on Monday and Friday; distant from *London* 108 computed, and 130 measured miles.

USQUEBAUGH (S.) a cordial dram, or spirit, first made in *Ireland*.

U'STION (S.) an actual burning or searing, as in *Surgery* or *Ferriery*; also the calcining of medicines, &c.

U'SUAL (A.) customary, ordinary, frequent.

U'SURER (S.) one who lends money upon interest; but commonly means such as make a trade of it, and generally take larger premiums or rates for the sum lent than the law allows; a covetous, hard-hearted, griping wretch.

U'SURIOUS (A.) griping, covetous, like to, or after the manner of usurers.

USURP (V.) to take or seize upon a kingdom, &c. to which a person has no right or pretension, to force or thrust one's self into possession, power, or authority.

USURPATION (S.) the act of taking, holding, and exercising that authority to which a person has no title or equitable right.

USURPER (S.) one who thrusts himself unjustly into power, authority, &c.

USURY (S.) sometimes means the amount or interest of a sum of money over and above the principal or sum lent, whether legal or illegal, moderate or extortionate; and sometimes the practice of lending money for the sake of the advantage arising therefrom; but generally an extravagant gain is intended by the word.

U'TAS (S.) in *Law*, signifies the eighth day after, or following any of the terms or festivals.

UTENSIL (S.) any necessary or convenient implement.

implement or tool, with which a person does any business, as a pen to write with, &c. in *War*, those things that a host is obliged to furnish a soldier with in his quarters, are called *utensils*, which are a bed with sheets and proper covering, a pot, a glass, or cup to drink out of, a dish, a plate at the fire, and a candle.

U'TIBLE (A.) capable or fit to be used.

UTILITY (S.) benefit, advantage, usefulness.

U'TLAWRY or OU'TLAWRY (S.) a judicial process or sentence pronounced against those who contemptuously refuse to appear in a law-court after due notice given, and writs issued for that purpose, with an exigent and proclamation awarded thereupon; formerly those under this sentence might be killed or put to death by any man, without being called to account for the blood spilt; but in the beginning of the reign of *Edward III.* to prevent inhumanity, and the shedding Christian blood, the judges resolved it was unlawful for any man but the sheriff only, having a lawful warrant therefore to put to death, or kill any outlawed person, though the cause of the outlawry was for felony, and those that did, should be punished with the same pains and penalties, as for the killing another person, and so the law remains to this day.

U'TMOST (A.) the greatest power, ability, or skill that a person can exhibit.

UTO'PIA (S.) an imaginary country, or kingdom supposed to be governed by more perfect laws and regulations than the present state of things will admit of.

U'TTER (A) the last, greatest, most absolute part of any thing.

UTTER (V.) to speak, spread abroad, sell, vend, or distribute.

UTTERABLE (A.) that may, or can be spoken.

UTTERANCE (S.) speech, or the way or mode of speaking; also the offering or exposing any commodity to sale.

UTTER BARRISTERS (S.) the puisneys, or younger council, that are admitted pleaders in a court of law, who stand without the rail, or bar of the court.

UTTEREST or U'TTERMOST (A.) the farthest or most distant part of any country.

UTTERING (S.) speaking, offering or exposing any thing to sale.

UTTERLY (Part.) quite, entire, wholly, absolutely, positively.

UTTOXETER (S.) In *Staffordshire*, commonly called *Uttoxeter*, situate upon a fine, fruitful, gently rising ground, at the bottom whereof are many fine, rich meadows, that feed abundance of cattle; and tho' the buildings of this town are but ordinary, yet the market-place is very neat and convenient, and the market, which is weekly on Wednesday, is the greatest in all these parts, for cattle, sheep, swine, butter, cheese, corn, and all

sorts of provisions; distant from *London* 104 computed, and 126 measured miles.

VU'LCAN (S.) among the *Poets*, called the god of subterranean fire, and esteemed the president over metals, said to be the son of *Jupiter* and *Juno*, but upon his being deformed, he was kicked out of heaven by *Jupiter*, by the fall from whence he became lame; he married *Venus*, but the having no great affection for him, kept company with *Mars*, &c. many other strange and fabulous stories are invented of him, but the truth seems to be, that he was a prince of *Italy*, who carefully improved the digging and uncovering of mines, and preparing and refining of metals, &c. he is represented wearing a scarlet robe with an anvil, &c. by his side.

VU'LGAR (A.) coarse, ordinary, mean, ungenteel, &c.

VU'LGAR (S.) the mob, rabble, or common, ignorant, unlearned people.

VU'LGATE (S.) the title of the common old *Latin* translation of the Bible, said to be done from the *Hebrew* about the latter end of the fourth century, and the beginning of the fifth, which the council of *Trent* authorizes as the only true version, and the popes *Sixtus V.* and *Clement VIII.* took much pains to have published correct; the first was published in 1590, but upon examination it was found imperfect, and therefore in 1592, another edition was published, which is looked upon as the model of all that have been printed since; and it is this edition that the church of *Rome* holds authentic, and agreeable to the determination of the council of *Trent*, tho' the most skillful and learned divines of that church acknowledge there are several faults still remaining, but say that the correctors had good reasons not to amend them at that time.

VU'LNERABLE (A.) capable of being pierced or wounded.

VU'LNERARY (S.) a medicine proper for, or good against the danger of a wound.

VU'LPINARY or VU'LPINE (A.) cunning, subtle, crafty, in a fox-like manner, &c.

VULTURE (S.) a large bird of prey, declared unclean in *Moses's* catalogue; they are said to feed upon human flesh, for which reason the ancients esteemed them birds of ill omen, except the *Romans*, who had the contrary opinion of them.

VULTURINE (A.) rapacious, cruel, &c. of the nature, or like to a vulture.

U'VULA (S.) the cover of the wind-pipe; It hangs betwixt the two glandules, called *amygdalæ*, above the chink of the larynx, and is a process from a substance seemingly glandulous, spongy, and red, of an oblong, roundish figure, in the upper part thicker, and ending obtusely in an acute; its use is to temperate the air, and to prevent the drink falling upon the nostrils; sometimes it sticks out too far, by reason of the humours that fall upon it, which

which cannot return by the lymphatick vessels, which occasions that disorder vulgarly called the falling down of the palate.

UXBRIDGE (S.) in *Middlesex*, a large, pleasant market-town, on the great road to *Oxford*, well inhabited, and full of inns, and particularly famous for a great number of gentlemen, &c. houses, and fine seats, so and near it; the market is weekly well supplied on Thursday; it is governed by two bailiffs, two constables, and four tything-men, called headboroughs; distant from *London* 15 computed, and 18 measured miles.

UXORIOUS (A.) very wish; also fond of, toying, playing, or wantoning with a wife.

VYE or VIE (V.) to strive, contend with, to endeavour to outdo or excel another in art, &c.

W

IS the 21st letter in our alphabet, and one of those called a consonant, not used or known among the ancients, nor among many of the moderns, except the *Germans* and their imitators, as the *English*, &c. among us, it loses its found when wrote before an *r*, as *w-eg*, *wright*, &c. and after an *o*, as *cow*, &c.

WARRLE (V.) to go round irregularly, like a top almost down, or spent in spinning; to move or wriggle disorderly like a kite that flies unsteadily, &c.

WAD (S.) a handful of hay, hemp, straw, &c. that is rammed upon the top of gun-powder in a piece of ordnance.

WADDING (S.) a thin, coarse, woollen manufacture, made to line mens morning-gowns, the plaits of their coats, &c.

WADDLE (V.) to walk or go fiddling like a duck.

WADDLES (S.) the testicles of a cock.

WADE (V.) to pass, walk, or go through a river, pond, or other water that is but shallow.

WAFFER (S.) a thin cake or paste dried, used to seal letters with, &c. also to eat; and among the *Roman Catholics*, it is a cake sealed or stamped with a lamb, and which is consecrated and given in the sacrament to the laity, both as bread and wine.

WAFT (S.) in the *Sea Language*, signifies a guardanship, convoy, &c. also any thing for a signal to have the boat come on board; also a signal of distress known by hanging something on the main stay.

WAFF (V.) to row, direct, or sail a boat, ship, &c. cross a river, sea, &c.

WAG (V.) to move, stir, shake, &c.

WAG (S.) an arch, merry, unlucky fellow, a droll, &c.

WAGE (V.) to lay a bet or wager about any

thing; also one king or nation to begin or enter upon, or declare war against another; and in *Law*, it is giving security for the performance of any thing.

WAGER (S.) a sum of money deposited, or a contract made about the doing, or not doing any thing; and in *Law*, it is offering to take an oath that the prosecuted person is not indebted the sum for which he is sued.

WAGES (S.) the salary, premium, reward, hire, &c. that any one does, or contracts to receive for his labour, service, &c.

WAGGERY or WAGGISHNESS (S.) drollery, sporting, mirth, frolicksomeness, &c.

WAGGING (S.) stirring, moving, shaking, &c. as a dog does his tail, &c.

WAGGISH (A.) sportive, unlucky, wanton, frolicksome, humorous, merry, &c.

WAGGLE (V.) to joggle or move backwards and forwards when it ought to be firm and tight, like a nail that is loose, &c.

WAGGON (S.) a large cart with four wheels, to convey goods, merchandize, persons, &c. from place to place, especially long journey.

WAGGONAGE (S.) the hire, premium, or reward paid for the use of a waggon.

WAGGONER (S.) the person that drives or directs a waggon, &c. and among the *Astronomers*, it is a northern constellation, called also *Charles's wain*.

WAGTAIL (S.) the name of a bird remarkable for the frequent motion of its tail; also the character of a loose woman.

WAIF (S.) a thing lost, which in times past, was judged to belong to the finder by the law of nature, but now by the law of nations to the prince, or lord of the fee; but if the owner shall claim it within a year and a day, it shall be restored to him again; but *waif* most properly is when a thief having stolen goods, and being pursued, leaves the goods behind him to further his escape; also cattle that are lost or strayed from their proper feeding places.

WAIFARING or WAYFARING (S.) journeying, travelling, going from place to place.

WAIL (V.) to be moan, lament, sorrow for, &c.

WAIN (S.) a cart or waggon, especially such as are drawn by oxen.

WAINFLEET (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, a well-compacted town, in the fenny parts, near the sea, famous for its fine free-school; its market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 102 computed, and 124 measured miles.

WAINSCOT or WAINSCOTTING (S.) sometimes means the timber or planks used to line rooms with; and sometimes the walls of a room so lined.

WAINSCOT (V.) to line the walls or partitions of rooms with boards framed, and handsomely put together.

WAIT (V.) to stay, tarry for, or attend upon any person or thing.

WAITER (S.) a servant or person that attends upon another; also the name given to a board or silver plate used to put glasses on, and bring the wine, beer, &c. to persons at dinner, &c.

WAITES (S.) in corporate Towns, are a set of musicians that attend upon the mayor, &c. at publick processions, feasts, &c.

WAIVE (S.) a woman that is left out, or forsaken by the law, for contemptuously refusing to appear when sued in law; but she is not called an out law, because women are not sworn in fees to the king.

WAIWARD (A.) peevish, cross, froward, morose, unruly, &c.

WAKE (V.) to watch or forbear from sleep, to rouse, excite, or awake.

WAKE (S.) at Sea, is the smooth water which the ship doth make after her shewing the part of the ship, from whence the skilful sailor is able to make a judgment of what quantity of way the ship makes, &c. also a country feast usually observed the Sunday next after the saint's day to whom the parish-church was dedicated.

WAKEFIELD (S.) in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, is a large, handsome, well-built, rich town, full of the clothing-trade and people; the river Collier runs through it, and by its being navigable occasions the trade to be a great deal more easily carried on than otherwise it could be; so it is commonly reported there are more people in this town than in York city; the church is exceeding beautiful, and has the highest spire of any church in these parts; it has also a magnificent bridge over the river, upon which is built a fine chapel by Edward IV. in memory of the fatal battle that was fought here, in which his father was slain upon the spot; there are two markets weekly, viz. on Thursday for all sorts of provisions, and Friday for woollen cloth, which are made in and near this town in great abundance; distant from London 133 computed, and 172 measured miles.

WAKEFUL (A.) soon roused from sleep, not inclined to much sleep or drowsiness.

WALDEN (S.) In Essex, commonly called Saffron Walden, from the great quantity of saffron that has grown there within the three last centuries, it not being known in England till Edward III's time, and now is said to exceed all that grows in any other part of the world; it was incorporated by king Edward VI. and is governed by a mayor and 24 aldermen, out of whom is yearly chosen a treasurer, who is the head officer for that year, and two chamberlains, for his assistants, &c. the market is weekly on Saturday, which is a very plentiful one; distant from London 35 computed, and 42 measured miles.

WALES (S.) once a famous and distinct kingdom, but now only a principality belonging to England, bounded on all sides by the sea,

except on the east, where it joins to England; formerly it extended eastward as far as the Severn, till Offa the Great drove the Welsh out of the plain countries beyond that river, and shut them up in the mountains by a great dike, called Offa's Dike, which parted England from Wales. Harold enacted, that if any Welshman was found with a weapon in his hand on this side the said dike, he should have his right-hand cut off; this ditch reached about 100 miles, viz. from where the Wye falls into the Severn to Chester, the remains whereof are visible at this day; the inhabitants are generally esteemed men of honest principles, but very cholerick, always troublesome to the English till Henry VIII's time, who being born in this kingdom, they submitted to as their natural king, whose son Henry VIII. by act of parliament made them one nation with the English, subject to the same laws, capable of the same preferments, and privileged with the same immunities; he also established a court at Ludlow, for the ease of his Welsh subjects, which is kept after the same manner as the king's courts of Westminster, and have ever since continued as good subjects, and hearty defenders of the laws, liberties, and religion of their country, as the best of their fellow subjects; their language is the old British, and notwithstanding their long mixture and communication with the English, it remains the least mixed with foreign words of any language in Europe; it was formerly divided into North Wales the most barren, Powis Land more fertile, and South Wales the most plentiful, each having a prince of its own; but now it is divided only into North and South Wales, containing 12 counties, which are about 120 miles from north to south, and about 80 from east to west; it is divided into four circuits for the administration of civil justice, and four bishopricks for church government, under the archbishop of Canterbury, containing 1016 parishes, four cities, 55 market-towns, and 41 castles of the old erection.

WALES (S.) in a Ship, are those ribs or bands of planks that lie some beyond others, for the men to clamber up the sides, by putting their feet thereon.

WALK (V.) to move or go forward upon one's feet.

WALK (S.) a space of ground that a person goes at one time; also a path made commodious in a garden on purpose to walk on.

WALL (S.) a partition or inclosure for a house, field, &c. built or made of earth, stone, or bricks.

WALL (V.) to build a wall, or inclose a place with earth, stone, or bricks.

WALLET (S.) a travelling bag with two partitions, to render the burden equal on both sides the horse, &c.

WALL-EYE (S.) an eye that has a defect in the crystalline humour, whereby the sight is much

much obstructed, and sometimes wholly spoiled; it is also called the pin and web, or a film or skin that grows over the sight of the eye.

WALLING (S.) a wall or wall work made of earth, bricks, stone, &c.

WALLINGFORD (S.) in *Berkshire*, a very ancient town, and formerly much noted; it was utterly destroyed by the *Danes* in 1006, but was soon after rebuilt, and was esteemed a borough in *Edward the Confessor's* time, and by some called a city, containing 276 houses; it had a fine, strong castle, which is now utterly demolished, and though not so magnificent as formerly, yet it is at present a large, handsome town, that has in it two principal streets, in the chief of which is built a handsome town-hall and a market-place, where the assizes are sometimes held, and the quarter-sessions for the borough, which is a distinct jurisdiction; it had four churches, two of which were entirely demolished in the grand rebellion, and a third much damaged, so that they use but one constantly; the rents and profits of the market and fairs are said to be now vested in the corporation, which consists of a mayor, six aldermen, &c. the return for burgesses of this ancient borough, which sends two to parliament, is vested in the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty; there are weekly two considerable markets here, *viz.* on Tuesday and Friday; distant from *London* 38 computed, and 46 measured miles.

WALLOONS (S.) the inhabitants of the Spanish low countries, commonly called *Flanders*, &c.

WALLOW (S.) a roll of fat, or flesh.

WALLOW (V.) to roll or tumble in the dirt, mire, &c. to live in riotousness, &c.

WALNUT (S.) a large sort of nut, the fruit whereof is very pleasant to eat, and the wood of the tree esteemed the finest in the world for making beautiful cabinets, book-cases, chests of drawers, &c.

WALSALL or **WALSHALL** (S.) in *Staffordshire*, is a good and pleasant corporate town, situate upon the top of an hill, governed by a mayor, &c. in and near this town are several iron mines, which produce good iron, which in the town is wrought into spurs, bridle-bits, stirrups, buckles, &c. in which a considerable trade is carried on; the market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 92 computed, and 113 measured miles.

WALSHAM-NORTH or **SWALSHAM** (S.) in *Norfolk*, has a good market weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 100 computed, and 121 measured miles.

WALSINGHAM (S.) in *Norfolk*, a pretty good town, whose market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 92 computed, and 116 measured miles; the soil about this town is noted for its yielding good flaxseed.

WALTHAM (S.) in *Essex*, commonly called *Waltham Abbey*, on the river *Lea*, has a small market weekly on Tuesday; distant

from *London* 12 computed, and 13 measured miles.

WALTHAM ON THE WOULD (S.) in *Leicestershire*, a mean town, whose market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 76 computed, and 91 measured miles.

WA'MBLING (S.) rumbling, or moving up and down irregularly.

WAN (A.) pale, faint, feeble, &c.

WAND (S.) a thin stick, or long switch or twig.

WANDED (A.) chairs, &c. wickered or twigged.

WANDER (V.) to straggle or go about from place to place, without having any settled business or habitation.

WANE (S.) the decrease or wasting of any thing, as of the moon when she is past her second quarter, or the full.

WANGATES (S.) the name of a famous channel or freight, between the country of this name, and the firm land of *Muscovia*, the current of whose water lies from east to west, which joins the seas of *Muscovy* and *Tartary*, it was first discovered in 1594, by the *Hollanders*; also the name of the passages from one drift in a mine to another.

WANG-TEETH (S.) the great or jaw teeth.

WANNESS (S.) paleness, faintness, weakness, &c.

WANT (S.) necessity, poverty, deficiency, lack, &c.

WANTAGE (S.) in *Berkshire*, an ancient and pretty neat country-town, noted for being the birth-place of the famous king *Alfred*, who several times defeated the *Danes*; the market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 50 computed, and 59 measured miles.

WANTING (A.) necessitous, poor, deficient, negligent, careless, &c.

WANTON (A.) gay, airy, frisky, lascivious, &c.

WAPENTAKE (S.) a division or part of a county in some places called a hundred; it was antiently the custom, that when any one took upon him the government of the hundred, the free suitors met him with lances, and he descending from his horse, all came up to him, and he holding his lance upright, all the rest in sign of obedience touched it with theirs.

WAR (S.) the contending or fighting of two nations, kingdoms, or people, &c.

WARBLE (V.) to sing in a melodious, ornamental, trilling manner, like a canary-bird, &c.

WARD (S.) sometimes means a minor, who formerly had both his person and estate in the king's custody till he was 21 years of age, and now is usually under guardians of the father's appointment, &c. sometimes it means the act or duty of watching the publick ways; and sometimes a division or portion

portion of a city, hospital, &c. that has particular magistrates and officers belonging to it.

WARD (V.) to keep guard or watch, to look after and take care of a place or person; also to perry or put off or aside a pass or thrust of a sword, &c.

WARDEN (S.) an officer who is the head or governor of a college, prison, office, &c.

WARDEN PEA'R (S.) a particular sort of fruit that while raw is very indifferent eating, but when baked very agreeably tasted.

WARDENSHIP (S.) the duty, office, power, or authority of a warden.

WARDER (S.) a beadle or staff-man who keeps guard or watch in the day-time; also the name of certain officers at the tower of London, whose duty it is to wait at the gate, and to take an account of all persons that come into it, and also to attend state prisoners.

WARDING (S.) the keeping, defending, guarding, or preserving of or against any thing that threatens with danger, &c.

WARDMOT (S.) a meeting of the several officers, &c. at a court, for the managing and regulating the affairs of the ward, or division they belong to.

WARDROBE (S.) a publick place or apartment for the king's cloaths, vestments, &c. also any place for the same purpose belonging to private persons.

WARD-STAFF (S.) the antient name for a constable's or watchman's staff.

WARE (S.) in *Hertfordshire*, at present is situated in a valley, on the east side of the river *Ley* or *Lea*, and consists of one large street about a mile long, and several back streets or lanes which are also full of houses and famous for good inns, and particularly one that has a great bed 32 feet square; here is the river from whence the new-river company have brought their water, to serve the greatest part of the houses in and about London; here is a good market weekly on Tuesday; distant from London 20 computed, and 21 measured miles.

WARE (S.) any sort of goods or commodities fit for merchandize; also a stoppage or dam in a river; also the name of a town, or surname of a family.

WAREHAM (S.) in *Dorsetshire*, is esteemed the antientest borough, and was reckoned the largest town in the whole shire, having had 17 churches in it, though there are now but three, and they all supply'd by one minister; it consists now only of two streets crossing one another, and they but meanly built, though antiently it had a wall and ditch, and a strong castle, but the wall and castle are now demolish'd; it was formerly a noted sea-port, which occasioned it to be well-peopled, but the river growing innavigable, by being cheak'd up with sand, the trade decayed, and the towne grew poor and thinly inhabited, though it is still governed by a

mayor, six capital burgeses, 12 common-council men and their assistants; the mayor, recorder, and preceding mayor, are justices of the peace; they send two members to parliament, who are chose by all the inhabitants that pay scot and lot; distant from London 90 computed, and 106 measured miles.

WARFARE (S.) the state or condition of any military expedition, a being at war.

WARINESS (S.) prudential care, caution, or necessary observation.

WARLIKE (A.) after the manner of those that are at war, bold, stout, courageous, &c.

WARM (V.) to take away the cold that is in or about any thing, to heat; also to chafe or make sogry, &c.

WARM (A.) of a temperate degree of heat; also eager, resolute, passionate, &c.

WARMISTER (S.) in *Wiltshire*, commonly called *Warmistler*, is a very ancient town, that enjoyed great privileges; it is now noted for the vast quantities of corn that are weekly brought to its market on Saturday; distant from London 80 computed, and 100 measured miles.

WARMTH (S.) a moderate degree of heat; also passion, eagerness, &c.

WARN (V.) to give a person notice, to tell before-hand, to advise of danger, &c. also to cite or summons a person into a law-court, &c.

WARP (V.) to bend, cast, or make crooked; also to draw out into a great length, as the warp of a weaver's piece of work, &c. and in the *Sea Language*, it is to have an anchor fastened to a great rope to draw a ship over a bar in shallow water, &c.

WARRANT or WARRANTIZE (V.) to give security for the performance of a law-contract, to assure a person of the truth or sincerity of any thing, &c.

WARRANT (S.) a written order by which a person acts authoritatively in affairs that he could not without it.

WARRANTABLE (A.) lawful, that may be defended or justified.

WARRANTY (S.) a deed of security for the performance of any contract, &c.

WARREN (S.) sometimes means a place for preserving and storing fish in the midst of a river; and sometimes a place privileged for the keeping of conies, hares, partridges, pheasants, &c.

WARRENER (S.) one who keeps or looks after a warren.

WARRINGTON (S.) in *Lancashire*, on the river *Mersey*, over which is a fine stone bridge, is so old, large, populous town, and full of good country tradesmen; the linen manufacture, called huck-a-back, is carried on here; it is also noted for excellent malt; the market is weekly on Wednesday; distant from London 136 computed, and 122 measured miles.

WARRIOR or WARRIER (S.) a soldier that

that is skilful in war, and ready and willing to fight, &c.

WART (S.) an hard excrescence that arises in the skin or flesh.

WARWICK (S.) in *Warwickshire*, is the county-town, and has been a very ancient corporation, that sends two burgesses to parliament; by the last charter granted them, they are called a bulwark and a principal burgess, &c. though in common they are called the mayor, aldermen, &c. it is built on a steep rock, at the bottom whereof runs the *Avon*, over which is built a strong, handsome, stone bridge; it is a pretty large town, consisting of several spacious streets, well built, and inhabited, has two fine parish-churches, a handsome free-school, and well-endowed hospital for decayed gentlemen; the market-house is a grand, stone building, supported by several pillars or columns, where the assizes and general sessions for the county are held; the market is very large, weekly, on Saturday; distant from London 67 computed, and 84 measured miles.

WARWICKSHIRE (S.) is an inland county, bounded on the east by *Northamptonshire* and *Leicestershire*, on the south with *Oxfordshire* and *Gloucestershire*, on the west with *Worcestershire*, and on the north with *Staffordshire*, and is in the dioceses of *Worcester*, and *Litchfield* and *Covestry*, about 35 miles from north to south, 26 from east to west, and 125 in circumference; it is divided into two parts by the river *Avon*, which runs through it, called *Feldon* and *Woodland*; it contains five hundreds, in which are 17 market-towns, 158 parishes, 23,000 houses, and about 155,000 inhabitants; it sends eight members to parliament; the air is pure, and the soil rich, yielding all things necessary to supply the wants of nature, as well in clothing as in food.

WARY (A.) cautious, conning, crafty, that thinks of, and looks into a matter or thing long before he acts or concludes what to do.

WASH (S.) sometimes means the act of cleaning or washing of linen; sometimes a pond or shallow water that passengers are obliged to ride through; and sometimes food for hogs, &c.

WASH (V.) to cleanse or purify linen, &c. from the dirt or filth that is, or may be in or about it.

WASHING (S.) among the *Refiners*, is the separating the pure metal or ore from the soil or dirt that is among it, &c. and in *Painting*, it is shading the prominent parts, &c. in or with one or more colours. &c.

WASP (S.) a large sort of stinging fly; also a cant name for a peevish person.

WASPISH (A.) fretful, peevish, humour-some, &c.

WASSSEL (S.) an ancient custom of poor women going about and singing a merry song, and wishing health and prosperity to their

neighbours, with a dish or bowl in their hands to receive alms or charity at *Christmas* time.

WASSELERS (S.) women, boys, &c. that go about at *Christmas* time singing what are called carols, and begging charity from house to house.

WASTE (S.) the middle part of a human body; also wilful spoiling or squandering away of money, time, or goods; also those lands that are common, and not the property of any particular person; in a *Ship*, it is the part between the main-mast and fore-mast.

WASTE (V.) to make havock, or spoil any thing, to squander away a person's estate, &c.

WASTEFUL (A.) extravagant, careless, squandering away more than is necessary.

WATCH (V.) to look after diligently, to mind what another is doing, to wait for a fit opportunity of doing something.

WATCH (S.) a guard or person appointed to look after a person, place, or thing; also a machine commonly worn in the pocket, &c. to shew the hour of the day or night by a hand or index, and without striking, such as strike being called clocks, &c. also the space of time that a soldier or seaman is upon guard, &c.

WATCHET (S.) in *Somersetshire*, is an ancient sea-port town, whose harbour is pretty good, and used by colliers; the market is weekly on Saturday; distant from London 126 computed, and 153 measured miles.

WATCHFUL (A.) careful, diligent, mindful, &c. also wakeful, &c.

WATER (S.) in the common *Philosophy*, is one of the four elements, or components of which all bodies are made up, and vulgarly is that which is the produce of rivers, seas, springs, &c. also a deity worshipped by the ancient heathens under various names; it is also the name given to the curious lustre of diamonds; and also to the pressing together of any sort of silk that has a large cord or wail, whereby it looks like the waving of water.

WATER (V.) to sprinkle or moisten the earth with water or rain, &c. to soak salt-fish or meat in water, &c. also to set a peculiar sort of rich lustre upon mohair, tabbies, &c. by running them through large iron rolls, &c.

WATERAGE (S.) the hire or money paid for persons going by water in a boat, &c.

WATERED (A.) sprinkled with, soaked in, or lightly overflowed by water.

WATERISH (A.) that is of the nature, or like to water.

WATER MEASURE (S.) a bushel, &c. for measuring dry goods brought up by water, as coals, cyllers, &c. which exceeds the land or *Worcester* measure by about three gallons.

WATER POISE (S.) an instrument to try the strength of several liquors in which it is put.

WATERY (A.) overflowed with, or full of water;

water; also that tastes very much like water.

WA'TFORD (S.) a small town in *Hertfordshire*, that has a good market weekly on Tuesday; distant from London 25 computed, and 17 measured miles.

WA'TLINGTON (S.) in *Oxfordshire*, a small town, with a mean market weekly on Saturday; distant from London 37 computed, and 43 measured miles.

WA'TTLES (S.) bundles made of split willows, &c. to make sheep-folds, &c. also the gills of a common cock, or the red flesh that hangs under the neck of a turkey cock.

WA'TTON (S.) in *Norfolk*, is a long town, with several good inns, situate on a good road, being a great thorough-fare from *Lynn*, *Downham*, &c. in the wood-lands; the market was formerly on Friday, but at present is weekly on Wednesday; distant from London 74 computed, and 90 measured miles.

WAVE (S.) a woman that is left out or forsaken by the law, for contemptuously refusing to appear when sued in law; but she is not called an out-law, because women are not sworn in leets to the king; also a rising of water by the flow thereof, occasioned sometimes by the wind, &c.

WAVE (V.) to flow backwards or forwards like water; also to move backwards and forwards by the wind, &c. also to give a signal by the moving of the hand, a flag, &c. also to leave off or decline a thing.

WA'VERING (A.) unfix'd, unsteady, not fully resolv'd or determin'd.

WAU'MISH or **WA'LMISH** (A.) that has a sickly stomach, that loaths proper food.

WAVY (A.) full of waves, like a tempestuous sea, rising and falling, &c. like waves.

WAWL (V.) to cry out like cats at their midnight revels.

WAX (S.) the matter whereof bees compose the honey-combs, and which by proper purgation and alteration by divers mixtures is exceedingly useful in many particular branches of art, &c.

WAY (S.) the road, path, or passage from one place to another; also the mode or manner of doing or performing any thing.

WAY'FARING (A.) travelling, or going from place to place.

WAY-LAY (V.) to watch for, or lie in wait or ambush, to catch or destroy a single person, or army, &c. that passes along any road or way.

WAY-LAYER (S.) an enemy, thief, or robber, that hides himself by the road-side.

WAYWARD (A.) obstinate, froward, peevish, humourful, &c.

WAY-WISER (S.) a machine contriv'd to move an index every step a person takes, in order to shew him how far he has travelled or walked in a day, &c. also fixed in a chariot to the wheels, so that by looking on the index, the rider may know how far he has travelled, &c.

WAYWOD (S.) the governor of a principality in the *Muscovite* dominions.

WE (S.) ourselves, us that are present.

WEAK (A.) faint, feeble, sickly, that has not strength or ability to do or perform what is necessary; also foolish, silly, childish, &c.

WEA'KEN (V.) to incapacitate, to render unable or unfit; also to make sick, faint, feeble, &c.

WEA'KLING (S.) a sickly, puny child, one that has not strength enough to go about briskly.

WEA'KNESS (S.) feebleness, sickness, infirmity; also want of judgment or skill, &c.

WEAL (S.) benefit, advantage, profit.

WEALTH (S.) all sorts of riches, whether money, sheep, horses, merchandize, land, &c.

WEALTHY (A.) possess'd of much money, goods, lands, &c.

WEAN (V.) to take a young child from his nurse's breast; also to wear off one's desire or affection towards any particular matter.

WEA'PON (S.) any sort of instrument used in fighting offensively or defensively.

WEA'PONLESS (A.) defenceless, or that has no weapon.

WEA'PON SALVE (S.) a medicine or ointment much boasted of by some that it would cure a wound at a distance, by only anointing the instrument with which it was done.

WEAR (V.) to carry about one, or be clothed with; also to decay or waste.

WEA'RIED (A.) tired, fatigued, or overcome with labour, &c.

WEA'RING (S.) decaying, wasting, growing worse; also bearing or carrying any thing about with one.

WEA'RISOME (A.) fatiguing, tiresome.

WEA'SAND (S.) the gullet or wind pipe.

WEA'THER (S.) the various dispositions and alterations of the air, in respect to wet or dry, windy or calm, &c. also the name of a male sheep gelded.

WEA'THER (V.) to go through, or endure all the trouble and fatigue of a journey, business, or affair.

WEA'THER BEATEN (A.) any person or thing that has been much exposed to the weather, and has thereby lost its beauty, &c.

WEA'THER BOARD (S.) that part or side of a ship that the wind blows on.

WEA'THER COCK (S.) an instrument set on the tops of houses, churches, &c. to give notice what point the wind is in; also a person that changes his opinions or party upon every little occasion.

WEA'THER GAGE (S.) a *Sea Term* for two ships that are fighting together, &c. when one has the advantage of the wind.

WEA'THER GLASS (S.) an instrument that foretells the change of weather, and the fresh temperature of the air.

WEA'THER WISE (A.) that is skillful or foreknowing the change or continuance of the weather.

WEAVE (V.) to compose or make a piece of cloth, filk, &c.

WEB (S.) sometimes means the bed or breeding-place of a spider; and sometimes the whole quantity of manufacture in a loom.

WE'BLEY or **WEO'BLEY** (S.) in *Herefordshire*, a very ancient borough and corporate town, that sends two members to parliament, yet for want of trade, and a great fire that happen'd a few years ago, it is now but of little note; its market (which is very mean) is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 108 computed, and 130 measured miles.

WEBSTER (S.) a weaver, or spinner.

WED (V.) to marry or unite two persons of different sexes together, according to the laws and customs of the place we live in; also the act of a man's taking a woman to be his wife.

WE'DDING (S.) a marriage.

WEDGE (S.) an instrument of wood or metal thin at one end, and thick at the other, to split wood with, &c. also a bar or ingot of gold, silver, &c.

WE'DLOCK (S.) the contract made at marriage, or the state of married people.

WE'DNESDAY (S.) the fourth day of the week, so called from a *Saxon* idol, called *Woden*, supposed to be *Mars*, worshipped on this day.

WEED (S.) a wild herb that grows in gardens without culture; also a garment worn by a widow, a veil, &c. and in *Mining*, it is the degenerating of a vein from ore into marcfafite, &c.

WEED (V.) to root or pull up the uselefs or noxious herbs in a garden from among the flowers, &c. also to take away, or remove bad or wicked persons from among the innocent; to purge, &c.

WEEK (S.) the space of seven days, supposed to be first used among the *Jews*, who observed the sabbath every seventh day; they had three sorts of *weeks*, the first the common one of seven days, the second of years, which was seven years, the third of seven times seven years, at the end of which was the jubilee.

WEEK or **WICK** (S.) the cotton, rush, &c. that is put into the middle of a candle.

WEE'PING (S.) crying, shedding tears, upon account of some injury really or imaginarily undergone.

WEE'SEL or **WEA'SEL** (S.) a creature that preys upon mice, long-backed and short-legged.

WEE'VIL (S.) a worm or creature that breeds in malt, &c. and gives it a very disagreeable taste.

WEIGH (V.) to poife or try how much any commodity is in weight; also to think, consider, ponder upon, or examine into any matter or thing; also to take up a ship's anchor, in order to let the ship sail along.

WEIGH (S.) a quantity of cheese, wool, &c. amounting to 256 pounds, or 40 bushels of corn.

WEIGHING (S.) trying how much any

thing weighs; also considering, pondering, or thinking of, on, or about any thing.

WEIGHT (S.) the ponderosity, or amount of the weight of any body; also the importance or consequence of any thing; also any heavy thing that being fastened to one end of a lever, or other instrument, is to be raised up.

WEIGHTY (A.) heavy; also of great value, moment, or concern.

WEILD (V.) to move or manage a sword, lance, &c. also to rule, govern, or direct, as head of any matters of importance.

WE'LCOME (S.) a complimenting, treating, wishing well, &c.

WE'LCOME (V.) to salute, to wish well, to treat in a handsome and friendly manner.

WELD or **WOULD** (S.) a plant used by the *Dyers* to make a yellow colour for their silky stuffs, &c.

WELD (V.) to join two pieces of iron together, by making them very hot, and beating them with a hammer.

WE'LDING HEAT (S.) such a particular degree of heat that just fits iron bars, &c. for the smiths to join so together, that they will stick as fast in the joined place as in any other.

WE'LFARE (S.) the good, benefit, or advantageous station of life that a person is in, or any thing that contributes thereto, as health, success, prosperity, &c.

WE'LKIN (S.) the sky or firmament.

WELL (A.) in health, or good condition, both of body and mind.

WELL (S.) a pit or place dug for the finding a spring of water; also a deep or hollow place dug by engineers either for the preparing a mine to hurt the enemy, or ruin one that they have made; and in *Building*, the hollow or void space left for the stairs, is called the *well-hole*.

WE'LLADAY (Part.) O dear! O sad! I pity you, &c.

WE'LL-BORN (A.) descended, or come of a good family, as a gentleman, knight, nobleman, &c.

WE'LL-BRED (A.) instructed or educated like a gentleman, &c.

WE'LL-HOLE (S.) in *Carpentry*, is that hole or space left in a building where the stairs are carried up.

WE'LLINGBOROUGH (S.) in *Northamptonshire*, a large, well built, and inhabited town, beautified with a fine church and free-school, and has a good market weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 52 computed, and 65 measured miles.

WE'LLINGTON (S.) in *Shropshire*, has weekly a large market on Thursday; distant from *London* 111 computed, and 135 measured miles.

WE'LLINGTON (S.) in *Somersetshire*, has weekly a market on Thursday; distant from *London* 124 computed, and 151 measured miles.

WELLS

WELLS (S.) in *Somersetshire*, a small, but sweet city, dignified with an episcopal see, very populous, and full of stately buildings, much noted for the medicinal springs that rise in and around it; it is finely contrived, and built of stone, sends two members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, recorder, 7 aldermen, and 16 gown-men, and has two large markets weekly on Wednesday and Saturday; it is surrounded by the *Mendip-Hills* on the east and north sides, in which are abundance of lead-mines, and from whence great quantities of lead are gotten; distant from *London* 96 computed, and 120 measured miles.

WELL-SET (A.) strong, firm, lusty.

WELSHPOOLE (S.) in *Montgomeryshire*, *North-Wales*, is a large, well built, corporate town, situate in a fruitful vale, where the manufacture of flannel is vigorously carried on, governed by bailiffs, &c. has a good market weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 125 computed, and 133 measured miles.

WELT (S.) that slip of leather, or part of a shoe that joins and holds the sole and upper leather together.

WELTER (V.) to roll or wallow in any thing, especially spoken of a person killed or sorely wounded, that rolls or tumbles about in his own blood, but is not able to get up, or out of it.

WEM (S.) in *Shropshire*, a small town, that has a great market weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 121 computed, and 148 measured miles.

WEMB (S.) the belly, womb, or guts, &c.

WEN (S.) an excrescence that arises in some peoples necks, &c.

WENCH (S.) an ordinary girl, or servant-maid; also a whore, or prier about the streets, &c.

WENCHER (S.) a whore-master, or one that haunts after such sort of women.

WENCHING (S.) whoring, following, or hunting after whores.

WENDOVER (S.) in *Buckinghamshire*, commonly called *Wendor*, an old corporate-town, whose market is weekly on Thursday, and though but a very poor place, in a dirty situation, yet it sends two members to parliament; distant from *London* 30 computed, and 39 measured miles.

WENLOCK (S.) in *Shropshire*, commonly called *Great Wenlock*, has a market weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 130 computed, and 166 measured miles; it is an ancient borough and incorporated town, that sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a bailiff and burgesses.

WEST (S.) one of the four cardinal points of the compass, and where the sun comes to at 6 of the clock in the evening.

WESTBURY (S.) in *Wiltshire*, a small borough-town, that sends two members to parliament; the market is weekly on Friday;

distant from *London* 80 computed, and 95 measured miles.

WESTMINSTER (S.) in *Middlesex*, is commonly reckoned a part of *London*, upon account of its joining to it, a though it is a city of distinct government and privileges by itself; it is so called upon account of the western situation of it, in respect to *St. Paul's* cathedral in particular, or of *London* in general, there being, in former days, a monastery on that now called *Great Tower-Hill*, named *East-Minster*. Where the bounds of this city eastward ends, that of *London* begins, viz. at *Temple-Bar*; it is of a large extent, and consists of a great number of the most magnificent streets, courts, palaces, and squares, having in it the residence of the king, prince, foreign ambassadors, and most of the nobility, gentry, &c. it sends two members to parliament, and has many markets, that are daily supplied with great plenty of all manner of provisions.

WESTMORLAND (S.) is an inland county, no where touching on the sea, bordering on the east on part of *Yorkshire* and *Durham*, on the south on *Lancashire*, on the west and north on *Cumberland*; is 30 miles in length, and about 24 in breadth, and 120 in compass, in general a moorish, barren county, though some parts of it has fruitful valleys; the air is sharp, and the country very mountainous; it is divided into *Kendal* barony, and *Westmorland* barony, which are again subdivided into constablewicks and wards, in which are 8 market-towns, and 26 parishes; it sends but 4 members to parliament.

WESTRAM (S.) in *Kent*, a small town, that has a considerable market weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 20 computed, and 24 measured miles.

WESTWARD, WESTERLY, WESTERN (A.) towards, near, or inclining towards the west part of the world, or of a particular place.

WET (V.) to moisten, or mingle liquids with solids, to sprinkle with, or dip any thing in liquor.

WET (A.) moist, mixed with, or dipped in liquor.

WETHERBY (S.) in the *West-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, is a small, but good trading-town, situate on the river *Wharfe*, whose market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 145 computed, and 178 measured miles.

WETSHOD (A.) having bad covering to the feet, so that the water, &c. comes through, and makes the feet wet.

WEY (S.) a weight of an uncertain quantity, for in *Suffolk* 256 pound of cheese or butter is a wey; but in *Essex* 136 pound is a wey; and so in other places, and in other commodities, it differs much.

WEYMOUTH (S.) upon the little river *Wey*, on the one side of the haven, and *Melcomb-Regis*, or *King's-Regis*, on the other side, are
5 R 2 two

two boroughs in *Dorsetshire* that are joined together by a wooden bridge over the *Wey*, they each send still two members to parliament, though they are united into one corporation, and are governed by a mayor, &c. *Melcomb* is the biggest town, consisting of several streets full of good houses, a good market-place, in which are weekly two good markets on Tuesday and Friday, yards of wares and commodities, &c. Though *Weymouth* is also a very populous, clean, well-built town, having many substantial inhabitants, and together they grow rich, by a great sea-trade that is continually carried on here; distant from *London* 104 computed, and 132 measured miles.

WHALE (S.) the greatest of all fishes, which are found in many different parts of the world; they generally have no teeth, but only beards or whiskers on the throat, about nine inches broad, and 15 foot long, which end in fringes like hog's bristles at the end, which at top are set in the palate, and ranged in order, according to their different magnitudes, and which extend or contract the cheeks of the creature; the female keeps its young always under its fins, and never leaves it till it is weaned; she has no udder, but nipples and teats, which contain so great an abundance of milk, that there has been drawn from them two hog's heads at one time. Different seas have different sorts of whales; those of *Japan* having two great holes over their muzzles, through which they take in and squirt out a great quantity of water, and these are generally larger-sized than the others; some have teeth and no beards; those of *Greenland* have black backs, and white bellies, &c.

WHARF (S.) a convenient open place by a river's side, to ship off or land goods.

WHARFAGE (S.) the premium, reward, or hire paid for the use of a wharf.

WHARFINGER (S.) a person who keeps a wharf, for the conveyance of those who want to land or ship off goods.

WHAT (Part.) a word that asks a question.

WHEAL or **WHELK** (S.) a swelling, puff, or rising in the skin.

WHEAT (S.) the choicest or best sort of bread-corn.

WHEATEN (A.) something made of wheat.

WHEEDLE (V.) to coax, flatter, persuade, or draw a person in cunningly.

WHEEL (S.) an instrument for various uses and purposes; sometimes used by spinners, sometimes in carriages, sometimes in mills or engines, for raising water, &c. also a punishment used in *France*, &c. for traitors, murderers, &c.

WHEEL (V.) to drive or push along by a wheel; also to move round, or take a circuit.

WHEEL-BARROW (S.) a hand-cart, or instrument with one wheel in the head, used by gardeners, &c.

WHEELER or **WHEELWRIGHT** (S.) an artificer that makes wheels.

WHEEZE (V.) to make a husky sort of a noise in the throat, through shortness of breath, &c.

WHELK (S.) a knob, knot, or swelling in the skin.

WHELM (V.) to put or turn the open part of a tub, &c. downwards.

WHELP (V.) to bring forth whelps or young ones, as of dogs, foxes, &c.

WHELP (S.) a young dog, fox, &c. also a name for a naughty boy, or mean fellow; and on *Ship-board*, the brackets that are set to the body of the captain under the bars down to the decks, are called *whelps*.

WHEN (Part.) at what time, past or to come.

WHENCE (Part.) from what person, place, or thing.

WHENSOEVER (Part.) at any time past, or to come.

WHERE (Part.) in what place.

WHEREAS (Part.) seeing that, &c.

WHEREBY (Part.) by means whereof, or by which any thing is done.

WHEREFORE (Part.) for what reason, why.

WHEREIN (Part.) in what part, or punctilio, &c.

WHEREOF (Part.) of, or from what, or whom.

WHERESOEVER (Part.) in any place any person or thing may be.

WHERETO (Part.) to what, or to which.

WHEREUPON (Part.) in consequence of something said or done before.

WHEREWITH (Part.) by means of something.

WHERRET (V.) to punish, drive, scold at; also to slap on the face, or box on the ears, &c.

WHERRY (S.) a small river-boat, to convey passengers up and down.

WHET (V.) to sharpen, excite, stir up, &c. also to drink a glass of white wine before dinner.

WHET (S.) a spur or excitation to prompt persons forward to do a thing; also a gill or glass of wine drank as persons are going about business, to raise and enliven their spirits to enable them to do it with vigour, &c.

WHETHER (Part.) which of the two.

WHETSTONE (S.) an instrument or stone proper to set or sharpen workmen's tools on.

WHETTING (S.) cleaning, sharpening, exciting, stirring up, &c.

WHEY (S.) the thin or watry part of milk that is left after the curd is taken out, to make cheese, &c.

WHICH (Part.) who, whether this or that.

WHIFF (S.) a puff or blowing out of the breath from the mouth.

WHIFFLE (V.) to pipe or ply upon a musical wind instrument; also to idle or trifle away the time.

WHIFFLER (S.) sometimes means those boys or young fellows that go before a company in their procession to clear the way; sometimes a piper; and sometimes a mere, idle, trifling person, that neither says or does any thing of value or moment.

WHIG (S.) a party name or distinction at first given to the field conventicles in the west of Scotland, upon account of their feeding much upon four milk; and now generally means a dissenter from the church of England, tho' sometimes it means only one who is strenuous against the Pretender, and his party.

WHIGGISM or **WHIGGISHNESS** (S.) the principles or doctrines of those persons called whigs.

WHILE or **WHILST** (Part.) so long as, during the time of, &c.

WHILOM (Part.) some time past, formerly, heretofore, &c.

WHIM or **WHIMSY** (S.) a maggot, an airy flight or notion in the mind or head; also any odd sort of sport or toy.

WHIMPER (V.) to hatch a cry, to begin, feign, or seem to cry like a little child, &c.

WHIMSICAL (A.) freakish, antic, fantastical, foolish, silly, &c.

WHIM-WHAM (S.) a toy, bauble, maggot, fancy, &c.

WHINE or **WHINDLE** (V.) to cant, or make a sort of crying noise in the way of speaking, &c.

WHINIARD (S.) a large sort of sword.

WHINING (S.) speaking in a crying, mournful, canting sort of a tone.

WHINNY (V.) to be frisky or merry, to laugh or make a noise like a young colt or horse.

WHIP (S.) an instrument to drive horses along, or to punish malefactors with.

WHIP (V.) to lash, stripe, cut, or beat with a whip; also to clob or spend sixpence at a tavern after the usual time of breaking up; also a particular manner of sewing the edges of fine muslin, lawn, or cambric, to prevent its ravelling out, making it lie up like a small cord, &c.

WHIP-STAFF (S.) a piece of stick that he that steers a ship holds in his hand, whereby he governs the helm, and ports it over from one side to another, and so regulates the ship in her course.

WHIRL-BONE (S.) the round bone of the knee.

WHIRLING (S.) the making or causing any thing to turn round very fast.

WHIRL-POOL (S.) a part of the sea or river where the water continually turns or runs round with a rapid motion, much like liquor that is running through a funnel.

WHIRL-WIND (S.) a sudden violent wind that blows or turns round very rapidly; a hurricane.

WHIRLY-GIG (S.) a toy or bauble for children to play with, that may be made to turn round easily.

WHISK (S.) a small hand-broom made of fine, slender, oster twig, used to brush the dust off curtains, &c. also a sort of old-fashioned cover or dress for womens necks; also the name of a celebrated game at cards.

WHISK (V.) to move up and down briskly, or quick, and thereby brush off, or raise the dust from the ground; also to brush or dust any thing with a *whisk*.

WHISKERS (S.) the tufts of hair that some men chuse to let grow upon their upper lip, or the corners of their mouths, &c. especially by the *Swiss* soldiers.

WHISKING (A.) very big, great, large, huge, or monstrous.

WHISPER (V.) to speak softly, or with a low voice, so as to be heard but at a small distance.

WHISPERING (S.) speaking softly, or so as not to be heard afar off.

WHIST (Part.) hush, silence, be quiet, make no noise, say nothing, &c.

WHISTLE (S.) a small musical pipe; also a tune played by the breath and lips of any person.

WHISTLE (V.) to play tunes with the lips, and natural breath, as though it were upon a musical instrument.

WHIT (S.) a very little, or small part of any thing.

WHITBY (S.) in the North-Riding of Yorkshire, is a well-built, sea-port town, upon the river *Ea*, just at its influx into the sea; it hath a commodious harbour, and is much frequented by the colliers, for whose trade there are abundance of ships built here; the pier was repaired in the reign of queen Anne; the market is weekly on Saturday, and well stored with fish, fowl, and all sorts of provisions; distant from London 185 computed, and 227 measured miles.

WHIT-CHURCH (S.) in Hampshire, a small, mean, borough and corporate town, that sends two members to parliament, and has a market weekly; distant from London 49 computed, and 58 measured miles.

WHIT-CHURCH (S.) in Shropshire, a large town, but of small trade; the market is weekly on Friday; distant from London 126 computed, and 152 measured miles.

WHITE (S.) the colour so called, as of snow, ice, milk, &c.

WHITE-HAVEN (S.) in Cumberland, a sea-port town, that of late years is vastly increased in the salt and coal-trade, from whence Ireland is in a great measure supplied with that commodity; the haven and town have been very much beautified and improved by the extraordinary care and charge of Sir *Jehu Louther*; the market is weekly on Thursday; distant from London 127 computed, and 290 measured miles.

WHITE-HEAT (S.) in Smithery, is a degree under that of a welding-heat in the framing or making of any thing.

WHITE-

WHITE-LIVERED (A.) pale-coloured thro' anger, malice, &c.

WHITE-MEATS (S.) all such as are of that colour, particularly chicken and veal.

WHITEN (V.) to daub or smear over with paint, &c. of a white colour; also to bleach cloth, hair, &c. by often wetting it, and letting it lie in the open air to improve the natural colour of the flax, &c.

WHITHER (Part.) to what part or place.

WHITHERSOEVER (Part.) to any place whatever.

WHITING (S.) the name of a very good eating fish, frequently big enough to satisfy a person for a meal, when dressed; also chalk or lime burnt for the use of plasterers to clean or wash the walls of houses with, &c.

WHITISH (A.) inclining to a white colour.

WHITLOW (S.) a painful swelling that arises at the end of people's fingers, and frequently makes them lose their nails.

WHITSTER (S.) one whose business it is to whiten linen cloth, &c.

WHITSUNDAY (S.) that Sunday or festival appointed by the church to commemorate the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the apostles; in the *Primitive Church*, the new-baptized persons, or catechumens, used to wear white garments. This feast is moveable, and sometimes falls in *May*, and sometimes in *June*; but is always exactly seven weeks after *Easter*.

WHITSUNTIDE (S.) those days commonly called the *Whitsun holy-days*.

WHITTLE (V.) to pare or cut away a stick by very small bits or shavings.

WHIZZING (S.) a humming sort of noise, such as a bullet makes while flying in the air, or the extinguishing hot metal in water.

WHO (S.) what person.

WHOLE (A.) entire, without flaw, crack, or breach.

WHOLE or TOTAL (S.) the collection or total of all the parts of any thing.

WHOLLY (Part.) altogether, quite, without ceasing, &c.

WHO'LSOME (A.) conducive to health, good, perfect, sound, without diseases, &c.

WHOMSOEVER (S.) any or every person.

WHOO (V.) to cry out, or call to, as shepherds do to their sheep, &c.

WHORE (S.) a strumpet, or base woman, one who prostitutes her body to any person for gain; a harlot, &c.

WHORE (V.) to commit the crime of whoredom, to follow loose women, to be incontinent.

WHO'REDOM (S.) an unlawful familiarity between persons of a different sex.

WHO'RISH (A.) a lustful, lascivious inclination, like to, or after the manner of a whore.

WHO'REMONGER (S.) a trader in, or follower of whores.

WHUR (V.) to snarl or growl like a dog.

WHY (Part.) for what reason or cause.

WICK (S.) the cotton, tow, rush, &c. that

is put into the oil of a lamp, or inclosed in the tallow or wax of a candle, &c.

WICKAM (S.) commonly called *High Wycomb*, or *Chipping-Wycomb*, in *Buckinghamshire*, is a large, beautiful town, consisting of one great principal street, which branches out into many small ones, full of good houses and inns; it has a good market weekly on Friday; it is an incorporated borough, governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, &c. distant from *London* 27 computed, and 32 measured miles.

WICKED (A.) profane, ungodly, naughty, debauched, &c.

WICKER (S.) a green twig of an osier, &c. that will bend very easily, &c.

WICKET (S.) a little door in a large one, through which a person may speak to another without opening the whole door.

WICKLIFFITES or WICKLIFFIANS (S.) the followers of the opinions and doctrines of *John Wickliff*, an *English* divine, who first opposed the pope, &c. in *England*.

WICKWARE (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, a small town, but a very ancient corporation, governed by a mayor, who is ever after an alderman; the market is weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 85 computed, and 102 measured miles.

WIDDLE-WADDLE (V.) to swing from one side to another, as a person or creature moves along.

WIDE (A.) of a large extent or breadth.

WIDEN (V.) to extend or stretch out in breadth.

WIDGEON or WIGIN (S.) the name of a small eatable bird; also a cant name for one that is easily imposed upon.

WIDOW (S.) a woman that survives, or outlives her husband.

WIDOWER (S.) a man that outlives his wife, or is now single, who before was married.

WIDOWHOOD (S.) the state or condition of a woman after her husband is dead, so long as she lives single.

WIDTH (S.) the same with *breadth*; which see.

WIELD (V.) to sway, manage, handle, or command.

WIE'LDY (A.) manageable, that may be governed, or commanded.

WIFE (S.) a woman that is married.

WIG (S.) a bun or cake made very spongy and light; also what is called a perriwig, at this time worn almost universally by men, whether rich or poor.

WIGAN (S.) in *Lancashire*, a good town of well-built houses, fully inhabited, and is particularly famous for its manufactures of coverlids, rugs, blankets, and other sorts of bedding, with which, and provisions, there are two markets weekly on Monday and Friday; it is also noted for its pit-coal, iron-works, and other manufactures; it is a corporation,

poration, governed by a mayor, recorder, and 12 aldermen, and sends two burgesses to parliament; distant from London 143 computed, and 195 measured miles.

WIGHT (S.) any man or woman living.

WIGHT-ISLE (S.) in *Hampshire*, is separated from the continent but by a very small and rapid channel; this island has several times suffered by the invasions of the *French*; it continued long in the crown, but in the year 1442 *Henry VI.* alienated it to *Henry de Beaufort*, first premier earl of *England*, and then duke of *Warwick*, with a precedence of all other dukes but *Norfolk*, and lastly crowned him king of the *Isle of Wight*, with his own hands; but this earl dying without heirs male, his regal title died with him, and the lordship of the isle returned to the crown; and as to its government, it is now subject to the jurisdiction of the bishop of *Winchester* in ecclesiastical matters, and under the county of *Sussex* in civil affairs; but having castles and garisons to defend it, the crown always appoints a governor peculiar to it, as a post of great honour, under whom are all the governors of the castles and garisons in the island, which is a sort of elliptical figure, being from east to west about 20 miles long, and about 12 miles over, in the middle; it contains four market-towns, three of which send members to parliament; it has also four castles, and 52 parishes, which are so well peopled, that they can raise 4000 fighting-men; the island in general is well-disciplin'd, and divided into 11 bands, over each of which is a captain, called also a centurion, and under him inferior officers, called vintons; there are several beacons in the isle, where watch is continually kept to give notice of the approach of an enemy; it is encompassed round with rocks, especially towards *France*, of which the most noted are the *Shingles* and the *Needles* in the west, the *Brambles* on the north, and the *Mixtas* on the east; these rocks render it almost inaccessible, and where it is approachable on the south-east, it is fortified by art, by having stakes drove into the ground, and castles on the shore; the air is very healthful, and they have plenty of hares, partridges, pheasants, and sea-fowls, and other game, so that nothing but wood seems to be wanting, which is very scarce.

WIGHTON (S.) a small town in the *East-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, whose market is weekly on Wednesday; distant from London 147 computed, and 181 measured miles.

WIGTON (S.) in *Cumberland*, a small town, that has a mean market weekly on Tuesday; distant from London 229 computed, and 289 measured miles.

WILD (A.) any thing that grows naturally without improvement or cultivation; also any creature untamed or undisciplined; also desert, or uninhabited.

WILD-CREATURE (S.) such as are not, or cannot be tamed, as the tiger, &c.

WILDERNESS (S.) a desolate, uncultivated place, full of trees, briars, thorns, &c. also a place in a large garden made so artificially with trees and allies going in and out, that it is very difficult for a stranger to find his way out.

WILDFIRE (S.) a composition in *Gamery*, that burns till the whole is consumed.

WILDNESS (S.) the nature of any thing that is unimproved, untamed, untaught, or uninhabited.

WILE (S.) an artful, cunning trick, a shift, put-off, or fraudulent design.

WILFUL (A.) stubborn, obstinate, unruly, resolute, headstrong, &c.

WILL (S.) that faculty or operation of the soul or mind, whereby it determines to do this or that; also the last testament or disposition of a person's estate or effects, that is made *parole* or *unscriptive*, which is by word of mouth, only in the presence of three or more credible witnesses, whereby goods and chattels may be given away; or in writing, which latter only disposes of lands as well as moveables.

WILLING (A.) inclined, or disposed to do something.

WILLINGNESS (S.) the inclination or ready disposition of mind, whereby we may shew our readiness to do any thing.

WILTTON (S.) in *Wiltshire*, was formerly the shire-town, but now a place of little note; the market is weekly on Wednesday; it is a borough that sends two members to parliament; the fine seat of the earl of *Pembroke* is here; distant from London 72 computed, and 87 measured miles.

WILTSHIRE (S.) is an inland county, bordering upon *Berkshire* and *Hampshire* on the east, *Dorsetshire* on the south, *Somersetshire* and *Gloucestershire* on the west and north; it is wholly in the diocese of *Salisbury*; from north to south is 39 miles long, about 30 broad, and 140 in circumference; it is divided into 29 hundreds, containing 23 market-towns, 304 parishes, and 27,000 houses; it enjoys a sweet air, and is both fertile and healthful; the north part has hills and woods, the south is more level for corn and grass, and the middle contains the famous plain, called *Salisbury-Plain*; it sends 34 members to parliament.

WIMBLE or GIMBLET (S.) an instrument to bore holes with.

WIMONDHAM or WINDHAM (S.) a small, mean town in *Norfolk*, whose inhabitants, old and young, are generally employed in making wooden taps, spindles, spoons, and such like mean wooden wares; the market is weekly on Friday; distant from London 85 computed, and 100 measured miles.

WIN (V.) to get the prize, or be a gainer at any sport, play, or game, or to have the advantage in a wager, &c.

WINBURN (S.) in *Dorsetshire*, is a large, populous

pulous town, seated at the foot of an hill, but meanly built; the market is weekly on Friday, which is well frequented; distant from London 84 computed, and 98 measured miles.

WINCE or **WINCH** (V.) to kick or spurn, to kick with the hinder feet like a horse, &c.

WIND (S.) an instrument to put on to the handle of a mill, jack, &c. in order to wind it up when down, or to turn it round.

WINCHCOMB (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, situate in a deep bottom, a small town, whose market is weekly on Saturday; some plantations of tobacco were made here, but are now left off; distant from London 72 computed, and 87 measured miles.

WINCHELSEA (S.) in *Suffex*, built at the corner of *Kent* and *Suffex* by king *Edward I.* after a town of the same name, and of much older date, that had 16 churches in it, was swallowed up by the sea; it was encompassed by a strong wall, but lying too open, it was sacked by the *French* and *Spaniards*, which, with the retiring of the sea, and the loss of their trade, discouraged the inhabitants so much, that there are very few left in it, and though it be a borough endowed with many privileges, and still sends two members to parliament, the inhabitants are so few, that the market has been long discontinued, and the grass grows so high in the streets as to be let in some years for 4*l.* it had three churches, but there is but one used now; distant from London 60 computed, and 71 measured miles.

WINCHESTER (S.) in *Hampshire*, is a very ancient city, having been built, as some say, 900 years before the birth of Christ; it was much noted in the times of the *Romans*, and has been so ever since; at present it is the see of one of the richest bishopricks in *England*; it stands in a vale on the bank, and at the conjunction of two small rivers; at a small distance from the town king *Charles II.* intended to build a palace sufficient to entertain the whole court in the summer-time, and inclose a large park 10 miles in circumference, where they might divert themselves with hunting; the house was begun, but never ended, and so remains unfinished to this day; this being an inland town, neither manufactures nor foreign trade are here carried on, though the river was once made navigable to *Southampton*, but not answering the expence, it is now grown bad again; but this is somewhat rewarded by the habitations of abundance of gentry, who live in and near this place; and though the buildings of the town are not magnificent, yet are they very ancient; the streets are broad and clean, the city is walled round, and contains about a mile and half in compass, in which are six gates; out of 32 parish churches which were in it, there are now left but six; it is governed by a mayor, aldermen, burgesses, recorder, and

common-council; here are two plentiful markets weekly on Wednesday and Saturday; it sends two members to parliament; distant from London 54 computed, and 67 measured miles.

WIND (S.) the air put into a rapid motion.

Trade Winds or *Monsoons*, such as blow from one point a great while together.

WIND (V.) to lap or turn about any thing, to roll or collect into a ball or bottom; and in *Hunting*, it is to scent the game as dogs do.

WIND or **WEND** (V.) to draw or bring about the head of a ship.

WIND BOUND (A.) spoken of a ship that is stopped or hindered in the prosecution of its voyage, by having the wind against, or contrary to it.

WIND-FALL (S.) spoken of fruit that is blown off the trees before they are fully ripe; also any sudden unforeseen advantage that happens to a person, &c.

WINDLASS or **WINDLESS** (S.) a machine used to raise large weights, &c.

WINDOW (S.) an opening in the wall of a house to let in the light and air.

WINDSOR (S.) in *Berkshire*, a town formerly much noted, especially for the palace and castle still remaining, though not so much frequented by the royal family as heretofore; the town is a borough, pleasantly situated on a rising ground on the south-side of the *Thames*; it is a corporation, consisting of a mayor, two bailiffs, and 28 other persons, chosen out of the best inhabitants, 13 of which are called fellows, or benchers of the *Guild-Hall*, 10 of which are called aldermen, or chief benchers, out of whom the mayor and bailiffs are chosen; the market is weekly on Wednesday; the town belongs to the crown, and consists of several streets, in the principal of which are many good houses, and a handsome town-hall; the election of members for parliament was vested in the corporation, which sends two; but now the choice is in the inhabitants at large, and the indenture is executed by the sheriff on the one part, and the mayor and inhabitants on the other; distant from London 20 computed, and 24 measured miles.

WINDWARD (A.) that lies towards, or has the advantage of the wind.

WINE (S.) an expressed liquor made of the juice of grapes, and also of several other fruits, though the wine of grapes is esteemed the best and most natural.

Spirits of Wine, the oily part of wine rarified by acid salts distilled from brandy, and is used as a menstruum for many chymical preparations, and other physical uses.

WING (S.) that part of a bird wherewith it flies, or moves through the air; in an *Army*, it is the horse on the flanks; or at the end of each line upon the right and left.

WING (V.) to fly away; to be in a hurry, to be on the wing; in *Carving*, it is to cut up a fowl, &c.

WINGED

WINGED (A.) sometimes means furnished with, or having wings; and sometimes swift, expeditious, &c.

WINGS (S.) in *Fortification*, are the larger sides of horn-works, crown-works, tenailles, &c. and in *crust Building*, they are the additional sides of a palace, or other great buildings for the necessary offices; in *Heraldry*, they are borne without the body of the fowl, and are sometimes borne double, and sometimes single, being differently denominated, according as they are posited, for when the tips are upwards they are said to be elevated, when downwards inverted, &c.

WINK (V.) to shut or almost close the eyes.

WINNOW (V.) to fan the corn, or separate or cleanse it from chaff.

WINSLOW (S.) a small town in *Buckinghamshire*, whose market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 33 computed, and 44 measured miles.

WINTER (S.) that season of the year when the days are shortest, and the weather coldest and wettest, &c.

WINTER (V.) to stay, remain, dwell, or abide in a place during the *winter*.

WINTER SOLSTICE (S.) in *Astronomy*, is that time in the northern hemisphere, when the sun comes to, or touches the tropic of *Capricorn*, which is about the 11th of *December*, when it is the shortest day.

WIPE (V.) to sweep or rub off dust, &c. from glass, fine tables, &c. also to cheat or carry off a considerable booty, to break a person, or win all his money in gaming; also to give a person a smart or severe rub, to taunt, gibe, jeer, or banter.

WIRE (S.) various sorts of metals drawn thro' irons bored with holes of various sizes, in order to make it fit for different uses.

WIREDRAW (V.) to draw or pull wire thro' different sized holes to fit it for various purposes; also to decoy a person, or draw him unperceived into sleights or difficulties; also to pump or get secrets out of him.

WIRES (S.) in *Gardening*, are the long threads which run from strawberries, &c. and root in the ground, and so propagate other plants.

WIRKSWORTH or **WORKSWORTH** (S.) in *Derbyshire*, is a large, well-frequented town, whose market is weekly on Tuesday, chiefly for lead, which is brought hither in great quantities; here is held the bar-moot court, in which are decided all disputes relating to miller, &c. distant from *London* 107 computed, and 118 measured miles.

WISACRE (S.) a foolish, silly, ignorant person.

WISBICH (S.) in *Cambridgeshire*, situate in the utmost northern border of the *Isle of Ely*, and is the best trading town in the whole isle, having the conveniency of water-carriage to *London*, whither it sends 52,500 quarters of oats, 2000 tons of oil, and about 8000 firkins of butter annually; in the 15th century this town, and the castle, &c. were destroyed

by a violent inundation of the sea; the present town is well built, and has a good public hall; it has a plentiful market weekly on Saturday; from hence the whole island, and the greatest part of the whole county, is supplied with all sorts of commodities; distant from *London* 75 computed, and 88 measured miles.

WISDOM (S.) the result of the most mature and judicious thinking and observation.

WISE (A.) discreet, prudent, sedate, thoughtful, judicious, cautious, &c.

WISH (V.) to desire, crave, or long for any thing.

WISP (S.) a small bundle or handful of hay, &c.

WISTRON (S.) a small corporate town in *Pembrokeshire, South-Wales*, governed by a mayor and bailiffs, and strengthened with a castle, now the habitation of a private gentleman; the market is weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 173 computed, and 191 measured miles.

WIT (S.) the genius, disposition, or natural capacity, and which is shewn by the quick or slow answers that a person makes to such questions that are put to him.

WITCH (S.) a woman that uses some unlawful means to influence others, or that is supposed to have familiar conversation with some evil spirit, who tells her what will come to pass before it actually happens.

WITCHCRAFT (S.) the art or power of influencing others, or of foretelling future events without divine inspiration.

WITH (Part.) in company or conjunction with some other person or thing.

WITHA'L (Part.) over and above, besides.

WITHAM (S.) is a neat, pleasant, and well-situated country-town, having in and near it abundance of fine seats; it is a great thorough-fare to *Holland*, and the further parts of *Essex* and *Sussex*; its market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 23 computed, and 37 measured miles.

WITHDRAW (V.) to retire, draw back, withhold, or discontinue.

WITHER (V.) to fade, die away, grow dry, shrivel up, or lose its fragrance, verdure, &c.

WITHERS (S.) in a *Horse*, is the joining of the shoulder-bones towards the upper part.

WITH-HOLD (V.) to keep back, to prevent, or hinder from doing something.

WITHIN (Part.) in a certain place, distance, or compass.

WITHOUT (Part.) on the out-side of a house, &c. also not having the assistance of another.

WITHSTAND (V.) to oppose or set one's self against any thing.

WITNESS (S.) one who gives his testimony in, about, or concerning any matter or affair in dispute.

WITNESS (V.) to subscribe to a deed, &c. to prove the execution; also to say what one

knows about any matter in dispute in a court of judicature.

WITNEY (S.) in *Oxfordshire*, a long, seragling town, inhabited by abundance of poor wool-spinners, who work for the clothiers in and near this place; here is a large manufactory of blankets, rugs, &c. the market is weekly on Thursday; here is a good free-school, and fine library; distant from *London* 54 computed, and 64 measured miles.

WITTY (A.) sharp, poignant, pleasant, full of, or ready at giving answers, &c.

WIVELSCOMB (S.) in *Somersetshire*, a mean, though ancient town, whose market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 128 computed, and 154 measured miles.

WIZARD (S.) a man that pretends to be a conjurer, forer, or to have dealings with the devil, &c.

WO (S.) sorrow, affliction, trouble, grief, misery, &c.

WOAD (S.) a weed or herb used by the *Dyers* in making or preparing to receive a blue colour; with the juice of this herb the ancient *Britons* are reported to paint their skins with frightful figures or representations.

WODEN (S.) an idol worshipped by the ancient *Saxons*, as the chief, first, or great god; and accordingly they offered him human sacrifices, as the most honourable and valuable. Wednesday, or the fourth day of the week, takes its name from his being worshipped then.

WO'FUL (A.) sorrowful, dismal, piteous, that is full of misery, &c.

WOLF (S.) a fierce creature abiding in forests, an enemy to cattle, especially of the smaller size, ravenous, greedy, crafty, exceeding quick-scented, whose head is somewhat squarish, and his hair inclined to grey, of a very devouring or voracious nature; there are many sorts of them; as, the *morning wolf*, that lives only on carrion; the *bare wolf*, that lives upon the prey he catches by his swiftness; the *deer wolf*, which some confound with the lynx, and others with the wild cat; it is said that dogs carried from *Europe* into *New-Spain* have degenerated into wolves.

WOLFISH or WO'LVISH (A.) fierce, ravenous, or like to a wolf.

WO'LVERHAMPTON (S.) in *Staffordshire*, a very ancient town, and at present is situate upon a high ground, or hill, consisting of several streets well paved, built, and inhabited, where arise four weak springs of different qualities, which is the only water they have to supply the whole town, which is very large and populous; these wells go by the names of *Pudding-Well*, *Horfe-Well*, *Washing-Well*, and *Mart-Well*; the trade of lock-making is carried on here to a very great perfection; the market is weekly very large on Wednesday; distant from *London* 98 computed, and 117 measured miles.

WOMAN (S.) the female part of the human species.

WO'MANISH (A.) soft, delicate, nice, tender, like to, or after the manner of a woman; also desirous of, or longing after women.

WO'MANLY (Part.) gravely, discreetly, like to one that knows the affairs of families, and how to behave and carry herself upon all occasions.

WOMB (S.) that part of a woman's belly called the abdomen, divided into the bottom, the neck, and the sheath; it has two broad ligaments, and two round, is of a nervous and fibrous substance, and of different thickness, according to the age and going with child; from a cavity in the bottom the courses flow, and conception and generation are made, the bladder is before it, and the gut *rectum* behind it; it contains the child or young till it is fully perfected for the birth, &c.

WO'NDER (S.) something strange or uncommon; also an admiration or surprize at any thing.

WO'NDER (V.) to admire or be surprized at the strangeness or uncommonness of any thing.

WO'NDERMENT (S.) wondering, a being surprized, &c.

WONT (S.) the custom, use, or habit of saying or doing any thing.

WOO (V.) to court, solicit, desire, make love to, or petition for any thing.

WOO'BURN or WO'BURN (S.) in *Bedfordshire*, was a few years ago almost demolished by fire, but as it is most of it a part of the duke of *Bedford's* estate, it has been handsomely rebuilt, and a fine commodious market-place erected entirely at the duke's expence; here is also a large, noble seat of that family, called *Woburn-Abbey*, before which is so large a canal, as to admit a fine yacht of between 30 and 40 tons burden, and several smaller pleasure-boats; the market is weekly on Friday, especially for butter and cheese; distant from *London* 37 computed, and 44 measured miles.

WOOD (S.) the thick, solid part of a tree, which when large is called timber, &c.

WOO'DBRIDGE (S.) in *Suffolk*, a large town, whose market is weekly, very large, on Wednesday, situate on the river *Deben*, about six miles distant from the sea, which being navigable quite up to the town, enables the inhabitants to carry on a large trade by sea to *Holland*, *London*, &c. Sack-cloth, refining salt, and other manufactures are carried on here with vigour; the old houses are low, but the new ones handsomely built in the modern manner; the chief streets are well paved; it hath four or five docks for building ships; the quarter-sessions are usually held here in a handsome apartment built for that purpose in the middle of the market-place; the keys and ware houses for all sorts of merchandize are very commodious; distant from

London

London 62 computed, and 75 measured miles.
WOOD'EN (A.) any thing made of wood; also any thing done bunglingly.

WOOD-MONGER (S.) a person that sells billeting for fires, &c. also that deals in timber.

WOODSTOCK (S.) in *Oxfordshire*, was formerly very famous for its fine palace and park, that many of the kings of *England*, both before and after the conquest, used to make it their summer residence; *Henry I.* not only beautified and increased the buildings of the palace, but also built a stone wall about the park, which was not furnished with deer, but lions, tigers, panthers, &c. it is now alienated from the crown, and conferred upon the family of the *Churchills*, as a reward for the extraordinary services of that successful general *John* late duke of *Marborough*, for whom it built a most magnificent palace, near which is a bridge or rialto of one arch, of a prodigious diameter, and cost 20,000*l.* gardens that occupy 100 acres of ground, offices sufficient for a family of 300 persons, out-houses fit for the lodgings of a regiment of guards, a fine chapel, the avenues, salons, galleries and apartments extravagantly magnificent, the stair case, statues, paintings and furniture, and particularly the hangings of tapestry work, surprise every one that sees them, in which are wove the principal battles of the duke. The town is a small, neat corporation, governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and sends two members to parliament; the streets are well paved; it was made a staple for wool by queen *Elizabeth*; the market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 57 computed, and 60 measured miles.

WOODY (A.) a place full of trees, or any thing that tastes like wood.

WOOEER (S.) a sweetheart, courtier, or lover.

WOOF (S.) that which is thrown across the warp to make the stuff, silk, cloth, &c. bind strong and firmly together.

WOOTING (S.) courting, soliciting, desiring, making love, or addressing one's self to any person.

WOOL (S.) commonly means that sort of soft hair or shag that grows upon the backs and tails of sheep, though there are other sorts that are thus called, as cotton, silk, &c.

WOOLLEN (A.) any thing made or composed of wool.

WOOLLY (A.) soft, warm, mixed with, like to, or full of wool.

WOOLSTAPLE (S.) any particular place appointed for the publick sale of wool.

WOOLWICH (S.) in *Kent*, of late years is much increased, by reason of the docks and yards belonging to the crown, where are built and repaired many noble ships of war; the mortars and great guns are cast here, and large quantities of cordage are made, &c. the river *Thames* being very deep and wide here, renders it a very proper place for these pur-

poses; the market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 7 computed, and 9 measured miles.

WOOSTED or WORSTED (S.) a particular sort of thread spun out of wool, which when applied to the knitting of stockings, has sometimes two, three, or four threads doubled together.

WOOTON-BASSET (S.) in *Wiltshire*, a mayor and borough-town, that sends two burgesses to parliament; the market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 66 computed, and 78 measured miles.

WORCESTER (S.) a city in *Worcestershire*, a bishop's see, delightfully seated on the eastern banks of the *Severn*, over which it has a fine stone bridge; it is a very ancient and fine city, though it has been more than once burnt down; the castle is now demolished; it is at present governed by a mayor, six aldermen, a sheriff, 48 common-council-men, a recorder, &c. it sends two members to parliament; it is a county of itself, divided into seven wards, in which are 12 parish-churches, besides the cathedral; here the woollen manufacture is carried on to the greatest perfection; it has weekly three markets, viz. on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; distant from *London* 86 computed, and 112 measured miles.

WORCESTERSHIRE (S.) is bounded on the east by *Warwickshire*, on the south by *Gloucestershire*, on the west by *Hertfordshire* and *Shropshire*, and on the north by *Staffordshire*; it contains five hundreds, in which are one city, and 10 other market-towns, 152 parishes, and 20,650 houses; it is 130 miles in circumference, and is of a triangular form; it has a sweet and temperate air, and fertile soil, interlaced with hills, and well clothed with woods; it sends nine members to parliament.

WORD (S.) an intelligible sound that is pronounced by the human species, in order to declare the sentiments of the mind; in an *Army*, it is the token or signal given every night by the general of an army, or the governor of a garrison, &c. to prevent any of the enemies, or their party or adherents having a passage through the camp or garrison to get or give information, &c. in *Scripture*, it sometimes means Jesus Christ the only Son of God the Father, the second Person in the blessed Trinity; sometimes it stands for the internal inspiration of the prophets, and sometimes for the declarations or preachings of the apostles, or regular ministry of the church; and sometimes the power or authority in the command of a king, general, &c.

WORK (S.) any thing that a person follows as a trade or calling for a livelihood, &c. also the real and earnest taking of pains upon any occasion whatever; also any thing done, as a book writ, a house built, &c. also all sorts of labour or pains-taking, whether mechanically

at some trade, &c. or studiously in languages, arts, sciences, &c.

WORK (V.) to labour earnestly or industriously, to strive or endeavour honestly to get a livelihood; also to ferment, as liquor does after being brewed.

WORKING (S.) labouring, striving, endeavouring to do something; also fermenting like new beer, wine, cyder.

WORKMAN (S.) any person that does business or work; and *emphatically* means a curious and ingenious artist, or one skil'd in the business he undertakes.

WORKMANLIKE (A.) correct, just, well, artificial, complete, handsome, &c.

WORKMANSHIP (S.) the actual doing or performing any thing, the making or forming any thing.

WORKS (S.) in *Fortification*, is all those necessary buildings for batteries, &c. in or about any place for its defence.

WORKSOP (S.) in *Nottinghamshire*, is a very ancient town, though at present but small, yet its market is weekly, pretty good, on Wednesday, principally noted for its large quantity of malt and liquorice; distant from London 110 computed, and 133 measured miles.

WORLD (S.) sometimes means the universe, or the whole system of created beings, men, angels, and things; sometimes only this globe of earth and water; sometimes the vulgar and common people; and sometimes the things of this present life only.

WORLDLING (S.) a covetous or worldly-minded person, man or woman.

WORLDLY or WORLDLY-MINDED (A.) covetous, desirous of the riches and good things of this life.

WORM (S.) a creeping insect, of which there are many various sorts that breed in the earth, in human bodies, vegetables, &c. also a pewter pipe of a spiral form, that is put into a tub of water, in order for the vapours that arise in distilling spirits to cool and thicken.

WORM (V.) to take out worms from a dog, &c. also to wheedle a person out of something of value for nothing, or a trifle; to circumvent, or injure a person, &c.

WORM-EATEN (A.) old wood, plants, &c. that are eaten up or thorn by the worms.

WORMWOOD or WORMSEED (S.) a bitter plant, and its seed, used physically for several purposes, particularly against worms.

WORRY (V.) to torment, perplex, tease, &c. also to tear in pieces like a wild creature.

WORSE (A.) in a state or condition beneath, more dangerous, or disadvantageous than another.

WORSHIP (V.) to pay divine adoration to the Almighty, or to some idol; also to submit to, or honour another.

WORSHIP (S.) adoration; also a title of honour given to the justices of peace, &c.

WORSHIPFUL (A.) honourable, deserving respect, &c.

WORST (A.) the greatest degree of badness, meanness, dangerousness, &c.

WORTSTED (S.) a small town in *Norfolk*, where that woollen manufacture called *worsted*, used to knit and weave stockings, and many sorts of light stuffs were originally made and brought to perfection; the market is weekly on Saturday; distant from London 98 computed, and 118 measured miles.

WORT (S.) new drink just brewed, before it has been fermented, or worked; also an herb.

WORTH (S.) the value, price, merit, or desert of any thing.

WORTHLESS (A.) that is of no value, mean, deserving nothing; also wicked, base, dishonourable, &c.

WORTHY (A.) honourable, deserving, that does what becomes his station, &c.

WOT (V.) to know.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, a pretty town, whose market is weekly on Friday; the chief magistrate is called a mayor, who is annually chosen at the court leet of the earl of Berkeley, and every person so chosen is esteemed an alderman ever after; it is seated on a pleasant and fruitful rising ground, and the parish is 12 miles in circumference, filled with the manufactures of the woollen goods, especially of the clothing-trade; distant from London 83 computed, and 99 measured miles.

WOULD (V.) in *Shipping*, is to wind ropes round the mast or yard after pieces of timber have been nailed on them to strengthen them; also to desire, wish, or long for.

WOUND (V.) to hurt, maim, cut, or injure one in his person or reputation.

WOUND (S.) a cutting or piercing the flesh, &c. thereby causing the continuity of the parts to be dissolved, and the blood to issue, &c.

WOUND (A.) rolled round something, or made up into a ball or bundle, &c.

WOUNDY (A.) very big, great, large.

WRACK or WRECK (S.) the perishing of a ship at sea, together with all the living creatures in it.

WRACK or WRECK (V.) to distress a person, or overload him with taxes, corporal punishments, &c.

WRA'NGLE (V.) to brawl, make a noise, dispute, quarrel, &c.

WRAP (V.) to enclose one thing in another, or to fold up any thing, &c. also to lap or wind about.

WRAPPED or WRAPT (A.) infolded, inclosed, or wound about by something, &c.

WRAPPER (S.) a coarse cloth in which fine linen, silks, muslins, &c. are commonly inclosed, in order to keep them from the air and dirt.

WRATH

WRATH (S.) great anger, fury, madness, displeasure, indignation, &c.

WRATHFUL (A.) very angry, much displeased, full of resentment or indignation.

WREAK (V.) to vent or discharge, as to sweat, smother, or steam through heat to revenge one's self, or discharge one's whole anger, &c. upon a person.

WREAKING (S.) steaming, smothering, venting, or discharging.

WREATH (S.) a garland or crown of flowers, herbs, leaves, &c. in *Heraldry*, the representation of a roll of fine linen or silk coloured like the escutcheon, and placed between the helmet, and the crest to support the crest; also what persons cover their heads with who carry large burdens upon them.

WREATH (V.) to twist or bind up into a bundle, to twine, or make up into a crown or head-band, &c.

WREN (S.) a very small bird; also the surname of a man.

WRENCH (S.) a sudden sprain or strain, occasioned by lifting too great a weight, &c.

WRENCHED (A.) wrung, or forced open, distorted, or dislocated by violence.

WREST (V.) to pervert or turn words to a wrong sense or meaning; to extort from, or force a person to do what is contrary to his inclinations.

WRESTLE (V.) to strive or contend with a person for victory, to practise the art of wrestling, or managing the legs, &c.

WRESTLER (S.) one who contends, strives with, or throws down another by an artful management of his legs.

WRESTLING (S.) the art of managing the legs, &c. so as to throw one's opponent to the ground without beating, striking, or kicking him, much practised by the ancients at their publick shows; also any earnest contest or opposition.

WRETCH (S.) a miserable, distressed, or unhappy person.

WRETCHED (A.) unfortunate, miserable, distressed, unhappy, &c.

WREXHAM (S.) in *Denbighshire, North-Wales*, is a large, well-built, populous town, that besides the great church has two large meeting-houses; it has weekly two markets, viz. Monday and Thursday, at which great quantities of flannels, which is the manufacture of this and the adjacent parts, are bought up by the factors for London; distant from London 138 computed, and 167 measured miles.

WRIGGLING (S.) turning this way and that way, to get along like a snake or eel, &c. also endeavouring to get off from, or avoid the obligation of a contract; also the screwing or insinuating one's self into another person's favour.

WRIGHT (S.) a mechanic or artificer that works in wood, as a *mill-wright*, *ship-wright*, &c.

WRIGHT'S CHART, commonly called **MERCATOR'S CHART** (S.) a curious invention to find the latitude, longitude, and distance of one place from another, or the place that a ship is in upon a plain that has the meridian drawn by right lines that are parallel to one another, and all the parallels of longitude expressed in the same manner.

WRING (V.) to twist or squeeze hard together, to pinch or gripe, to put to much pain, &c.

WRINGING (S.) twisting or squeezing hard together; also pinching or griping, &c.

WRINKLE (V.) to crease, plait, or fold cloth, silk, paper, &c.

WRINKLE (S.) a crease, plait, or fold in cloth, silk, paper, &c. also those furrows that naturally grow in the foreheads of men, and other creatures advanced in years, or grown old, &c.

WRINTON (S.) in *Somersetshire*, a pretty good town among the *Mendip-Hills*, that has a very good market weekly on Tuesday; distant from London 103 computed, and 125 measured miles.

WRIST (S.) the lowest or smallest part of the arm, that immediately adjoins to the hand.

WRISTBAND (S.) the broad fillet at the bottom of a shirt sleeve, &c. wherein all the plaits are sewn or inserted, &c. and which buttons round the wrist, &c.

WRIT (S.) a formal letter of the king, of the liberties, &c. in a parchment sealed with a seal directed to some judge, officer, minister, or other subject, at their suit, or at the suit or plaint of another, commanding, or authorizing something therein contained to be done for the cause briefly therein expressed, which is to be discussed in some court according to law. *Writs* are of three sorts; *original*, which are most commonly of course, and therefore are of a set form; *judicial*, which are for the execution of judgment; *magisterial*, which vary in form according to the matter.

WRITE (V.) to express the sentiments of one's mind in or by writing.

WRITER (S.) an author or composer of books, poems, &c. also any person that performs the manual operation of writing.

WRITING (S.) the art of expressing the sentiments of our minds in some proper or known letters or characters.

WRONG (S.) injury, injustice, hurt, damage, &c.

WRONG (V.) to defraud, cheat, or do injustice to another.

WRONG (A.) false, untrue, not right, &c. like a sum cast up to more or less than it ought to be.

WRONGFUL (A.) unjust, hurtful, injurious, prejudicial, &c.

WROTE (A.) expressed by a pen, &c. in words, letters, or characters.

WROTH (S.) anger, displeasure, fury, &c.

WROTHAM

WROTHAM or **WORTHAM** (S.) in *Kent*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 19 computed, and 25 measured miles.

WROUGHT (A.) done, made, worked; also embellished with various ornaments.

WRUNG (A.) squeezed, gripped, pinched, twisted, &c.

WRY (A.) put uneven, or on one side more than another, not straight, &c.

WYCHE or **WICH** (S.) a spring or place where salt grows, or is made, from whence many places take their names, as *Salt-wich*, *Nantwich*, &c.

WY'DRAUGHT (S.) a common-sewer, drain, or sink to carry off or receive the waste water, &c. of a house, street, or town.

WYE (S.) in *Kent*, situate on the river *Strover*, over which is a bridge, has for a long time been a place of good account; its market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 49 computed, and 57 measured miles.

WY'VER (S.) an imaginary creature, represented by the heralds as a flying serpent.

X.

THIS letter has the power, sound, or force of a double consonant, is reckoned the twenty second letter of our alphabet, and generally in the beginning of words sounds like Z, in the middle like *cz*, &c. when alone, thus, **X**, it stands for the number 10; thus, **X**, 10,000.

XAC'CA (S.) the name of the first founder of idolatry in the *Indes* and eastern countries; the history of his life reports, that when his mother was big with him, she dreamt that she brought forth a white elephant, which is the reason the kings of *Siam*, *Tonquin*, and *China*, have so great a value for them, *Xac ca* retired into a wilderness, and there formed his scheme of idolatry; and at his return, having a great number of disciples, he chose 10,000, to whom he communicated his plan, and furnished them with instructions to teach others his doctrines, ordering them to put no other title to their books, nor give any other reason for their assertions, than *ipse dixit*; *be*, their master, or great prophet, says it; by which means he took away all examination. The *Brachmans* affirm, he has gone through a metempsychosis 80,000 times, and that his soul has passed into so many different kinds of beasts, whereof the last was a white elephant; and that after all these changes, he was received into the company of the gods, and is become a *pagod*.

XENIA (S.) presents, gifts, or tokens that one friend or acquaintance used to send, give, or bestow upon another, to refresh or renew their old acquaintance or friendship; also pre-

sents or gifts made to kings, governors, &c. at a certain time, for the continuance of their favour or protection, or the grant of some new privilege.

XERA'PHIUM (S.) the name of a medicine proper for, or against the breakings out of the head or chin.

XERA'SIA (S.) an imperfection in the hairs that occasions them not to come to their full growth, but look and feel like down sprinkled with dust; a sort of baldness, defect, or want of hair.

XEROPHA'GIA (S.) certain fast days in the first ages of the church, on which was eaten nothing but bread and salt, and they only drank water, which was observed the six days of the Passion, or Holy Week, not by command and obligation of the church's authority, but the choice and devotion of the more religious Christians.

XEROPHTHALMY (S.) a dry blearedness of the eyes, that occasions them to look red and sore, attended with itching, but without any dropping or swelling.

XEROTES (S.) a thin and dry habit or constitution of the body.

XI'PHIAS (S.) in *Astronomy*, a comet that appears shaped like a sword.

XIPHOIDES (S.) that cartilage or gristle that terminates the breast-bone, formed like a sword, &c.

XY'STER (S.) a surgeon's instrument used to scrape the bones with.

XY'STOS (S.) a precious stone brought from *India*, of the jasper sort or kind; also a large portion or place where the *Greek* wrestlers exercised themselves in the winter-time, like our piazzas.

Y.

THIS letter is the 23d in our alphabet, and is sometimes used as a vowel, and sometimes as a consonant; it was borrowed from the *Greek* language, and has its true use in words derived from thence, though it is now generally used at the end of words of other originals that terminate with *ie*, as was the old custom of the *English* in most words, as *this*, now *tby*, *flie*, now *fly*, &c. when it begins words or syllables, and is immediately followed by another vowel, it is then a consonant, as in *yield*, *year*, &c. but in the end of words it is a vowel, or rather a diphthong, as supplying the place or room of two vowels, *ay*, *ie*, as *flie*, for *fly*, &c. The ancients made it one of their numerals to express 150, and when dashed, thus, **Ȳ**, as many thousands.

YARD (S.) sometimes means a long measure containing 3 feet, or 36 inches, and is the universal measure for broad-cloth, silk, tapes, gibbets, &c.

ribbands, lace, and some sorts of linen cloths here in *England*; sometimes it means an open place or piece of ground before or behind a house for the use and convenience thereof; sometimes it means those beams of timber that are fitted athwart the several masts of a ship with the sails fastened to them to be hoisted up or let down as occasion requires; and sometimes it means a man's privy member.

YARD-ARM (S.) in a *Ship*, is that half the yard that is on either side the mast, when it lies athwart the ship.

YARD-LAND (S.) a certain proportion of ground, the quantity whereof varies in different counties; in some it is but 10 acres, in others 15, in others 20, 24, 30, or 40.

YARMOUTH (S.) in *Norfolk*, is a sea-port and borough-town, and an ancient member of the *Cinque-Ports*; it is situate on a peninsula, having the *Tare* on the west, over which is a draw-bridge, and the sea on the south and east, and the continent on the north; it is also defended with very strong and stately walls, which with the river, compose an oblong figure; the river receiving many smaller rivers, forms a fine haven, both large, deep, and safe, for ships of any burden; the ships ride here so close together, that their heads being fastened to the shore, they go cross the stream with their bolt-sprits, that for half a mile together you may walk from ship to ship all along the side of the wharf, where is built the custom-house and town-house, which are fine piles of buildings, and also many magnificent houses of private merchants; it is here in the herring-season that incredible quantities of that fish are caught and exported, which with the colliers, and other merchandize, renders this a place of extraordinary sea-trade, and the inhabitants rich; here is one of the finest market-places in *England*, plentifully served with all manner of provisions weekly on Saturday; the extent of the town being but small, the streets are exactly straight from north to south, with lanes called rows crossing them from east to west, which renders it the most regular-built town in *England*; they have particular and very extensive privileges, by which they can try, condemn, and execute in particular cases, without waiting for a warrant from above; it is so well governed, that the sabbath is observed here with more exactness than any where in *England* besides, so that plays, assemblies of gaiety, and gaming, meet but with little encouragement; there are now in it two churches; the old one has so high a steeple, that it serves the sailors for a landmark; the other has been but lately built, and is very neat; it is governed by two bailiffs and a recorder, who are justices of the peace, aldermen, and common-council, &c. it sends two members to parliament; distant from *London* 92 computed, and 112 measured miles.

YARMOUTH (S.) in *Hampshire*, in the *Isle of Wight*, stands upon a creek, the entrance into which is about a mile below it; it is a mayor, market, and borough town, and has a castle to defend it; the houses are handsome, and generally built of free-stone; the old market is now disused; the town is governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, bailiffs, and common council, and ten's two members to parliament; distant from *London* 75 computed, and 92 measured miles.

YARN (S.) any sort of wool spun into thread, though it commonly means a coarse or ordinary sort whose thread is very large, used to knit stockings, gloves, caps, &c. for the poorer sort of people, the finer sort being called worsted.

YARRISH (A.) rough, dry, or harsh of taste.

YARUM (S.) in the *North-Riding of Yorkshire*, is a small town, that has a fine stone bridge over the *Tees*, and a good market weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 176 computed, and 112 measured miles.

YATCH (S.) a small ship with one deck, generally used as a pleasure-boat to convey kings, princes, ambassadors, &c. a small distance by sea; of a size, sometimes bigger, and sometimes less, but generally about 80 or 100 tons burden, with guns and men in proportion.

YAW (V.) to fail irregularly, to go in and out, traverse the sea, &c.

YAWL (S.) a large boat, or small vessel that ships carry to sea to send on shore upon divers occasions, &c.

YAWLING (S.) bawling, calling, or crying out aloud.

YAWNING (S.) gaping or stretching open the jaws, as if a person was neither asleep nor awake, &c.

YAWS (S.) the unsteady or irregular motions of a ship under sail that is not well steeved; also the name of a distemper among the *Blacks*, something like the pox or foul disease among the *Whites*.

YAXLEY (S.) in the fens in *Huntingdonshire*, is but an indolent town, and its market (if any) now but small weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 59 computed, and 72 measured miles.

YEA (Part.) yes, it is so, indeed, truly, &c.

YEA'NING or **EA'NING** (S.) the bawling forth young, or lambs like ewe sheep.

YEAR (S.) that space of time that the sun is supposed to take up in his passage through the several signs of the Zodiac, and with us consists of 12 unequal calendar months, which contain 365 days, and once in four years 366, which day is intercalated between the 24 and 25th of February, St. Matthew's day or festival, being ordinarily observed the 25th of February, but in the leap year on the 24th, the 24th being the day added; so that *February* has that year 29 days, but in common

but 28 days. The beginning or first day of the year has been very different, some beginning on *March 1*, some on *December 25*, some *January 1*, and some *March 25*, some from the feast of *Easter*, which was moveable, and happens between *March 22*, and *April 25*, and these were obliged to add for before or after *Easter*, to signify or determine the beginning or end of the year. These several differences were principally among the *French*, to determine which, *Charles IX.* in 1564 published an arrest, the last article of which ordered the year for the time to come to be constantly and universally begun, and wrote on and from *January 1*; the *English* began their year the 25th of *December*, till *William the Conqueror's* time, and now on the 25th of *March* in the ecclesiastical and civil courts; the astronomers of 16th years have more precisely determined the quantity of time in a year, viz. from the sun's departing from any assigned point of the equator to his coming to the same point again, to be 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes.

Jubilee Year, was every seventh sabbatick year, or the 49th year.

Lunar Year, is that space of time that comprehends 12 lunar months, or 354,8, for which reason, once in three years a month was added to make the solar and lunar year nearly agree.

Platonic Year, a space of time, at the end whereof all the planets and fixed stars return to the same point from whence they set out, and have the same aspects and configurations one upon another, which some affirm to be in 15,000 common years, others in 36,000; the ancient heathens were of opinion, that when this period was completed, the world would be renewed again, and the departed souls re-enter their bodies again, and go thro' a second course.

Sabbatick Year, was every seventh year among the *Jews*, during which, they were obliged, by their law, to let the ground lie fallow.

YEAR and DAY (S.) in *Law*, is a determined space of time that in many cases fixes the right, &c. as in an estray proclamation being made, if the owner does not claim it within that time, it is forfeited, &c.

YE'RLING (S.) a beast of about a year old, especially spoken of oxen, &c.

YEARLY (Part.) annually, or every year.

YFARN or EARN (V.) to pity, to have compassion on, or to be moved with the afflictions or misfortunes of another; and in the *Hunters Language*, it is to bark as beagles do at their prey.

YE'ARNING (S.) pitying, having compassion for, or on, &c.

YEAST (S.) the froth or fermentation of new drink.

YELK or YOLK (S.) the yellow part of an egg.

YE'LLING (S.) making a very loud and horrible noise like the howling of a dog, &c.

YE'LLOW (A.) the colour so called, which is somewhat brighter or whiter than the natural colour of gold; also spoken of a man or woman that is jealous of his or her wife or husband.

YE'LLOWS (S.) in *Farriery*, is a distemper among horses, that is called the jaundice among men.

YELP (V.) to bark, cry, call, or hollow out aloud like a dog, fox, &c.

YEO'MAN (S.) a freeholder, or one that is possessed of so much land of his own as will entitle him to vote for a member to represent the county; also a dignity or title of office in the king's household of a middle rank or place between an usher and a groom.

YEO'MAN OF THE GUARD (S.) a peculiar sort of soldiery or foot-guards to the king's person, of a larger stature than common, every one being required to be at least six foot high, whose number is 100 in constant waiting or duty, and 70 not in duty; one half bear harquebuses, and the other partisans; their attendance is on the sovereign's person both at home and abroad.

YEO'MANRY (S.) the state or condition of a yeoman.

YEO'VIL (S.) in *Somersetshire*, commonly called *Evil*, is a good town on the river *Evil*, whose market is very large weekly on Friday, for corn, cheese, hemp, and all sorts of provisions; where something of the clothing-manufacture is carried on, but the glovers business much more; distant from *London* 104 computed, and 124 measured miles.

YERK (V.) to examine strictly, to correct, to whip, &c.

YERKER (S.) in the *Excise Office*, one who re-examines the officers books; a corrector, examiner, &c.

YES (Part.) I will, it is so, &c.

YESTERDAY (S.) the day last past, or that which immediately preceded the present day.

YESTERNIGHT (S.) the night that ended or closed the day last past, or ended when the present day began.

YET (Part.) now or still, to this time; also notwithstanding, besides, or nevertheless.

YEW (S.) a tree whose wood is of a very springy or elastic nature.

YEXING (S.) a hiccupping, or disorderly hehehine.

YIELD (V.) to comply with, or submit to; also to produce or bring forth plenty or profit; also to give, grant, or surrender, &c.

YIELDING (S.) giving, granting, submitting to, or complying with, &c.

YOKE or YOAK (S.) the frame of wood, &c. that farmers put on or about the necks of oxen that they plough with; also that which milk-folks, &c. wear about their necks to hang their pails to, &c. also any slavery or obligation that a person is obliged to undergo or perform.

YOKL-

YOKE-FELLOW (S.) a perinn male or female that is firmly joined in the performance of any thing with another, whose interests or labours are reciprocal.

YON (A.) any thing at a distance from the person or place where we now are.

YONKER or **YOUNGSTER** (S.) one that is a beginner or enterer in any business, matter, or affair, a youth or stripling, &c. on *Ship-board*, those sailors that take in the top-sails or yards, furl the sails, or sling the yards, &c.

YORE (Part.) formerly, in times past, in days of old, &c.

YORK (S.) a city, and an arch-bishop's see, the principal place in *Yorkshire*, has been famous for some thousand years past; in the time of the *Romans* it was not only a Roman colony, but also the seat of some of the Roman emperors; *Severus*, and *Constantius Chlorus*, father to *Constantine the Great*, both kept their courts, and died here; it is generally esteemed the next city to *London*, or the second in *England*, and its present state is as follows: It is situate in a large valley, in the midst of the shire, in a fertile soil, and healthful air, built generally with wood, and has several fine structures, both publick and private, and fortified with a castle and strong wall; it extends south-west and north-west a great way, and as much transversely; it is divided into four wards, in which are 23 parishes; it is governed (like *London*) by a lord-mayor, 12 aldermen, who are justices of the peace, two sheriffs, 24 prime common-council-men, eight chamberlains, 72 common-council-men, a recorder, town-clerk, sword-bearer, common-serjeant, &c. It enjoys large privileges, confirmed to it by a long succession of kings; it is a county incorporate of itself, including 30 villages and hamlets within its jurisdiction; the river *Ouse* divides it into two parts, over which is a strong, stone bridge of five arches, the middle one being 70 foot wide; by the river *Foss*'s emptying itself into the *Ouse*, even in the city, it renders it navigable for ships of 90 tons burden quite to the sea, which is 60 miles distant from *York*; it is several miles in circumference, and has four large gates handsomely built, and five posterns to enter into the city; and though there are several halls for, and companies of tradesmen, yet the trade being very much reduced, the houses let at very low rents; the chief present support of this city is owing to the residence of many country gentlemen, and their families, who reside here, upon account of the cheapness and plenty of rents and provisions; and these also encourage the polite arts, and the diversion of assemblies, concerts of musick, plays, &c. There have been lately erected two very fine publick edifices, viz. one a mansion-house for the lord-mayor for the time being, and in the middle of a beautiful square in a place

called the *Thursday market*, is a most magnificent market-house, where the chief market is now kept on Saturday; the cathedral for its age, beauty, and largeness, is very justly reckoned one of the finest in *England*; and yet there are many merchants residing in it who have also a fine hall; the town-hall is both the most magnificent and convenient built upon the bridge, and the *Guild-Hall*, in which are kept the courts of justice, is very large and fine; and beneath these is the prison for felons, called *Kiln-Cotes*, and opposite to it the prison for debtors; there are four market-days weekly, viz. Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, which are plentifully supplied with flesh, fish, fowl, and corn of all sorts; the market-house in the street called the *Pavement*, is adorned a fine piece of architecture, being supported by 12 pillars of the *Tuscan* order; it sends two members to parliament; distant from *London* 150 computed, and 192 measured miles.

YORKSHIRE (S.) is by much the largest county in *England*, being 360 miles in circumference, divided into three principal parts, called ridings, viz. the west, east, and north ridings, in which are computed 205,200 houses, one city, called *York*, besides which there are 49 market-towns, and 563 parishes, most of which being very large, have also their chapels of ease; it is bounded on the east by the *German* ocean, on the south with *Derbyshire*, *Nottinghamshire*, and *Lincolnshire*, on the west with *Lancashire* and a small part of *Chester*, and on the north with the bishoprick of *Durham* and county of *Cumberland*; of a square form, whole side is 90 miles long; it is universally blessed with a wholesome and temperate air, and tolerably fertile; this county is particularly noted for breeding the best horses, for all sorts of useful services, and particularly hunting and race-horses; and although there are also abundance of coal and lead-mines, and quarries of free and limestone, and all the necessities of life, yet the divers sorts of woollen manufactures, that are very vigorously carried on in divers parts of it, employ the greatest number of hands; this county of late years is become particularly famous for making and curing legs of pork into what are commonly called hams, and this art is now also practised with very good success in all the northern counties; it sends 30 members to parliament.

YOU (S.) sometimes means a single person, which in strictness should be thou, or thee, and sometimes many; but it is now commonly spoke or said to the person or persons to whom we speak, be it one or many.

YOUNG (A.) not yet arrived to its full growth or maturity, any thing that is growing ripe; also spoke of men or women that are in the prime of their years, and in opposition to old age.

YOUNGER (A.) any person or thing not so old as another.

YOUNGSTER (S.) a lad or young person; also any one that is but newly enter'd upon a trade or business.

YOUTH (S.) a young man, or person not at full age; also the state or condition of a person's younger years.

YOUTHFUL (A.) like to, or in the younger days of a person's age.

Z.

T H I S is reckoned the last or 24th letter in our alphabet, and called a consonant, is derived from the *Greeks*, and used only in words of that original; the *Latins* have no need of it, and use *z* instead thereof; it was a numeral among the *Ancients*, that stood for 2000, and when dashed, thus, *Z*, four millions; in *Physicians Bills*, or *Prescriptions*, it signifies a dram.

ZA'BIAHS (S.) supposed to be the ancient *Chaldeans*, who addicted themselves to astrology, and the worship of the stars, and made it their chief employment to form talismans under certain aspects of the planets.

ZA'CA (S.) so much of a *Turk's* estate or goods as he appropriates to, or allows for the relief of the poor.

ZA'FFREN (S.) any thing of a yellow colour, but generally now means the plant we call fission.

ZA'MORIN (S.) a title for a sovereign prince in *Malabar* in the *East-Indies*.

ZANY (S.) a merry-andrew, an antic, or fellow who shews tricks to amuse the vulgar, and make them laugh, &c.

ZAP'HARA (S.) a mineral used by the potters to make a blue or sky colour.

ZEAL (S.) hath various significations in scripture; sometimes it means a fervent or earnest desire to promote or propagate any doctrine or opinion; sometimes the anger or indignation that is expressed against any thing; sometimes it means jealousy, sometimes envy, &c.

ZEAL'LAND (S.) an island in *Denmark* of a circular form, containing about 18 *English* miles in circumference, having no bread-corn growing in it but rye; has no rivers, but about half a score small brooks, but a great number of fine lakes well stored with fish; the air but indifferent, especially about *Copenhagen*, occasioned by the frequent fogs, and its low situation; it has no sea-port but *Copenhagen*, nor does it want any, having no commodities for exportation; the cattle are generally small and lean, being forced to be kept housed about eight months in the year; they have but two seasons in their year, viz. summer and winter, for a spring is never

known, and autumn very rarely; you immediately pass from extremity of heat to extremity of cold, and when winter is over, from cold to heat.—Also the name of one of the *United Provinces*, lying between *Holland*, *Flanders*, *Brabant*, and the *German Sea*; the inhabitants are great traders, and fish much; the princes of *Orange* are hereditary governors of this island.

ZEAL'OT (S.) one that is a great favourer of, stickler for, or promoter of any opinion.

ZEAL'OUS (A.) eager, very earnest for, or after.

ZE'DOARY (S.) an *Indian* root of a hot and dry nature, used in diseases occasioned by wind; it is of two sorts, the long and the round.

ZE'MBLIANS (S.) a people that inhabit the northern part of the world, about the straits of *Waigates*, of a small stature, but have great heads, large faces, and small eyes, some without beards, their hair generally black, and their skin swarthy; they adore the sun and moon, and images in the shape of men, which they carve out of the stumps of trees.

ZE'NITH (S.) an astronomical term for that point in the heavens immediately over the head of the beholder, let him stand wherever he will.

ZE'NSUS or ZE'NZUS (S.) a term in the old *Algebra* or *Cosicks*, for what we now call a square, or the second power.

ZE'PHYRUS (S.) the west wind.

ZE'RETH (S.) a *Hebrew* measure of length, which was half a cubit, or ten inches and a quarter.

ZEST (S.) the skin that covers the kernel of a walnut; also the red or outward skin of an orange, lemon, &c.

ZETETICK METHOD (S.) among the *Mathematicians*, is the algebraick or zetetick method of answering questions, in which the nature and reason of the thing is principally sought for.

ZE'UGMA (S.) a figure in *Grammar*, when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers substantives, is referred to one expressly, and to the other by supplement.

ZINDIKI'TES (S.) a sort of *Mahometan* hereticks, or rather atheists, who neither believe a providence, or the resurrection of the dead; they say, there is no other god but the four elements, that man is a mixture of these, and after death resolves into them.

ZINK (S.) a bastard sort of metal, of a yellowish colour, some call it *Spelter*, and some bismuth, &c.

ZI'ZITH (S.) the tufts or fringes worn by the ancient *Jews* at the four quarters of their upper garment, and which now they wear under their cloaths fixed to a square piece of cloth, to represent the garment their ances-

tors wore before their dispersion; it consists of a tuft composed of eight threads of yarn spun on purpose, each having five knots, which take up half the length, that which is knotted, is furled out, and makes a sort of fringe.

ZOCCO, ZO'CLE, or SO'CLE (S.) a little pedestal or stand for a busto, or a figure that wants elevation.

ZODIACK (S.) the greatest circle upon the material sphere, which the old astronomers said was 12 degrees broad, and the moderna 18, cutting the equinoctial into two equal parts; in the midst of it is the ecliptick, under which the sun constantly moveth, leaving on each side six degrees of latitude; in this the 12 signs are fixed, called for the most part by the name of living creatures; also a limit which the accurate observations of the last century has discovered to contain most of the comets.

ZONE (S.) a belt or girdle worn anciently by virgins about the waist at the time of their marriage, and which the bridegroom loosened or took off the first night; in *Physick*, it means the waist, or middle part of the body; and also a spreading disease by some called the shingles, &c. in *Geography*, it is a certain portion of the earth, the whole being divided

into five parts or zones; the first is that space between the two tropicks, 23 degrees and a half on each side the equinoctial, called the torrid or burning zone, upon account of its extraordinary heat, by reason of the perpendicularity of the sun's beams or rays; this large tract the ancients imagined to be uninhabitable; the second and third are the two temperate zones, the one in the northern, the other in the southern hemisphere, beginning where the torrid zone ends, and extending to the arctic and antarctic circles, which is about 42 degrees to each; the fourth and fifth are what are called the frigid zones, beginning in each hemisphere where the temperate zone ends, and extend to each pole.

ZOOGRAPHER (S.) one who describes the nature and forms of living creatures.

ZOOGRAPHY (S.) the art of describing the forms, properties, &c. of living creatures.

ZOOLOGY (S.) a treatise or discourse of living creatures.

ZOOTOMY (S.) the art of dissecting any sort of animals but the human species.

ZYMO'MA (S.) any thing that causes or excites fermentation.

ZZ (S.) a character among the ancient physicians for myrrh; but by the moderna used for ginger.

THE Design of the following Catalogue of Names of Persons and Places, is, that such Readers as are conversant with *English* Books only, may meet with a large Collection ready made to their Hands, in order to know how to spell them. In which you will note, that as many of them are Eastern Names, and principally contained in the *Old Testament*, or such Histories as the Commentators must necessarily read to understand many Parts thereof, you will find that Men and Places frequently had the same Name; as noble Families among us even at this Day are more frequently called by the Name of their Title, than of their Families; as, the Duke of *Bedford* is seldom called *Russel*, &c. Another Reason is, that there are but few of them mentioned in the Body of the Work, because anciently Men were denominated from some extraordinary *Virtue, Vice, Art*, &c. they were Masters of, which same Name serves now only for the Distinction of one Person from another, without having Regard to any Thing further; so the same may be said of Places, &c. And as most of the ancient Histories are now translated into *English*, the Names of the principal Actors must of course become familiar to the Readers; so that it was judged proper to insert the following Alphabet, wherein Kings, Emperors, Queens, Priests, Philosophers, Rulers, Judges, &c. are promiscuously set down, and mark'd where the Stress or Tone of the Voice should be, in order to shew the proper Pronunciation.

A.	A'bi	A'cad	A'dmah	A'driel	A'haz
A'ARON	Abih	A'cho	A'dami	A'dris or	Ahaziah
Ab	Abiālon	Acēdama	Adarcōnium	E'dris	A'her
A'ba	Abiathar	Acēsus	Adārfa	Adrumētum	A'hi
Abaddon	A'bib	Achāia	Adbiel	Adūllam	Ahish
Abagarus, A'g-	Abidan	Achāicus	A'dēan	Adūmmim	Ahiām
barus, or A'b-	A'biel or	A'chan	A'dēar	A'en or	Ahian
gerus	Jēhiel	Achāria	A'ddi	A'in	Ahiēzer
Abina	Ahiēzer	Achātes	A'del	Aisānius	Ahijah
Abi-binel or	Abi-Gābaon or	A'chbor	Adelā's	A'frica	Ahikam
Abiāvinel	Ner	A'chelus	A'delbert	A'ga	Ahilud
A'barim	Abigāil	A'chiab	Adeodātus	A'gaba	Ahimāaz
A'baris	Abihāil	Achilles	A'der	A'gabus	Ahiman
A'baron	Abihu	A'chim	Adiabēne	A'gag	Ahimelech
A'barus	Abijah or	A'chior	Adida	Agālla	Ahimoth
A'bas	Abijam	Achiram or	A'ciel	Agamēdes	Ahinadad
Abasīnia or	A'bila or	A'hiram	Aditha	Agamēmnon	Ahinōam
Abyūinia	Abēla	A'chiūh	Adlai	A'gasmēstor	Ahio
A'bā	Abilēne	A'chmet	Admātha	Aganippe	Ahion
Abdāla or	Abimāel	Achōlius	Admētus	Agapētus	Ahira
Abdāllah	Abimelech	A'chor	A'dna	A'gatha	Ahīamach
A'bēas	Abinadab	A'chrah	A'dnah	A'gatho	Ahīshāhar
Abdemēleck	Abinōam	A'chthaph or	Adōlphus	Agāthocles	Ahitophel
Abderāma	Abiram	A'chīaph	A'dom	Agēe	Abitub
A'bēias	Abīthag	A'chzib	Adorāi	Agēsilas	Ahiud
A'bdiel	Abīshāi	Acilius	Ad nīskim	Aglāis	A'hlab
A'bdon	Abīshālom	Acōsta	Adonibēzek	Aglaus	A'hlaī
Abdūla	Abīshua	A'cra	Adonijah	A'gnes	Ahōban or
Abdulmālich	Abital	Acrabātēne	Adoniram	Agriola	A'hban
Abōdngo	Ahiud	A'cron	Adōnis	Agrippa	Ahōhe or
A'bel	A'bner	Aclēon	Adonizēdek	Agrippas	Ahōah
A'bela	A'bram or	A'clon	A'dor	Agrippina	Ahōliab
Abel-Mēchōlah	A'brabam	Adida	Adorāim	Agrippinus	Ahōlibah or
or Abel-Mēa	A'bīsalet	Adid-Rimmon	Adōram	A'gron	Ahūlah
Abel-Mitzāim	Abānder	or Hādad-Rim-	Adramittium	A'gur	Ahumai
Abel-Shittim	Abūsus	mon	Adrumēlech	A'ha	Ahūzam
Aben-bōhan	Abūma	A'dah	Ad-āstus	A'hab	Ahūzzah
Aben-ēzra	Abydēnus	Adālah	A'dria	Ahārah	Al
Aberēcca	Acabātes	A'dam	A'drian	Ahārhe	A'ah
A'btz	Acacius	A'dama	Ahianōple	Ahafucrus	A'jah

A'jalon

A CATALOGUE of Names of Persons and Places.

A'alon	A'mbrose	Anhalt	Apuleius	Ariadne	A'rundel
A'jax	A'mecus	A'ni or	Apulia	A'rian	A'runtius
Aix	A'meck	Hünni	A'pries	A'rivâthes	A'rus
Ainôlphus	Améla	A'ni m	A'quila	Aridai	A'rsa
Akiba	América	Anianus or	Aquilius	Aridacha	A'san
Alabarcha	Amerûtha	Ananias	A'quilo	A'riel or	Asânder
Alain	A'mi	An'cetus	Aquitain	Rûbath-	Asâhel
A'larpeth	Amianus	Anicrus	Ar	Moab	Asâiah
A'laric	Amida	Anileus	A'ra	Arimanon	Asâmon
A'liberie	Amilcar	A'nim	A'rab	Arimathêa	A'laph
A'lbert	Aminadab	Anjos	Arâbah	Arimi	Asârelah
Albinus	Amittai	A'nna or	Arâbia	Arindela	A'sealon
A'lbion	Amizabad	Anne	Aracéans or	A'rioch	A'scânus
Albumázir	A'mmiel	A'nnas or	A'rckites	A'riou	A'sclepiades
Alcimur or	A'mmihud	Anâus	A'rach	A'riotto	A'sclepiodorus
Jâcimur or	Ammihaddai	A'ncelm	A'rad	A'riôta	A'sclepiodôrus
Joachim	A'mmon	Anthédon	A'rius	A'ristâcorza	A'scleracion
Aléna	Ammônia	Anthémus	A'rah	A'ristarchus	A'sdrubal
Aléras	A'mmonites	A'nthony	A'ram	A'risteus	Asilla
Akiat	A'mok	A'nt'christ	A'ran	A'ristides	Aséneth
Alcibiades	A'mon	Antigonos	Arâpha or	A'ristippus	A'shan
Alcida	Amónon or	Anti-Libânus	Rûpha	A'ristobulus	A'shel
Alcinous	No-A'mmon	A'ntioch	A'rarat	A'ristodémus	A'shiod
A'ldebert	A'morites	Antiochis	Arâtus	A'ristophanes	A'shioth
A'ldrick	A'mos	Antiochus	Arâunah or	A'ristotle	A'sher
Alécto	Amphictyon	A'ntipas	O'man	A'rmagédon	A'shimah
A'lemeth	Amphipolis	Antipater	Arâxes	Armâgh	A'shkenaz
Alexânda or	A'mphora	Antipâtris	Arbâces	Armenia	A'shnaah
Sâlome	A'mplias	Antistes	Arbâtris	Armillus	A'shpenaz
Alexândria	A'mram	Antisthenes	A'rbe or	Arminius	A'shiath
Aléxas	Amrâphel	Antônia	Hébron	A'rmon	A'sbur
Aléxis	Amsterdâm	A'ntony or	Arbêla	A'rnobius	A'sia
Aléxius	A'murath	A'nthony	Arbélus	A'rnold	A'siel
A'lfred	Amy'ntas	A'ntwerp	A'ca	A'rnou	Asinius
A'lfwold	A'mzi	A'nua	Arâdia	Arnôna	A'skelon
Algers	A'na	A'rub	A'râdus	A'rnulph	A'smodéus
Alhâzan	A'nab	A'nus	A'rce	A'rod	A'smoneans
A'li	Anacletus	Apâdna	Arcétilaus	Arôer	A'snâppar
A'Fan	Anacreon	Apâmea	Arcéutmus	A'rpâd	A'sochis
Allobroges	A'nah	Arâcha or	Archângel	Arphâxad	A'sphar
A'llon	Anahârath	A'phek	Archelâis	Arâces	A'sriel
Allôphyli	A'nak	Apélles	Archelâus	Anâcius	A'ssaron or
A'lluif or	A'nakim	A'phes-Dânim	A'rchi	A'recius	O'mer
A'lufi	A'nam	or A'phes-Dâm-	A'rchiâs	A'rdes	A'ssemon
A'lmah	Anâmelech	mim	Archidâmus	A'sinôe	A'ssidéans
Almans or	Anânim	Aph'aim	Archimedes	Artâba	A'ssir
Alphéus	Anâni	A'phes	Archippus	Artabânus	A'slos
Alpes	Ananias	A'pis	Archy'tas	Artabâtes	A'slyria
Alpinus	Anânus	Apollinâris	Arôpôlis	Artabâzanes	A'staroth or
A'rick	Anastâcius	Apôcalypse	Arctûrus	Artabâzus	A'starte
Alphônus	A'nath	Apôllo	Arct	Artavâdes	A'sty'ages
Abâtia	A'nathoth	Apollodôrus	A'rdon	Artaxéxes	A'stérus
A'lyan	Anatôlius	Apollônia	Aréli	Artâxias	A'stéria
A'mad	Anaxâgoras	Apollônus	A'repâgus	Artêmas	A'stêa
A'mal	Anaxârchus	Apoll'ophanes	Arétas	Artemidôrus	A'stracan
A'maleck	Anaximânder	Apôllos	A'reth or	Artemisia	A'styanax
Amâfa	Anaximéne	Apôllyon	Hâreth	Artêmon	A'styhan
Amâfis	Anchialus	Apôstata	Aréthúsa	Arthémus	A'sty'scritus
A'math	Anchises	Apôstle	Arétia	A'rthur	A'tad
Amâtha	Andalúfia	Appâim	Arétius	Artôis	Atalânta
Amathéans	A'ndrew	A'pphus	A'rgo	A'rva	A'tarah
Amâthus	Andrônicus	A'ppia	A'rgob	Arúboth	A'taroth
Amâziah	A'nem	A'ppian	A'rgus	Arûir	A'ter
A'masons	A'ner	A'ppian	Argy'le	Arûmah or	A'thach
Ambivius	Angôla	A'ppius	A'ria	Rûmah	Athaliah

A'tha-

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A'chamas	B.	Báltick	Bedéah	Béria	Bilgah
Achanásius	B A'AL or	Báltis	Beeliada	Bérith	Bilshah
A'char	B. I	Bámoth	Beel-Méas	Bérin	Bilhan
Athenágoras	Bálah	Bámoth-Bial	Beel-Tém	Bermúdas	Binnai
Athenóbios	Báslah	Báni-Banaiah	Beel-zebub	Bérnard	Bion
A'thens	Baal-Bévith	Barábbas	Beel-Zéphon	Berodach	Birmingham
Athlái	Baal-Gúd.	Bárah	Béer or	Berófus	Birha
Athléta	Baal-Hánan	Baráchel	Béera	Béroth	Bíteaye
A'thol	Baal-Házor	Barachias	Beer-E'lim	Beróthah or	Bithy'nia
A'thon	Baal-Hérmon	Bárah	Bérah	Beróthai	Blanche
A'treus	Báalim	Barampóar	Béeri	Bérthe	Bláflus
A'tlas	Báslis	Barhádoes	Béroth	Bérthold	Blóis
A'talus	Baal-Méon	Bárbary	Beer-Shéba	Bétram	Boanérge
Attália	Baal-Pé or	Buáfa	Beetara or	Bétrand	Boadicea
Attica	Baal-Perásim	Bar-Cochéba	Bóitra or	Bértulí	Boéthius
A'tticus	Baal-Shalíha	Bar-Jéús	Bóara	Beryllus	Boétius
A'ttíla	Baal-Támar	Bar-Jóna	Begahár	Bejódiáh	Bógíflaus
Attílius	Báhtis	Báris	Berháí	Béfor or	Bohémia
Avérno	Baalephón	Bárnabas	Béhemoth	Bófor	Bóleflaus
Averíoes	Bána	Bar-Pánther	Béiza or	Baglárion	Bomilev
Augéa	Bánah	Barabás	Béiaath	Béíus	Bonaventure
Augéas	Bára	Bartholomew	Bala	Bethábara	Bóniface
A'ugur	Báras or	Bar-Timéus	Béléis or	Bethánath	Bonófus
Augústín	Báris	Bárah	Bélus	Bethánim	Bóres
Augústus	Banéah	Báruh or	Bélga or	Béthany	Boríthenes
A'ugén	Bárlha	Bérytus	Bélpái	Beth-Arábah	Bórich
Avignon	Bábas	Barzaphórnes	Belgráde	Betháran or	Bornéo
A'vim	Bábel or	Barzillái	Béltal	Beth-Háram	Bórfus
A'vith	Babv'on	Báfora	Bélina	Betháven or	Bófor or
A'ólom	Babíllus	Báfa	Belfárius	Béthel	Bófnea
A'von	Bábras	Bafáma	Belle l'fle or	Béther	Bófphorus
Aurélian	Bábyla	Báhan	Formófa	Bethélda	Bófra
Aurélius	Babylónia	Báthmah	Bellérophon	Beth-Jéthi-	Bóhnia
Aurónus	Báca	Báfilides	Bellóna	muth	Bourdéac
Aústin	Bácar	Báfilinai	Bélmen	Béth-Lehem or	Boyne
Aútria	Bácuth	Báfilus or	Belfházar	Béth-Lechem	Brámens
Auxéntius	Bacchides	Báfil	Belftházar	Beth-Máaka or	Brámins or
A'aa	Bacchilides	Báforíha	B-laéphom	Abel-Maacha	Brámins
Azalíah	Báccihus	Bath-Sáma	Ben-Abinadab	Beth-Máon	Brándenburgh
A'zar	Bácchus	Bath-Shéba	Benáah	Béthora	Brécknock
Azariáh	Báctrius	Báfmah	Ben-Dékar	Bécborn	Brénous
Azariás	Báglad or	Batávia	Bénédict	Beth-Péar	Bretagne
Azáel	Báglot	Báthyllus	Bénet	Béthphage	Briget or
Azaaiáh	Bázús	Bathy'ra	Benzaét	Bethrápa	Bridgie
A'zbuk	Báharma	Bath-Zacharias	Ben-Gábar	Bethsáida	Brisach
Aáckah	Báhem	Batilda	Ben-Góron	Beth-Shan	Britain
Aáel	Báhurim	Bátto	Ben-Hádaá	Béth-shan	Británnicus
Aázém	Báizet	Báttey	Ben-Háil	Bethshémesh	Britwald
A'zims or	Bakbákke	Bávar	Ben-Hénnon or	Béthuel	Brúnchaud or
Háimáh	Bála or	Bavária	Ben-Himmon	Bethúlia	Brúnichilde
Azmáveth or	Záhar	Báuia	Ben-Héfed	Beth-záida	Brúno
A'zmoth	Bálaam	Bávius	Ben-Húr	Betónim	Brúnvic or
A'zmon	Bálad or	Báldwin or	Bén-Jamín or	Bézek	Brúnwick
Azmeth-Tábor	Báladad	Báldwin	Bénoni	Béaer	Brúnus
Azres	Báladon	Béarn	Ben-Sirách	Bézeth	Brútus
A'zor	Bálah	Béaliah	Beon-Zóheth	Béar	Brúxels or
Azóres	Bálamir	Béatrix	Béor	Béris	Brúllés
A'zoth	Bábinus	Bébái	Béotia	Bibrach	Bíbalus
A'ariel	Bábus	Bebéthen	Béra	Bíbulus	Búbafus
Azríkam	Balehis or	Béeah or	Bérea	Bichri	Bucéphalus
Azúbah	Bákkis	Békah	Bérenger or	Bídkar	Búkki
A'zur	Bálderrick	Béchoe	Berengárus	Bíghan	Búkkiah
Azúra	Báldus	Béchoráth	Berenice	Bégvai	Bulárebus
Azy'mus	Báldwin	Bídá	Bérghen	Bélad	Bulgária
A'zean	Báldhár	Bédan	Béil	Bécam	Búnah

A CATALOGUE of Names of Persons and Places.

Bépalus	Cánaan	Cáthoeffe	Charles	Chúza	Coleh'seli
Búria	Cánaanites	Cáto	Charlótte	Chyndónax	Collina
Búteides	Cánada	Cáttath	Cháron	Cicero	Collúthus
Búto's	Cándace	Catúlus	Chary'odis	Cilicia	Cólogn
Búthus	Cándia or	Cucúlus	Chébar	Cimon	Cólophon
Búz	Crete	Cáyro or	Chederláomer	Cincinátus	Cóloffe
Búzi	Cánnah	Cáiro	Chéla	Cinna	Colólius
By'blo's	Cánthara	Cázan	Chélcias	Cinnereth or	Cólmubus
C.	Cánúte	Cecilian	Chéllus	Cineroth	Colmánus
CAB or	Caper'áom	Cecilus	Chélmón	Circáilia	Cománus
Cábus	Capernóma	Cecrópius	Chélonia	Circe	Cómmodus
Labádes	Cáphar	Cécropa	Ché'ub	Cirencéster	Composélla
Cábbon	Caphar-A'bis	Cédron	Chémnis	Cistércians	Conárus
Cabiraa	Cápham-Barú-	Cédwell	Chénasah	Cláuda	Concórdia
Cabires	cha	Cee or	Chéops	Claude	Confúcius
Cabul	Caphar-Jáma	Céa	Chephirah	Cláudia	Connáught
Cacus	or Jábreel	Célan	Chéran	Cludian	Cónrad
Cad or Cádus	Cáphtor	Céix	Chéreas	Cláudius	Cónstance
Cádiz	Capitólías	Célestin	Cherilus	Cléander	Cónstans
Cádms	Capitolino	Célfus	Chérth	Clánthes	Constantia
Cadiceus	Cappadócia	Cenchréa	Chérithim	Cléarchus	Constantine
Cadimim	Cappadóciars	Cenchris	Cherfonéfus	Cléila	Constantinóple
Caerléon	Cápua	Ce'cébeus	Chérob	Clément	Constantius
Cagárus	Cáraitcs	Cenúlpus or	Ché'álon	Clébia	Cóos or Coe
Cain	Cáraus	Kénulphus	Chéfé.	Cleobolus	Copenhágen
Cáinan	Cárcaa	Ceph'olónia	Chéfi	Cléobulus	Copónius
Cáipha or	Carchémish	Cephalus	Chesitah	Cleomédes	Córbán
Cáiphas	Cardiff	Cépha	Chéne	Clomédes	Cordénius
Cáius	Cárdigan	Cephéus	Chesúloth	Cléopas	Corinna
Cálah or	Carésh	Cérberus	Chérium	Cleopátra	Córioth
Chálah	Cária	Cédon	Chévan	Cleophánte	Coriolánius
Cálah	Cárius	Cérealis	Chichester	Cléophe	Cornélia
Cálama	Carlúse	Céres	Childébert	Cleofrátus	Cornélius
Cálamus	Carloman	Cerinthus	Childébrand	Clérmont	Corléus
Calcédón or	Carlówitz	César	Childeric	Cleides	Córus
Chalcédón	Carmáthen	Cesaréa	Chíleab	Cléveland	Cósam
Cálchas	Cármel	Cesárius	Chili	Cleves	Cósmus
Calchínia	Cármelites	Célenus	Chilion	Clijias	Cótabus
Cálcot or	Cármí	Cerónia	Chilperic	Clío	Cos
Chálcot	Carnáim or	Cétius	Chimham	Cliffhane's	Cozar
Cale or	A'flaroth	Cévennis	China	Clitormachus	Cózi
Chale	Carnárvan	Céuta	Chinchin	Clito	Crá'us
Cáleb	Carnéades	Chábslon	Chir'ée	Clitus	Cratérus
Calécut	Carolina	Chábelon	Chio	Clódon	Crátes
Cálf	Cárpocraa	Chabláa	Chippur or	Clódius	Crátéus
Califórnia	Cárpus	Chábris	Kippur	Clódomir or	Crátulus
Caligula	Carthéna	Chabris	Chiron	Clodémir	Cratinus
Calippos	Cárhage	Chábulon or	Chilon	Clógher	Cremóna
Callicrates	Carthagéna	Cábul	Chittim	Clotár	Créon
Calimachus	Cásmir	Cháleis	Chiun	Clórbo	Creóphilus
Calliope	Cáfus	Chaldéa	Chlós	Clotilde	Créscens
Callirbós	Cáflubim	Chaldéans	Chnin or Knin	Clóvis	Crete
Callisthenes	Cáphan or	Cham	Chóbar	Cluéntius	Créufa
Callisto	Héfhon	Chamánim	Chocolócoca	Clús	Crimíftus or
Callistus	Cáphor	Chámarim	Choréba	Cly'mine	Crimíftus
Cálneh	Cáfpia	Chámos or	Chótham-Ríth-	Clyremnéfta	Crinas or
Cálpbi	Cáflander	Chémoth	thaim	Coá	Crítas
Calpúnia	Cáflandra	Charábe	Chofróes	Cóchim	Críftus
Cálvary or	Cáflodorus	Charáca	Chóft	Cochinchina	Crithés
Gólgatha	Cáflópea or	Charac-Múba	Christian	Cóckermouth	Críthon
Cambridge	Cáfllope	Charibért	Chailien	Coc'y'us	Crítóbulus
Cámbyfes	Cáflis	Cháricle	Christina	Códrus	Crítolaua
Camilla	Caftile	Charidémus	Chriftopher	Coérárus	Cróacia
Camillus	Cáftor	Chárilaua	Chromatius	Cúlehefter	Cróafus
Cámon	Catalónia	Charlemúnt	Chionicles	Cólebrook	Cróydon or
Cina	Cáthoruc	Charlóry	Chus	Cólehill	Cróyden

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Cróyden	Dáiri	Débir	Dioclésian	Dundée	E'la
Crus	Dáiro	Deborah	Diódorus	Dúnkirk	Elá'a
Créfi's	Dalecárlia	Décan	Diógenes	Dúnstable	E'lah
Creibius	Dália	Derápol	Diognétus	Dúnwich	Elái
Crésilochus	Dalmónútha	Decébalus	Diómedes	Dúra	Elám
Crétiophon	Dalmária	Deciánus	Dion	Durándus	E'ibe
Cúbi	Dalmátius	Décius	Diony'fius	Dúrham	Elbéne
Cucubáo	Dámaris	Dédalus	Diophántus	Dúffeldorp	Elbénf
Cucúfa	Damáscius	Délan	Diocórides	E.	E'ibing
Cujávia	Damáfus	Deianírs'	Diócorus	E A'DBERT	E'ldáh
Cúlon or	Damasippus	Dejóces	Dióspolis	Eadiga	E'ldad
Cáulon	Dambee	Deiótarus	Dio'céphes	E'anfr'd	E'lead
Cumánus	Dámia	Deiphile	Diphilus	E'ardulf	E'éaleh
Cumberlánd	Damiánus	Deiphobus	Dithan	Eáton	Elráfa
Cuméa	Damiáfus	Deláh	Dithon	E'bal	E'eláfah
Cúuibert	Damiéte	Déilah	Difmas or	Ebba	Eléázar
Cúpid	Damigélla	Délos	Deómas	E'bed	Elécto
Cúrio	Dámis	Délphos	Démas	Ebed-mélech	Elie'tra
Culh	Dámmim	Démas	Diamuy'de	Eben-ézer	Eleonóra
Cúhi	Dámo	Demarátus	Dadáim or	E'ber or	E'leph
Cúfpíus	Dámocles	Demétrius	Dudáim'	Héber	Elestáim
Cúthah	Damócrites	Démocles	Dodáim	Eberhárdus	Eléus
Cúthbert	Damócritis	Demócritis	Dodávah	E'beys	Eléufis
Cúthites	Damólice	Demódice	Dodóna	Ebiáfaph	Eleuthéris
Cy'amon	Dámon	Demóphilus	Dóeg	E'bion	Eleuthérius
Cy'ana	Damóstrates	Démophon	Dóelbourg	E'boda	Eleutherópolis
Cyanippus	Damóstratus	Demophoon	Doge	E'bon	Eléward or
Cyaxára	Dámpiere	Demósthénes	Dombes	E'broin	E'thelward
Cy'clops	Dán	Déabigh	Dóminick	E'buric	Elhánan
Cy'dias	Dánae	Dérbe	Domitian	Ecbatána	E'ti
Cy'na	Dánby	Dérby	Domitilla	Ecdicius	E'liab
Cynéas	Dandálina	Deurálion	Dónald	Ecdippa or	Eliadad
Cynocéphalus	Dándery	Dévonshire	Dónatus	A'chzib	Eliadah
Cynópolis	Dáneberg	Déuteronomy	Dónavert	Ecebólius	Eliah
Cy'nthus	Dáenemark	Déuterofis	Dóncaster	E'cho	Eliakim
Cy'prian	Dáoiel	Déuxponte	Dóngállus	E'dbald	E'liam
Cy'proq	Dánnah	Dey	Dórcas	E'delwald	Eliás or
Cy'prus	Dáotwick	Diadoménus	Dórcaster	E'ded	Elijah
Cypéclus	Dánube	Diágoras	Dórdrecht or	E'der	Eliáfaph
Cyréne	Dáphidas	Diána	Dout	E'deros	Eliáfaph
Cyrénus	Dáphne	Dianbékir	Dória	Egéta	Eliáfah
Cyriachus	Dára	Diblain	Dória	E'dgar	Eliciana
Cyriades	Dáronim	Dibíatha	Dormont	Edgchill	Eliétúre
Cy'ril	Dáda	Dibon	Dórfethire	E'dinburgh	E'liel
Cy'rus	Dardanéllés	Dibri	Dósthéus	E'dmuad	Eliézer
Cytheréa	Dardánia	Dicéarchus	Dóthan or	E'dna	Elihároph
Cy'zicus	Dardánu	Dicénéus	Dótháim	E'dom	Elihu
Czar	Dáres	Dicéy'na	Douay	Edómia	Elika
D.	Dárha	Didácus or	Dóuglafs	E'dred	E'lim
D A'bbas	Dáriu	Didgo	Dównham	Edrci	Elimclech
steth	Dárking	Didier	Dráco	Edúma	Eliénáí
Dáberath	Dárkon	Didimus or	Dráyton	E'dward	Eliénéus
Dábir	Dárlington	Didymus	Drexéllius	E'dwin	Eliópál
Dábul	Dármstadt	Didrácbma	Drógheda	E'gbert	Eliópandus
Dácia	Daróma	Diémens	Dróitwich	Egéria	E'phal
Daciánus	Dártford	Dieppe	Drúma	Egéta	Eliphaleh
Dácus	Dártmouth	Diklah	Drúmos	E'gica	Eliphaleth
Dádan	Dárwentwater	Dimas	Drusilla	Egina	E'liphaaz
Dadiván	Datámes	Dimnah	Drúfus	Eglah	E'lis
Dagéftan or	Dáthán	Dimóna	Dry'mos or	Egláim	Eliíabeth
Dachiflan	Dathéma or	Dinah	Dry'mas	E'glon	E'liha
Dágober	Dáthman	Dinárchus	Dúdia	E'gmont	E'lihab
Dágon	Dáventry	Dinhábah	Dúdim or	E'gypt	Elihamas
Dabértus	Dávid	Dinócrates	Dúdáim	E'hud	Elifhapbat
Dáimáchus	Dáuphine	Diocéfarcá	Dúncan	Eichitadt	Eliheba

E'lihua

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Flithua	Ephraim	Evander	Finnus	Gabellus	Gedaliah
Elind	Ephicaris	Evaristus	Faramund or	Gabiani	Gedcon
Elizaphan	Ephicarius	Eubulus	Pharamund	Gabi	Gelder
Elizur	Ephratah	Eucharius	Farnée	Gabinus	Gederoth
Elismere	Ephrath	Euchid	Faufta	Gabriel	Gedör
Elmôlam	Ephron	Eve	Faustina	Gibrelle	Gehazi
Elman	Epictetus	Euergetes	Faustus	Gad	Gehenna
Elmathan	Epicurus	Eudoxia	Fayal	Gidara	Gellius
Eloni	Epicurus	Eudoxius	Feldkirk	Gidaris or	Gellus
Elon	Epimenides	Eudoxus	Felix	Gidiel	Gelloth
Elpidius	Epimetheus	Evephon	Ferdinand	Gidli	Gelman
Elfingburgh	Eishania	Evénus	Ferdethus	Gidmes or	Gemali
Eltéca or	Epiphanius	Erephius	Féguis	Gademaisa	Gematiah
Eltéca	Epirus	E'vesham	Feritharis	Gail	Ginam
Eltéketh	E'pping	Eugenia	Fermanagh	Gidor	Genéva
Etekon	Epponina	Eugene or	Ferécius	Gitam	Genova
Erolad	E'ran	Eugénus	Ferrara	Gihar	Genetheth
E'ul	Erasistratus	Eugippus or	Féftus	Gaibbarim	Géves
Eluzal	Erfmus	E'gippus	Fethémschus	Gadinus	Génferic
E'ly	Erlstus	E'vi	Flamborough	Gaieta or	Genubath
Elymatis	Eratóstratus	Evilmérodach	Flaminus	Gajeta	Geutrey
Elymas	Erganes	Eulilia	Fánders	Ginas	George
Elizabeth	Ericus	Eulôia	Flavius	Gainsborough	Geôgia
Eméfa	Elishaddon	Eumenes	Flavian	Gilus	Géra
Emima	E'iau	Eunice	Florence	Giltia	Gérald
Emmanucl or	E'ith	Eunocius	Flérentius	Giltis	Gerar
Emannel	Erithra	Frótiás	Florianus	Galtia	Gerafa
Emmias	E'ckenwald	Evotius	Flórmend	Gallée	Gergéfa
Emmeric	E'rméric	Eupater	Florinus	Gallée	Gergétes
Empedocles	E'rneft	Euphóres	Fóhi	Gallée	Geranicus
Enabais	Efcúrial	Euphémus	Fontainbleau	Galléus	Germanus
Enalin	Efdraclon	Euphórbus	Fontarabia	Gallinicus	Germerthim
Enan	E'fdias or	Euphóron	Födingbröge	Galloway	Gerontina
E'nuor	E'zra	Eupólemus	Formóla	Gillus	Géard
Endymion	E'bbial	Euripides	Fortaventura	Gillway	Gérain or
Encas	E'fiban	Európa	Fortunatus	Gimla	Géthem
En-Eglim	E'fcol	Eurydice	Fort-Lewis	Gimlil	Gérain
Enginna	E'htal	Eurymedon	Frampton	Gambéa	Gertrúdenberg
Enginnim	Eihtemóla	Eurytheus	Fráncfort	Gámul	Géryon
Engéti	E'hi	Eufébus	Fráncis	Ganges	Gézi
Engelbert	E'frem	Eufáchius	Fránces	Ganimede	Géthur
Enhaddah	E'fenes	Eufáthius	Fráncônia	Gáinking	Geftricia
Enházor	E'fex	Eutérpe	Fráwenburgh	Gáramas	Géta
Enico	E'fites	Euthimius	Freccúllus	Gárcias	Géther
Enmihpat	Eftremadúra	Euthycrates	Fredegarius	Gáreb	Gethémene
Enna	E'fther	Eutrópius	Fredegunda	Gárganus	Getúlia
Ennefkillling or	E'fiam	Eutyches	Frédérick	Gárgaria	Gibbar
Enfkillling	E'fian	Eutychedes	Fréinkfield	Gáris	Gibberthop
Ennodus	E'focles	Eutychnus	Fribourg	Gáronne	Gibeah
Enos	Ethalides	Eútychus	Frioul	Gafcoiga	Gibon
E'noch	E'fham	Ezbi	Frumentus	Gáram	Gibraltár
Enrógel	E'fhan	Ez'bon	Frúftemberg	Gath	Gideon
Enfhemefh	E'fhanim	Ezékial	Fulgéntius	Gáulan	Giges or
Epaninándos	E'fheibald	E'zer	Fúlyia	Gáulon or	Gyges
E'paphras	E'fheibert	E'fion	G.	Golan	Gihon
Epaphroditus	E'fheired	E'zra	G A'AL	Gauricus	Gilbert
E'paphus	E'fheifan	F.	Gáafh	Gáza	Gilboa
Epenetus	E'fthelwolf	F Abianus	Gába	Gazabur	Gildas
E'phah	Ethbál	Fábias	Gábarus	Gazara	Gildo
Ephai	Ethiopia	Fabricius	Gábael or	Gézer	Gilead
Ephébia	E'fthnarch	Fádas	Gabélus	Gézellus	Giles
E'pher	E'fthni	Faith	Gábuta	Gézez	Gilgal
Ephéftion	Ethódus	Fakir	Gábara or	Gébal	Giloh
E'phefus	Evagóras	Fallópius	Gábarath	Géber	Gimzo
E'phra	Evgórius	Fálmouth	Gábattha	Gébin	Gineth or
					Ginath

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Ginath	Guy	Hémath	Háttefth	Hen	Héxam
Gi-ôse	Gy'ac	Hámathites	Havána	Hénéift	H-zekiah
Giúfa	Gylippus	Hémex bídóí	Hávilah	Hénéberg	Hézar
Giamórgan	H.	Hímburgh	Havot'h-Jáir	Hén'y	Hézenus
Glophy'ra	H	Hámmedítha	Hávrán	Hénley	Héfoa
Glá'cow	Hábák-	Hímmon or	Hay'uburg or	Hépha	Héldái
Gláilenbury	kuk	Chámon	Hámburg	Hépher	Hiel
Glicérus	Hábor	Mímor	Héziel	Héphéftion	Hierápolis
G ó icetler	Chábar or	Hámoth-dór	Hazar-ádda	Héphzibah	Hé'ax
Gncíne	Chácoras	Hámónsh	Hazar gádda	Hé'áclea	Híern
Gnídus	Háfpurg	Hámphire or	Hazar-máveth	Hé'ácleon	Hierócles
Gónnas	Hac'liah	Hámthire	Hazar-thúal	Héracéopolites	Hierósymus
Códfrey	Hacáchan	Hámuel	Ház or-súfim	Héráclan	Hilary
Gólcúnda	Háccotah	Hámul	Házízel	Héráclides	Hildebrand
Góigotia	Nárhulsh	Hámútal	Házetím	Héráclitus	Hídelónus
Goliath	Háchnóní	Háncchung	Házexon-Tá-	Héráclius	Hílegude
G'márus	Hádád	Hanameel	mar	Héracles	Híleric
Gómer	Hádacézer	Hínan	Házíel	Hér'ymia	Hílderhéim
Gómórrha	Hádadrímmon	Hánání	Házor	Hé'et	Hillel
Góndeba'd	Hádar	Hananish	Héa	Hé'eford	Híllborough
Góndemar	Hádátha or	Hánániel	Héadon	Hérillus	Hílen
Góndiuch	Chádíffa	Hánathon	Hébrew or	Héríbert	Hílkiah
Góphna	Hádíffah	Hánnah	Héber	Hérma	Hímecúas
Gordíanus	Hádérflében	Hánnakeb or	Hébron	Hérmachus	Híncmar
Górgas	Hádíd or	Nékeb	Hébróna or	Hérman	Híngham
Góhen'	Chádíd	Hánnibal	Ebróná	Hérmanftádt	Hínghoa
Gótemburgh	Hádington	Hánnibalíanus	Hébrus	Hérmanftéin	Hínnom
Góttorp	Hádíái	Hánniel	Hécale	Hérmas	Hípátius or
Gózan	Hádley	Hánoch	Hécate	Hérmétius	Hýpátius
Grácchus	Hádóram	Hánun	Héchen	Hérménigilde	Hýpárechia
Grántham	Hádérach or	Haphíáim	Hécla	Hérmes	Hýpárechua
Grátian	A'dra	Hára	Héclur	Hérmiás	Hýpparus
Grátus	Háerlem	Háran	Hécuba	Hérmon	Hýppicos
Gráveling	Hágar	Harbónah	Hedwigo	Hérmodórus	Hýppo
Graveíead	Hagaréns	Hárborough	Hegái	Hérmógenes	Hýppócrates
Greece	Haggái	Háred or	Hegéftas	Hérmon	Hýpócréne
Gréonwich	Hággi	Héred	Hegénippus	Hérmopolis	Hýppodame
Grégory	Hággiah	Háreth	Hegéftíftus	Hérmundúí	Hýppólita
Grénada	Hággíor	Hárim	Hépetorides	Héro	Hýppólitus
Grénoble	Hágg th	Hároph	Héidelberg	Hérod	Hýppoménes
Grimóuldus	Háin	Hárnápher	Hélam	Héródes	Hýpponas
Gródno	En or	Hárod	Hélbah	Hérólians	Hýppopódes
Gróenland	Eiin	Hárodíte	Héldái	Héró'haa	Hýppos
Gryllus	Hágtaz	Hárolá	Héleb	Héródíon	Hýppótamus
Guadalajára	Hague	Hárolhéth	Hélek	Héródium	Híram
Guadáná	Haguenáw	Harpáus	Hélen	Hérólorus	Híras
Guadlóúpa	Háinan	Harpálice	Hélena	Héródotus	Hírcaus
Guáibert	Hálnáult	Hárpálua	Hé'oe	Héróon	Híftam
Guáid	Háinftémeth	Háropócrates	Hélenus	Héróphilus	Híftaoida
Gúam	Hálabas	Hártford	Héleph	Héráíla	Hítittes
Guamínga	Hálah	Hártlepóol	Hélez	Hérídl	Hívites
Guanaháíal	Hálam	Háruphite	Héliades	Hérazegovína	Húbah
Guafíalla	Hálfberftádt	Hárua	Hélice	Héfer	Hóáwísh
Guaxíca	Hálefworth	Hárwich	Hélicon	Héftbon	Hóáhl or
Gúcheu	Híll	Hárádiah	Héiodorus	Héftod	Chúdhí
Guel	Cáli or	Háfelmére	Héhogabalus	Héftóne	Héotivéíl
Gúlders	Cháli	Háfhabiah	Héliópolis	Héftor	Hóham
Gúernfey	Hálibécha	Háfhabídana	Hélládus	Héftéria	Hóbenftéin
Guíbert or	Háli-bég	Háftem	Hélléonífta	Héfternas	Hóldernéífta
Guílbért	Hálicarnáftus	Háftmónah	Hélléfpont	Héftíí	Hóloftérnea
Gúdo	Hálohefta	Háftub	Hélon	Héftíon	Hólon
Gúinea	Hállífax	Háftúbah	Héman	Héfté	Hóltftéin
Gúní	Hám	Háftum	Hémdan	Héftéchy'as	Hómer
Gurbíal	Hámadrý'ades	Háfténiah	Hémódes	Héth	Hómónéus
Gúftavus	Háman	Háftul	Hémóna	Héthlon	Hóndúras

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Honoratua	Hypérion	J'mbri	J'da	Jehababih	J'mmer
Honoratua	Hypermnéstra	J'mes	J'deins	Jehitah	Immirationis
Hóphrah	Hypiférrea	J'min	J'dalah	Jehona	J'mri
Hór	Hypiférrea	J'mnia	J'ethy'ries	Jeharélah	J'na
Hórace	Hypipile	J'ani or	J'eddo	J'ether	J'nachus
Hóram	Hycenia	J'avníl	J'daméneus	J'himon	J'narius
Héreb	Hyrcanua	J'aneoma	J'duméi	J'hithi	J'nea
Hórem	J.	J'anna or	J'duméans	J'hua	J'neitus
Hó i	J'AKAN	J'anne	J'e rim	J'huí	J'ndagáus
Hórites	J'alám	J'annes	J'bus or	J'ile	J'ndia
Hórmah	J'afau	J'andus	J'ebullus	J'ilemére or	J'ndúphus
Hormifdas	J'azaniah	J'ánóhah	J'eamiah	J'islemere	J'ndus
Hóron or	J'aziah	J'anum	J'echovias	J'itlo or	J'ngébúrgen
Oronim	J'abil	J'nus	J'eehiah	J'izo	J'ngémanland
Moronáina	J'abzáites	J'io	J'ediah	J'isua	J'ngolftadt
Horténia	J'abel	J'ochew	J'ediel	J'itval	J'ngóna
Horténhus	J'abefh Gilead	J'apín	J'ediah	J'isvates	J'ngúphua
Hosii	J'ib z	J'apha	J'edo	J'isvates	J'nhambano
Hosinna	J'abin	J'ipheth	J'dithun	J'isua	J'nnocent
Horea	J'ahnéel	J'ipheth	J'ezer	J'ether	J'nfpracle
Hóthiish	J'boch	J'iphia	J'chitléel	J'etheth	J'ntaphérnes
Hóthuma	J'bok or	J'iphlet	J'chaziel	J'eklah	J'nterféle
Hóthifua	J'bback	J'ira	J'chdeiah	J'ethran or	J'o
Hóthilina	J'ac'ya	J'arah	J'ehézel	J'iguel	J'ob
Hótham	J'ehan	J'ramouth	J'ehiah	J'ittan	J'ochaz or
Hóthir	J'ichin	J'reas	J'ehied	J'itur	J'ehóhaz
Hóttentots	J'cob	J'iden	J'ehoi haz	J'izabel or	J'echin
Hóbert	J'cobins	J'ied	J'ehóiachin	J'izebel	J'ekim
Hugh	J'cobites	J'rhah	J'ehniada	J'izami ah	J'enn
Húguenots	J'acquelina	J'rib	J'ehóukim	J'izdegird	J'enna
Húkók	J'ida	J'rmuth	J'ehóarib	J'izer	J'oth or
Hul	J'idafon	J'ropol	J'ehóram	J'izid	J'othafh
Húldah	J'idhua or	J'iroflaw	J'ehóthaphat	J'izides	J'ózar
Humber	J'idhua	J'ihen	J'ehótheba	J'izra	J'ob
Húmbert	J'iduel	J'ihócam	J'ehóvah	J'izrahiah	J'obd
Húmtah	J'idon	J'ihub	J'ehózabad	J'izeel	J'ocáfta
Hunúim	J'idur	J'ifon	J'ehózadak	J'izgal	J'óchebed
Húnerie	J'ifa or	J'ifper	J'ehu	J'izgaliah	J'ocúndus or
Húngary	J'iffa	J'ique	J'ehúda	J'izlaw	J'ocúndus
Hunnob léus	J'ifanapáran	J'ithniel	J'iel	J'ignities	J'ol
Húntcliffe	J'igello	J'ittir	J'ekaméam	J'ihór	J'olash
Húntington	J'igurdorf	J'iva	J'ekamiah	J'ibfam	J'ózer
Húpham	J'igur	J'ivan	J'empierland or	J'idlaph	J'ha
Húppah	J'ih	J'ive or	J'emptia	J'im	J'ohanan
Húppim	J'ibath	J'ibe	J'iphtha or	J'imnah	J'ohn
Hur	J'ihaz	J'iyek	J'iphthah	J'ion or	J'oiada or
Hurfá	J'ihizah	J'izar	J'iphúnneh	J'ihion	J'ehóada
Húram	J'ihazéel	J'iziz	J'irah	J'iketh	J'óarib
Húri	J'ihaziah	J'ioas	J'erahméel	J'ik'worth or	J'ónvillie
Húrons	J'ihel or	J'ibbar	J'eremiah	J'ik'worth	J'okdéam
Hóthil	J'iel	J'ibéria	J'eribíl	J'ila or	J'okméam
Hútham	J'ahleél	J'ibia	J'éricho or	J'ipísta	J'oknéam
Húthah	J'ahmál	J'ibléam	J'érico	J'itá	J'óktham
Húthim	J'ahzél	J'ibraim	J'éricon	J'ichefter	J'óktan
Hyacinthua	J'ahzéráh	J'ibri	J'érimoth	J'ily'ria or	J'okthéel
Hyacinthides	J'ir	J'ibum	J'érkon or	J'ily'ricum	J'olas or
Hy'breas	J'ikim	J'ibycus	J'érkon	J'imén	J'olas
Hy'dra	J'amíca	J'ibzan	J'erobóam	J'itus	J'on or
Hygins	J'amáma	J'icaria	J'etrom	J'iz or	J'ónna
Hy'las	J'imacút	J'ic'rius	J'eróymites	J'izil-lira	J'ona
Hy'llus	J'amba	J'icarus	J'érsey	J'imán	J'onadab
Hylóbians	J'ambia	J'ichabod	J'erubbíal	J'imús	J'ónah
Hyméneus	J'amblichus	J'ichogláns	J'erúel	J'imriél	J'ónas
Hyperbórean	J'imboli	J'icónium	J'erúfalem	J'imérete or	J'onathan
Hyperides	J'imbres	J'icónus	J'erúfta	J'iméte	J'ónia

A CATALOGUE of Names of Persons and Places.

Iónichus or	Iffington	Yezhar	Kinah	Lompéia	Léverpool
Iónithus	Iffmachiah	K.	King's-le	Lincathire	Leghorn
Ioppa	Iffmach	K A'abin or	Kingston	Linceiot	Légion
Ioram or	Ifficates	Kébin	Kinnatellus	Lincefton or	Léháim
Ichoram	Iff-ham or	Kabzél	Kinneroth	Lincetfton	Léhefter
Iorean	Iffah n	Kachemire	Kirrôlle	Lindaff	Léiden
Ioirph	Iffrael	Kadefh	Kiofem	Landaw	Leidridus
Iotho-káfhah	Itacalites	Kadezadelites	Kiow	Lándenberg	Léinfiter
Iothua	Iffachar	Kadmiel	Kippur	Lanfrancus	Léipfick
Iosiah	Iffedon	Kadmonites	Kir-haréfeth	Lingaua	Leira
Iofephia	Iffel or	Kadumim	Kirjah	Lingborn	Leith
Ioffe	Y'ffil	Kaima'chites	Kirjahfím	Linguedoc	Lélex
Iofapúta or	Iffus or	Kalends	Kirjath-árba	Lín'down	Lélius
Ioficéa	Iffus	Kalmóuchs or	Kirjath-jéa'm	Linthua	Lémame
Iofbah	Iffacher	Kalmúcks	Kirjath-ninnah	Lío or	Lémaris
Iofbathan	Iffcia	Kamínele	Kirjath-sépher	L'os	Lémbro
Iofham	Iffui	Kárites	Kifh	Liocton	Lémington
Iofbert	Itabúrús	Karkia	Kifhon	Laodicé	Lémnos
Iofáinus	Iffalus	K'efhan	Kite	Landicéa	Lénox
Iofinus	Iffaly	K'efh or	Kithlith	Laodómis	Léntulus
Ioyeufe	Iffhaca	K'ufli	Kitron	Laomedon	Léti
Iphianáffa	Iffhamar	Kafidóans	Kittim	L'nn	Lé'crates
Iphierates	Iffhiel	Kafikerméen	Knárethornugh	Lipidoth	Leominfter
Iphigénia	Iffhmah	Kéculin	Kónigsberg	Lápland	L'ó'idás
Iphis	Iffhobal	Kéblers	Kórah	Lar	L'ontius
Iphitus	Iffhcam	Kédar	Kóthath	Lira or	L'opard
Iprei or	Ittah-kázin	Kédem	Kozébah	Laranda	Lé'pold
Y'pres	Ittál	Kédemah	Kufhah	Larra	Léopoldftadt
Iffwich	Itúra	Kédemoth	L.	Lariffa	Leófhenes
Iffra	Iffys	Kedefh	L A'ABIA	Lafaría	Leotyehides
Iff d	Iffba	Kedwilla	Liadah	Lifha	Leovigildus or
Iffam	Iffbal	Kehelithah	Ladan	L'fhences	Leúvigildus
Iffeland	Iffutan	Kéilah	Líbach or	Lífus	Léper
Iffoncus	Iffadah	Kélitah	Líbach	Lathyrus	Lépidus
Iffens	Iffidas	Kéhwulf	Líban	Latinus	Léporius
Iffijah	Iffude	Kémuel	Líbdacus	Létium	Léptimes
Iffis	Iffudéa	Kénath	Líbeo	Lutómie	Lérida
Iffon	Iffudith	Kénaz	Labérius	Lutóni	Léros
Iffquáis	Iffes	Kéndal	Labienctus	Lavérna	Léches
Iffpel	Iffvetot	Kenelm	Labienus	Lavinia or	Léfhus
Iffra	Iffgúrtha	Kénites	Labosárdach or	Lavigna	Léfina
Iffaac	Iffula	Kénizzites	Labornfórchod	L'urence	Léfrigones
Iffiah	Ifflian	Kénmethus	Labofárdach	L'urence	Léftwithiel
Iffuria	Ifflias	Kénfington	Laedémon or	Lázach	Léti
Iffah	Iffliers	Kent	Spórta	Lázarus	Léthe
Iffcriot or	Ifflius	Kéntigern	Laedemónians	L'zians or	Léttice
Iffcrioth	Ifflus	Képha	Léhefis	Lázians	Létus
Iffchia	Iffunia	Képha or	Léchiff	Léa	Létúfhim
Iffdegérdes or	Iffúnios	Hépha	Léldas	Léah	Léuba or
Iffdigérdes	Iffuno	Kérem	Lacónia	Léander	Liúba
Iffénbrándus	Iffúpter	Kérmes	Léftántius	Léatung	Leueippa
Ifffbah	Iffúra	Kéros	Léftílaus	Léarchus	Leueippus
Ifffbale	Iffvra	Kerry	Ladúga	Lébanon	Léucius
Ifffbibénob	Iffúflin	Kesitah	Láfhmas	Lébiath	Leucóthoe
Ifffbueth	Iffuftina	Ketúrah	Láfh	Lebbéus	Léútha
Iffhmíel	Iffuftinian	Kéxholm	Láfh or	Lébna	Lévi
Iffhmílah	Iffuftinópolis	Kézia	Léfen	Lebómah	Leviathan
Iffhtob	Iffuftus	Kéxiz	Lékum	Lécah	Lévites
Iffhuah	Iffútlant	Kíbberoth	Léma	Léchi	Levíticos
Iffidas	Iffútah	Kíblah	Lámberth	Léctus	Leuthéie or
Iffidore	Iffútarna	Kíburg	Lámbeth	Léda	Leótherick
Iffidomus	Iffúvenal	Kídrón	Lámbinus	Léden	Léutkirk
Iffis	Iffuvéneus	Kiel	Limech	Leeds	Leutomiffel
Iffites	Iffxian	Kílan	Límia	Leek	Léwen
Iffland	Iffaites	Kímbúton	Lámpidus	Léerpool or	Léwenburg

Léwes.

A CATALOGUE of Names of Persons and Places,

Léwes	Lóamim	Lútgarda	Maców	Máhomet	Mínes
Lewis	Lóanda	Lúther	Macphérson	Máidenhead	Manétho
Lewis or	Lóchi	Lútherworth	Macrán	Máidstone	Manfredonia
Lóuifa	Lócufts	Lúizen	Macrina	Maienne	Manheim
Lithánius	Ló nlla	Lúvemburgh	Micrinus	Maine	Maniaces
Libanon	Lodéar	Luz	Macróbian	Mainfróy	Maniath
Libanus	Log	Lycón	Macróbius	Majorca	Manilus
Liber	Loire	Lycónia	Macrocephales	Majorianus	Manille
Liberátus	Lois	Lycómedes or	Macron	Majorinus	Máningtree
Libérius	Lóllards	Lycóphron	Madagáscar	Majorina	Manlius
Libia or	Lollánius	Lycóolis	Madai	Mákoz	Máina
Ly'bia	Lollus	Lycóthènes	Maddai	Makhéleth	Mínóh
Lihóah	Lómburdy	Ly'cia	Maddéfpinon	Mákedah	Mánsfield
Lihnath	Lóndon	Lycárgus	Maléras	Mal'ah	Mánsfeldt
Litbni	Lónginus	Ly'dia	Máidian	Málachi or	Mantoua or
Libra	Lóngford	Ly'dia	Madmánnah	Málachy	Mántua
Libernia	Lóngomontánius	Lynn	Madrid	Máiga	Manúcius
Libúfa	Lóngueville	Lynéus	Mádon	Mal'tha	Mánuel
Licéus	Lorérto	Lyncúrius	Madúra	Málchom	Máoch
Licinias	Lorráin	Lysias	Máeflicht	Malchiah	Máon
Licúngs	Lot	Lysimachus	Mágoúxo	Malchiel	Maple
Lidbury	Lótán	Ly'ippus	Mágas	Múchijah	Mar
Liddeftale	Lothén	Ly'fis	Mágbifh or	Malchiram or	Mar'ba
Lideric	Lothirius	Ly'fias	Mágpifh	Malchiram	Maracáybo
Lidia or	Lotophigites	Ly'fra	Mágdalen	Malchifhúá or	Mára or
Ly'dia	Lóughborough	Lysánder	Má'deburg	Mélcófhua	Márah
Liechtenftáin	Louváin	Lyfiades	Magdiel	Málchom	Marálah or
Liege	Lóuvre	M.	Mágdolos	Málchus	Mérala
Ligúria	Lúbeck	M	Máged or	Máldives	Marándus
Ligúrius	Lúbirh	M	Mágeth	Máldon	Maráthe
Lilith	Lúblah	M	Mágedan	Máldivius	Marcélla
Lille	Lúblin	M	Májedan or	Maléas	Marcellánus
Lilly	Lucinia	M	Médan	Málchus	Marcellina
Lima	Lucinus	M	Mápellan	Malle	Marcellinus
Limbürg	Lúcca	M	Magellánica	Mallótes	Marcellus
Lindaw	Lucérne	M	Mághbis	Mállóchi or	March
Lindifárna	Luciánus	M	Mágbifh or	Méllóthi	Márcia
Lindley	Lucidus	M	Mégbia	Málluch or	Márcian
Lingen	Lúciſer	M	Mági	Máloc	Márcian'polla
Línus	Lucilius	M	Maginus	Málmfbury	Márcion
Lintz	Lucilla	M	Magliano	Málta or	Március
Lions	Lucina	M	Magninus	Mélita	Marcománni
Lionnois	Lúcius	M	Mágnéntius	Málthace	Márcomir
Lipári	Lucomólia	M	Mágnéſia	Máme	Marcóul
Lippe	Lúcon	M	Mágnus	Mamércus	Marcúlpheus
Lipponmánnus	Lucretia	M	Mágo	Mamére	Márcus
Lipíus	Lucretius	M	Mágra	Mamértinus	Mardike
Liriopé	Lúſtátius	M	Mah'lah or	Mamértus	Mardoceмпábus
Lifbon	Lucéllus	M	Mohóla	Mámmeluc	Mardochái
Lifías or	Lúcus	M	Máhalalécl	Mámmón	Márdónias
Ly'fias	Lud	M	Máhalath	Mámser	Máreb
Liféus	Lúdim	M	Máhalí or	Mánachas	Márcón
Lifnia	Ludólpheus	M	Mohóli	Mánien or	Márefchal
Litchfield	Lugdus	M	Máhámed	Manáherm	Marétha
Lithuania	Lúgo	M	Mahanáim or	Manáfles	Marethúá
Litmore	Lúithbert	M	Maharai or	Manáfſch	Márgaret
Liturgý	Luitpránd	M	Má'ái	Máncheſter	Máriámqe
Liva	Luke	M	Máharbil	Mánd'na	Márina
Livias	Lúmburgh	M	Máhánd	Mándane	Máriembourg
Livius or	Lúnden	M	Máhánd	Mándane	Márinua
Livy	Lúndy	M	Mahazíeth	Mánánis	Máris
Livónia or	Lúnenberg	M	Máhéquil	Mándarins	Márius
Lieftand	Lúpus	M	Máhlah	Mándia	Mark
Lixa	Lusitia	M	Máhlou	Mándrakes	Máriborough
Lizard	Lutgirda or	M	Máhl	Mándrotas	Marmarica

A CATALOGUE of Names of Persons and Places.

Mármora	Máurienne	Mekhifedech	Mérome	Migdónia	Mnáfon
Márnas	Mauritánta	Meleiger	Méroth	Migdónus	Mnemofy'ne
Marn	Mauritius	Melés	Merovée or	Migron	Móab
Máro	Máuvia	Mélech	Merouée	Milámin	Móabites
Marócco	Máuzim or	Méles	Méroz	Mikloth or	Mávia
Maronites	Maózim	Mélií	Mérvin	Macéloth	Módena
Marófia	Maxentius	Meliapor	Méha or	Milin	Módus
Marpéffa	Maximian	Melcertus	Méffa	Mileah or	Mólon
Márpurg	Maximiano- lis	Meligilus	Méfhach	Méleha	Moénus
Márwyn	Maximilian	Melinda	Mefhelamíah	Miletum or	Moéris
Máry	Maximilla	Meliffa	Mefhélémith	Miletus	Moélah or
Márfquifate	Maximilla	Meliffus	Mefhíllémeth	Milfordháven	Molitcha
Mars	Máximo	Méllito	Mefhúllam	Milk	Mogól
Marréilles	Máximos	Mélli	Mefhúllémeth	Millet	Moldavia
Márfas	Mazapán	Melóhí	Mémes	Millo or	Moliffa
Mártha	Mazarína	Melpómone	Mesóha or	Méllo	Mólloch
Márlin	Mázuán	Mélgar or	Mafebia	Milo	Molórchus
Martins	Meánder	Malázar	Mefopotámia	Miltiades	Mólúcca
Martinínus	Meárah or	Mémminghen	Mefíah or	Mindóra	Mómus
Martinico	Mára	Mémnius	Mefías	Minehíd	Monáidus
Marty'rius	Meath	Mémnon	Meffalina	Mínérva	Monáze
Márvan	Meux	Mémphis	Méffina	Minni or	Monima or
Marúllus	M-bunnái or	Memúdes	Methódus	Ménni	Mony'ma
Maróthas	Mobarai	Menádes	Methusáel or	Mingrelia	Monobázus
Máfal or	Mécca	Menáhem	M-thúfcáh	Marmith or	Monomotápe
Mífhál	Mécherath	Ménan	Méto	Ménúth	Moniérrat
Mafbothéans	Mechóacan	Menánder	Métra	Mínórca	Montáus
Mífcálat	Méckleburgh	Mencrátes or	Metrodórus	Mínos	Móntjoye
Máfcézel or	Mecónas	Mencrátes	Melízal or	Minotáure	Montmélian
Mázézel	Médad	Mendligéri	Mófel	Mint	Móntmorency
Máícon	Médíah	Ménelaus	Meufe	Minútius	Montpellier
Masóvia	Médan or	Menedémus	México	Mirándola	Montréal
Márcéah	Mádan	Menesárchus	Mezáhab or	Miriam	Montrófe
Máffa	Mabéí or	Meneft héus or	Mezáab	Mirmecides	Mópús
Máffada	Medába	Mnéftheus	Mia	Mírtha or	Mórabites
Máffagétes	Medárdus	Méni	Miamín	My'r'ha	Morávia
Máffálíans	Medéa	Meníppus	Mibhar	Mífhéal or	Moréa
Máffíníffa	Medes	Ménna	Mibám	Mífhéal	Mórah
Máffa	Média	Ménóis	Mibzar or	Micéllus	Mórimond
Mafáíone	Médicis	Meonothái or	Mábfar	Mífháim or	Mórláix
Máffáman	Medina	Máonathí	Mícah	Mífhám	Mórpeth
Máfan	Mediterránean	Mepháath	Mícha or	Mífhéal or	Mórhéus
Máfan	Médon	Mephíbofheth	Michas	Méffa	Mórlíques
Mafapán	Medráfcchim	Mérab	Michael	Máffa or	Mórtagne
Mafathías	Médufa	Meráiah	Micháiah	Mífhna	Moéroth or
Mafhilde or	Médway	Meráioth	Michal	Míffa	Móferah
Mátílda	Megaby'les	Méran or	Mífhéal or	Míthceah or	Mofeh
Máthúfalem	Megáfheno	Mértha	Michol	Métha	Mófo
Máts	Megéra	Merári	Míckmafh	Míthra	Mofcóry
Máffman	Megíddo	Mércia	Míthmethah or	Mítréus	Mófes
Máffred	Megílloth	Mércury	Máchmethath	Míthréah or	Mófeft'róom or
Máffan	Meherdátes	Méremoth or	Micipa	Míthridátes	Máefftróom
Máffanah	Mehetabél	Maremáth	Midianites	Mítylene	Móulus
Máffanah	Méhir	Méres or	Midas	Míxor or	Móuntcaute
Máffathías	Mebujáel	Méres	Míddelbourg	Mífor	Móza or
Máffatnáí or	Mehúman	Meribbaál	Míddlefez	Mífpah	Mófa
Máffat	Mein	Mérida	Míddian or	Míxreh	Mózámbique or
Matthew	Mekónah or	Merónetháíre	Máddan	Máffa or	Mózámbique
Matthías	Móchona	Mérílin	Mícfco or	Méphe	Móvia
Matthíahíh	Melámpus	Meróc	Mícfélaus	Míxráim or	Múca
Maud	Melánta	Meródach	Mígdalel or	Mefráim	Mulháfen
Maur	Melánon	Mérodach-Ba- ládan	Mágdalel	Míarechoth- máim	Mílvias
Maurégat	Méchlí	Mérom or	Mígdal Gad	Mízzah or	Mínafchítos
Máurice	Melchíah	Márom	Mígdol	Méza	Múníter
					Múppim or

Mophim

A CATALOGUE of Names of Persons and Places.

Móphim	Náhlát	Nábath	Nethanéel or	Niphátes	Nymphodórus
Múrcia	Náhor	Nébo	Natháneel	Niphon	Nymphas
Múrray	Náhom	Nebuchodnéz-	Nethaniah or	Niphus	Nyne
Múscus	Náíades	zir	Nathaoias	Nílan	Ny'ia
Múshi or	Náieh	Nebushában	Netherlands	Nife or	Ny'ilot
Múfi	Náin	Nebuzar-ádan	Néchinims	Nifne	O.
Mufarábes	Náioth or	Nécho	Nétopha	Nifbin	O'ANNES
Múscum	Náioth	Néckar	Nétophati	Nifmes	Oáin
Múles	Náis	Nécomancy	Neúburg	Nifroch	Oátlans
Muforites	Námnes	Necrópolis	Neufchafel	Niffa	Ob
Múltapha	Namúr	Neftanábo	Néuftat	Nifos	Obadiah
Múfolmen	Nánci	Nectáries	Néwark	Nithárdus	O'bdora
Mutafáracá	Nangaráchi	Nedabiah or	Néwberrý or	Nithádale	O'bed
Múttian	Nánuin	Nadabiah	Néwbury	Nitocris	Obed E'dom
Múttinuj	Nániberg	Nedéham	New-Cafle	No or	O'bellis
Múttius	Nar-té-re	Néorda	New-England	No-A'mmon	O'bengie
Mý'a	Nantes	Negapátan	New-Foreft	Noadiah	Oberwéal
Mý'agrus	Nantwich	Néginoth	Néw-Found-	Nóah	O'both
Mycóne	Náphthal	Negómbo	land	Nóailles	Obfervatory
Myllita	Náphthim	Négro	New-Hámfel	Nóira or	O'cca
Mý'ndus	Náples	Négropont	New-Jérley	Nóarath	O'ceen
My'ra	Náploufe or	Néhel	New-Márket	Nob	Ochimus
My'rica	Neápolis	Nehemíah	Néwport	Nóbah	O'chus
My'rmiéon	Nariátha	Néhiloth or	Néwton	Ned	Ock
Myrmillóns	Nárbon	Nerálith	New-Yórk	Nodinus	O'eron
My'ron	Náris	Nehúfta or	Nibhaz	Noéna	Oflávia
Myrrhe	Narciflus	Nóhefta	Nibhan	Nógh	Oclavianus
My'rfes	Nárdén or	Néiel or	Nicánder	Nóhah	Odia
My'rtle	Náerden	Néhiel	Nicáons	Nohéftan	O'ded
N.	Nárido	Néila	Nicarágua	Nóia	Odenátes
N A'AM or	Narénza	Nékeb	Nicária	Nómaédes	O'der
Náham	Nárfes	Neméa	Nicáule	Nónkus	O'din
Náamah or	Narsinga	Nemefianus	Nicáulia	Nónnuq	O'dman or
Nóma	Nefamóoes	Neméfis	Nike	Nónfuch	O'fman
Náman	Nábas or	Nemóurs	Nicéphorus	Nóphah	O'f
Naarái or	Nábath	Némuel or	Nicetas	Nóphet	O'dacer
Hézarai	Náfeby	Námul	Nichodémus or	Nóradin	Odonitres
Náaran	Náfi or	Nénnius	Nicadé mus	Nórfolk	Oebilia
Náarath	Náfi	Neocerárea	Nicholas	Nórmandy	Oecilia
Náas	Náfrú	Neóphytus	Nicis	Northampton	Oecuménus
Nááffon	Náfrúf	Neoptólemus	Nicocles	North Cape	Oedipus
Nab	Natagái	Nephália	Nicocrátes	North Foreland	Oenampas
Nábal	Natálius	Népheg or	Nicolitana	Northumber-	Oenone
Nabállo	Náthan	Nápheg	Nicolas	land	Oenótrus
Nabarzánes	Nathánial or	Néphi	Nicolaus	Northwich	O'fel
Nabathéans	Nathánael	Néphreus	Nicoméhus	Nórway	O'eta
Nábis	Natolia	Néphtar	Nicómedes	Nótingham	O'fá
Náblum	Naváre	Nephthah	Nicomédia	Novatínus	Og
Nabonáffar	Nauarátes	Népos	Nicon	Novátus	O'gen
Nahonnides	Náuplius	Nepotíanus	Nicóping	Novográd	O'gir
Náboth	Náxos	Néptune	Nicópolis	Nóbia	Ogiba
Nabopoláffar	Názareth	Ner	Nicófia	Nubunánga	Ogina
Náchon	Názarites	Nerátios	Nicóftatus	Núis	O'gle
Nádb	Naziánzen	Neréus	Niéper	Núma	O'glio
Nááva	Naziánzen	Nérgal	Niéfter	Numántia	O'ry'gen
Nagúnner	Néa or	Nergálhapt-	Niger	Numénius	O'had or
Nahálal	Nóa	ter	Nigliffor	Numeríus	O'hod
Naháüel	Néicles	Néri	Nile	Numidia	O'hel or
Nahárai	Néah	Neriah	Nílos	Númitor	O'hol
Náhah or	Neariah or	Nerigliffar	Nímeghen	Nun	Oholíbama or
Náas	Náeriah	Néro	Nimrod	Núremberg	Aholibámah
Naháffon or	Néath	Néronias	Nímhi	Nyctéus	O'w
Náfhon	Nebáchas	Nérva	Níneveh	Ny'land	O'fe
Náhi or	Nebáioth	Néftor	Nínua	Ny'mphas	O'keham
Naháhi	Nébat or	Néftorans	Níobe	Ny'mphis	Okehampton
					O'kelry

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O'keley	O'ran	O'thol	Palmôfa or	Phároth	Pedâhel
O'kingham	O'range	O'thol-el	Páthmos	Parthándatha or	Pedâiah
O'laus	O'reatory	O'tho	Palmy'ra	Phasándatha	Pedâzus
O'ldcastle	O'rbilius	O'thoman or	Palphúrus	Páthone	Pediânus
O'ldenburg	O'rbóia	O'thin	Pálhie or	Parthân	Peers
O'ldensorp	O'rcham	O'thrý'ades	Pálly	Parthâhus	Pegafus
O'etus	O'rchis	Ottobóni	Páti	Parthenây	Pégu
O'erón	O'rchó	Ottocârus	Pátiel or	Parthénus	Péin
O'érédus	O'cioménê	Ottomán	Phátiel	Parthénope	Pekah
O'linda	O'réel	Ovâtion	Pampelúne	Parthia	Pekahiah
O'liphant	O'rdóph	Oudenârd	Pámp'hila	Parthians	Pékín or
O'livet	O'dóano	Oúd-nbourg	Pámp'hilus	Párlington	Péqûin
O'liveto	O'relo	Oudóceus	Pamp'hý'ia	Párlrige	Pelâqius
O'muta or	Orenôque	O'vid	Pampriépius	Parysâti	Pelâsh
O'mutz	O'refmus	Oúndle	Par	Parúsh or	Pelâgi
O'lûrus	O'reites	Oúfe	Pâncas	Pharús	Pelâgus
Olv'bús	O'rfurd	O'wen	Pâncus	Par	Pelétiah
Oly'mpus or	O'rgia	O'xford	Pânton	Pá'chal	Pelg
Oly'mpias	O'ria	O'rus	Pânâms	Páchsinus	Pelét
Oly'mpia	O'rigen	O'zen	Pándon	Pas'ah or	Peléth
Oly'mpiad	O'rigénist	Ozia	Pandóra	Phéife	Pékhithes
Olympiodôrus	O'rión	O'zmen	Pandúfia	Phéiphia	Péleus
Oly'mpus	Orithea	O'zwi	Panctius	Páhur	Pelícus
Omán	O'rkney	P.	Pannónia	Páquin	Pelíon
O'mar	O'reans	P. Aarâi or	Panoorus	Páru	Pelía
Ombiâfles	O'rmekirk	Pharil	Pánther	Páflower	Pelópidas
Ombria	O'rmond	P camôres	Paphlagónia	Pátoral	Peloponéus
O'mer	O'rmus	Páce	Paphnútus	Páta	Pélops
O'mmeland	O'rnan or	Pachaoâma	Páphos	Pátagns	Pelórum
Ommiâdes	Arânah	P-chmôres	Páphus	Pataléna	Pelúfia
Omphâle	O'ne	Pachômus	Pápius	Pátana	Péyo
O'mra	O'rôdes	Pácian	Pápinus	Pátano	Pembridge
O'mri	O'rmâzes	Párimontânus	Pápinus	Pátara	Pembroke
On	O'rôtes	Pocius	Pápirius	Páthmos	Penâtes
O'nan	O'ôgus	Pácaus	Pápenhém	Páthros	Penda
Onecentâurus	O'rp'h	Páthobus	Párale	Páthrusim	Pendénis
Onéga	O'rpha	Pátherborn	Paracélere	Páthúra	Péndle Hill
Onesicritus	O'rphéus	Páthfchah	Paracélus	Pátience	Penélope
Onénus	O'rphôna	Páton	Páradise	Patrath-Móab	Penéus
Onéfmus	O'rh	Páthsw	Paragóia	Pátriarch	Péngab or
Onesiphorus	O'rsiopus	Pádua	Páraguay	Patriarchate	La Hor
Ongóschio	O'rtélius	Págans	Par-bia	Patricians	Peniel or
Onias	O'rthéfiâs	Págel or	Parany'mph	Patricius	Pénuel
Onion	O'rus	Pápiel	Parasáng	Pátrick	Pénitents
O'nkelos	O'rbâd	Páginus	Paráceve	Pátrimony	Peninoah
O'nor	O'fúrid	Págod	Pária	Pátrôbus	Pénkridge
O'ns'pach	O'fânder	Páinting	Páris	Pátróclus	Pénrie
Onúphrius	O'fmandus	Pálal	Párih	Pátros	Pénrith
O'nvx	O'frit	Pal tinate	Parliament	Pau	Pénryn
Opâlia	O'fús or	Pálatines	Párma	Pávence	Pénstord
O'phel	Hófus	Pále	Parmáhts or	Pávia	Pensylvânia
O'phir	O'fman	Pálémon	Phérmeita	Paul	Pentâpolis
O'phites	O'fínabrug	Pálencia	Parmenas	Paula	Pentateuch
O'philas or	O'fórius	Páléologus	Párnach	Paulina	Péntecost
O'olias	O'frie	Páléobatus	Parménian	Paulinus	Penthefilés
O'phrah	O'fâ	Pálérmo	Parménides	Paulutius	Peathéns
A'phrah or	O'ffery	Pálestine	Parménio	Pau-ânius	Péuzance
E'phra	O'fâia	Pálefrine	Parmiers	Paz	Péor-
Oph-âtes	O'fênd	Pálety'rus	Párnâfius	Péacock	Perés
O'pinion	O'fôrûs	Pálé-génus	Párnâw	Peak	Perécio
O'pinionist	O'ftrich	Pálinûrus	Párnûrmus	Pearl	Pépin
O'ppia	O'ftrigoths	Pálides	Párnus	Pébles	Pepuzians
O'ppianus	O'fwâld	Páldium	Páros or	Pécloral	Perdiccas
O'rtâtus	O'fwây	Pállâdius	Páxin	Pecunia	Pécregrine
O'racle	O'fwia	Pállâs	Paróth or	Pedagogos	Pérfume

A CATALOGUE of Names of Persons and Places.

Pérgamus	Pháon	Philippine	Picus	Platina	Pónticus
Periander	Phárah	Philips Norton	Picards	Pláto	Pontinus
Péricles	Phare or	Philostict	Picardy	Pláutian	Pontóide
Periclyménus	Fare	Philosburg	Pickering	Pláutus	Pontpool
Péricord	Pharathóni or	Philistines	Pickford	Piechrúda	Pórus
Perillus	Phára	Philistón	Picts	Péiades	Pónza
Perioeciáns	Pháres or	Philistus	Pédmont	Piéskow	Pool
Peripatétícks	Pháres	Philo	Pénza	Plimouth	Popayan
Pericleús	Pháricles	Philoclères	Péria	Pilington	Pope
Pérjury	Pharmacúla	Philogónus	Pérides	Pliny	Pópiel
Perizzites	Pharnasúas	Philotus	Pérus	Plústanes	Popilius
Pérmá or	Phárnaces	Philólogus	Pérpont	Plotina	Poppa
Pérmíky	Pháros	Philoméa	Pigeon	Plotinus	Popalónia
Pérmambut	Pharpár or	Philomélus	Pighius	Plúrs	Pórcia
Pernán or	Pháphag	Philómetor	Pignerol	Plútarch	Pórcius
Perónne	Pharsúia	Philónides	Pigrórios	Plúto	Pórclock
Peróles or	Pharális	Philopáter	Pila	Plútus Po	Pórphyry
Perózas	Pharúrion	Philopoémén	Pilate	Pócklington	Porséna
Perpéna	Pháfel	Philóphér	Pídath or	Pocúia	Pórtland
Perfépolis	P. áfis	Philostorgius	Phéidas	Podlissia	Portsey
Pérlea	Phazael	Philostatus	Piliw	Podolia	Pórtsmouth
Pérseus	Phébádus	Philoxénus	Pilétra or	Póets	Pórtugal
Pérshure	Phébe	Phínchas	Phéla	Póerry	Pórus
Pérsia	Phedima	Phineus	Pillar	Póictiers	Póséga
Pérsius	Phédo	Phlégon	Pillen	Póictón	Pósn or
Pérús	Phédrus	Phleg'ys	Pimble-mère	Póland	Pósnam
Pertánh	Phégéus	Phlúgius	Pindar	Pólemarke	Pósidius
Perth	Phémíus	Phóbus	Pindos	Polémíus	Póssidónius
Pértinax	Phemonóe	Phócs	Pinnacle	Polémón	Post
Pértóis	Phénús	Phócion	Pinytus	Policástro	Póthémíus
Perú	Phénice	Phócia	Piombino	Pólla	Pótámíus
Pescénnius	Phénicia	Phócús	Píram or	Póllux	Pótámon
Pétilence	Phenicians	Phocy'ides	Pháram	Polyárchus	Pótanga
Pésto	Phérsuilla	Phoenicia	Pirathon or	Poly'bus	Póthérens
Péta	Pherecy'des	Phénix	Pháraton	Pólybus	Pótiphar or
Péter	Pherenice	Phórbas	Píreus	Pólycarp	Pútiphar
Péterborough	Phéron	Phórys	Píriothús	Pólycletus	Pótófi
Pétersheld	Pheróras	Phórmion	Písá	Pólyerates	Póuhátan
Pethahiah or	Phéle	Phórmis	Pílaris	Pólycréta or	Póulton
Phetia	Phíchol	Phórónus	Píscátor	Pólycrista	Pówellánd
Péthor	Phicóla	Phósfphorus	Pígat or	Polydámás	Prague
Pethúel or	Phidias or	Photina	Phálsa	Pnydóre	Prasúgus
Phátuel	Phideas	Photinus	Pisidia	Polydórus	Pratéolus
Pétra	Phidolas	Phótius	Pístrábus	Poly'gamy	Praxágoras
Petilian	Phidon	Phrátes	Písó	Polyglótt	Pháxis
Petráquus or	Philadélphia	Phráura	Píson or	Polygnótus	Phaxitélles
Petrárchus	Philadélphus	Phrártés	Phison	Polyhistór	Précop
Petrina	Philánder	Phry'gia	Pitch	Polyhy'mnia	Préilburg
Petróníus	Philárech	Phry'gina	Píthess	Polynéus	Presbyteriand
Pétworth	Philástríus	Phry'ne	Pítho	Polyphémus	Préslan
Perénsey	Philéas	Phry'nicus	Píthom or	Polyphérchon	Prestor Jóhni
Peulthái or	Philébert	Phry'xus	Phithom	Polystrátes	Préston
Phollati	Philéphus	Phúa or	Pittacus	Polyxéna	Prétor
Pháeton	Philemon	Phurát	Pius	Pomeránia	Prétórium
Phactúla	Philéterus	Phul	Placéntia	Pomérus	Pexálspe
Pháinus	Philéus	Phúrah or	Placéntius	Pomóna	Prímus
Pháintus	Philitus	Phára	Placides	Pompéa	Prispé-daf
Phálanx	Philius	Phut	Pláida	Pompeópolis	Prispus
Pháris	Philíp	Phygillus	Pláziary	Pompéius	Prielt
Phállu	Philippus	Phy'actety	Plagus	Pómpey	Prímásius
Phállu or	Philippeville	Phy'las or	Plain	Pompónius	Prímíus
Phálsiel	Philippá	Philla	Plánets	Pons	Príncipáto
Phálsaburg	Philippáns	Phy'utas	Plantigenet	Póntrafft	Prínting
Phánnias	Philírocius	Phy'fca	Planúdas	Pónthieu	Príctian
Phánafus	Phíspidas	Púfi	Plára	Póntia	Púclilla
Phauuel	Phíspides	Pis or		Póntinus	Príctlan

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Præcillian	Pyrrhus	Rächa	Réchabites	Rey	Réckingham
Præficus	Pythagoras	Rächel	Ré Chad	Rrygate	Rö-kley
Prævator	Pytheus	Rachinge	Réchah	Rryne	Rocroy
Pröba	Pytho	Rächis	Rechesünd	Rryon	Rödas
Pröbus	Pytho	Radegafus	Rechiarus	Rcézeph	Rödelinda
Pröcas	Pythoniffa	Raddai	Réchula	Rézia	Rödernick
Prochirus		Radegunda	Récolets	Rézin	Rodoguna
Prochus		Rádnor	Redford	Rézon	Rodolphus
Procopius		Radulphus	Redfca	Rha	Rogatianus
Procris		Ragaba	Ree or	Rhadamanthus	Rogelm
Procrustes		Ragaw	Rhee	Rhadamistus	Röger
Procula		Ráginbert	Regem or	Rhannus	Róhan
Proculus		Ragiel	Regom	Rhca	Róghab
Prodomians		Ragufa	Région	Rhégium	Romagna
Proetus		Ráhal	Regillius	Rhemus	Róman
Prologue		Ráham	Regillus	Rheus or	Románia
Prometheus		Ráimond	Reginald	Rhénia	Rómanus
Propercius		Rain	Reginotrada	Rhélopis	Rómanus
Propheta		Rainiud	Régulus	Rhéfuporis	Rome
Proponis		Ráithe	Rehabiah	Rhéta	Romides
Prophytes		Ráithu or	Réhib or	Rhetorians	Romúald
Proserpina		Ráitho	Róhob	Rhin or	Rómulus
Proſper		Rakem	Reh boam	Rhine	Rórb or
Protigoras		Rákkoth	Réha	Rhinocéros	Róba
Protérius		Rakkon	Rehüm	Rhoda	Rólamond
Pruteftants		Ram	Reims or	Rhodes	Rófary
Proteus		Ráma	Rhéims	Rhediginus	Rófeim
Prothobitory		Rámadan or	Reins or	Rhodum	Rófillus
Protopeneas		Ráman	Klóneys	Rhodorus	Rófcus
Provence		Rámah	Reinbourg	Rhodope	Rófcommon
Providence		Rámatha	Rékem	Rhone	Rófemonda
Prögnst		Rámeler	Rélicks	Robai	Rófa
Prudentius		Ramiah	Religion	Róblah	Róth or
Prüfias		Rámini	Remaliah	Richard	Rna
Prüfia		Rámires	Rémeth or	Richieu	Rófe
Pfaln		Rámla	Rámah	Richmond	Róftock
Pófter		Rámothy	Rémi or	Riculfus	Rófton
Paltory		Rámley	Remigius	Riéux	Rufvide
Piaménytus		Raoleouda	Remiremont	Riez	Rüta
Píamétichus		Ráoul	Rémmon or	Riga	Roterdám
Píapho		Rápha	Rimmon	Rigobert	Rótharia
Péilus		Rapháel	Remóniftrants	Rimmon	Róthervm
Píephina		Rapháim	Remphion	Ringwood	Rótrüda
Píyche		Raphanés	Rémphie	Rinnah	Róvergue
Píylli		Ráphia	Rémus	Río	Rouillon
Píu'emús		Ráphidim	Rénard	Riolinus	Roxana
Prolemy		Ráphon	Rénatus	Riom	Roxellana
Pús		Ráfr or	Renéa	Riohimus	Róyaumont
Públicans		Rhúfa	Rengán	Ripa	Róyfton
Públius		Ráftibonne	Rénnes	Ripath	Rúben
Püdens		Rátrámne	Réola	Riphath or	Rúbicon
Pulchéria		Ratuménus	Répham	Riphat	Rúbin
Púnón or		Rótzernburg	Répha or	Rípley	Rufina
Phúnon		Ráva	Réphah	Rípon	Rufinus
Púrgatory		Ráven	Réphaim or	Ríthorougó	Rúfus
Purra		Révanglafe	Ráphaim	Rúth	Rúgen
Putóli		Ravónna	Rápháim or	Richmah	Rúma
Portet		Ráverberg	Rapháim	River	Rúmford
Pymallion		Ráymí	Reftitutus	Rizpah	Rúmia or
Pýgmies		Rázias	Rófen	Rían	Rumilia
Pylades		Rázel	Rífwick	Róbert	Runcina
Pylander		Ráding	Retimo	Rócas	Rúpert
Pýleméict		Rénuah	Reúben	Róchdale	Rúremond
Pylus		Rébkah or	Reúel	Róchftort	Ruricius
Pýramid		Rébecca	Rével	Róchel	Ru zin
Pýrro		Recanides	Reumab	Róchford	Rúga

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Rúffia	Salicon	Sámnites	Sárgon	Scy'lla	Sépar
Rúfta	Saladin	Sámo	Sárid	Sey'llias	Séphanter
Rúfticus	Sáláh	Sámochon	Sarmátia	Sey'llurus or	Sépharvám
Ruth	Salamácha	Samogéda	Saron or	Sey'lúrur	Séphet
Rutífians	Salamé-es	Samogitia	Shiron	Sey'mnus	Séphiroth
Rutílius	Sálamim or	Samóid	Sarpédon	Sey'ron	Séphoris
Rútland	Zálamim	Simos	Sárron	Sey'thia	Sépio
Ry'dea	Sáamis	Samóthes	Sártach	Scy'thians	Septimius
Rye	Salimpfo	Samothracia	Sárthan or	Scythópolis or	Séptuagint
S.	Salinda	Simpho	Sárthina	Béth-than	Seráah
S'A'AB	Salúfi	Simfon	Sáquehanáxes	Sea	Seráio
Sáada	Salárhíel or	Sámuel	Sútan or	Séba or	Séram
Saámas	Shéárhíel	Sanhállat	Sáthan	Sába	Seránim
Sial	Salawir	Sáachian	Sitor	Sébáste	Séraphim or
Sáara	Salbíamus	Sácho	Satrél	Sébáthian	Zéráphim
Sába	Sálchan	Sanchoñáthou	Sátrapas	Sébath	Séráphias
Sabach	Salécha or	Sánctuary	Sátrapes	Sébba	Serápius
Sábacon	Seleha	Sand	Sátura	Sébert	Serápio
Sabaítes	Sálem	Sándals	Satúrnus	Sébourg	Serápis
Sabaíth or	Sálerno	Sándham	Satyrus	Sébúcias	Séred or
Zabáoth	Sálans	Sándwich	Sávaran or	Sécacah	Sáred
Sabúra	Sális or	Sángami	Sáuran	Séccia	Seréna
Sab'íra	S'illis	Singuin	Saul	Séching	Serénus
Sabáfius	Sálishury	Sánhedrim	Sáumur	Séct	Sérea
Sabáthius	Sáliifa	Sánim	Savóna	Secúndus	Sérgius
Sábbath	Sellai or	Sanlannah or	Sávoy	Secúrus	Séron
Sabbáucius	Céiai	Senféna	Saxenháufen	Sedán	Sérpent
Sabé	Sállu or	Sáon	Saxmúnibam	Sedúlius	Sérug or
Sabéans	Sálo	Saofóuchin	Saxons	See	Sárug
Sabéllians	Salmáci	Saph or	Sázonny	Ségrie	Sérvius
Sabéllicus	Salmanákar	Sippil	Scála	Segóvia	Séronchosis
Sabéllius	Sálmón	Síphec	Scamáchi	Ségul	Sesóstris
Sábines	Sálmósa or	Síphet	Scanderbeg	Segóra	Séto
Sabínia	Sálma	Sáphir	Scanderón	Sejánus	Séstola
Sabiniánes	Sálmóneus	Sápor	Scándia	Seila	Séstos
Sabínus	Sálome	Sápphíra	Scárborough	Seine	Séth
Sabionéttá	Sálóna	Sápphíre	Scárfdale	Séir or	Séthon
Sáble	Sálonia	Sáppha	Scáurus	Séhir	Sétia
Sábleftan	Sálonichá	Sárabátha	Scáptre	Séirath	Sétón
Sábrah or	Sáloninus	Sárac	Scéva	Sé'ene or	Séttle
Salásha	Sálpion	Saragóffa	Schaffháufen	Hálene	Sevárámbo
Salátécha or	Sáltah	Sárah or	Schámir	Selécúcia	Sévenoke
Sabathaéa	Sáltfléet	Sárai or	Scheld	Selécúcus	Séverein
Saburránu	Sált Ifte	Sára	Schélling	Sélim	Severianus
Sábus	Salt Mine	Sarás	Schétland	Séikirk	Severicere
Sacádas	Sáltburg	Sáramel	Schánia	Sémachiah or	Severinus
Sácca	Sáltzberg	Sáraph	Schiras	Sémachias	Sévern
Saccánia	Sálu or	Sárafins or	Schiro	Sémachon or	Séverus
Sácar or S'íchar	Sáloml	Sáracens	Schónen	Sámehon	Shaalbáb
Saccophóri	Salvaterra	Sarbóra	Schwártzen-	Sámele	Shaalbon
Sack	Salváthius	Sarcatérius	burgh	Sémamíra	Shaarám
Sáckbut	Salúces	Sardanápálus	Sciápodes	Sémíramis	Shádai or
Sáck Cloth	Salúmas or	Sárdica	Scilly	Sémónes	Sáddai
Sáddi	Salómias	Sardinélla	Scióppius	Sémprónius	Shádrach
Sádrítes	Salústius	Sardinia	Scipio	Senab or	Sháfúbury
Sádoc or Zádac	Sámiel	Sárdís	Sclovómia	Sená	Shage
Sádúcees	Samárchand	Sárdius	Scone	Sénatore	Shaharálm
Sáfírida	Samiria	Sardónes	Scópas	Séndomíre	Shálim or
Sáfron	Samáritans	Sardónians	Scópión	Séneca	Sálim
Ságan	Sámbach	Sárdónyx	Scórlánd	Sénéga	Shalítha or
Sagittárius	Sámbre	Saréchima	Scórus	Sénfred	Seliffa
Sagúntus or	Sámbúca	Sarépta	Scribe	Sénnabris	Shállum
Sagúntum	Sámecas	Sárcra	Scilbónia	Sénnácherib	Shalmanétiar
Saintóngé or	Saméga	Sárgan	Scribónius	Sensónchia	Sháma
Xaintóge	Simlah	Sárgapíles	Scúlpure	Sentimus	Shamál
Sáites	Sammuel	5 X 2	Scy'lar	Séorim	Shámed

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Shâmed or	Shene	Shûnammate	Simónius	Sócho	Sphillyb
Shâmad	Shépey	Shûnem	Simónades	Sóchom	Sphinx
Shâmgar	Shéphem	Shûni	Simplicianus	Sócrates	Spikenard
Shâmuth or	Shephariah	Shûpham	Simplicius	Sócure	Spinthârus
Samsoth	Shephôlm	Shur	Sîmri or	Sófala	Spire
Shâmîr or	Shéphelah	Shûthm	Sémri	Sógane	Spitignea
Sâmîr	Shéphi	Shúthela	Simy'ra	Sogdiana	Spuléo
Shâmmah or	Shephûphan	Siam	Sin or	Sobemus	Spurina
Sâmma	Shérborn	Siba	Zin	Solares	Spyridion
Shammâi	Shérbarn	Sibbechâi	Sinai or	Soldûni	Stachys
Shâmmua	Shérel	Sibboleth or	Sina	Solcurre	Stadium
Shânnon	Sherrzer	Sibboleth	Sinite	Sôliman	Straff
Shâpham	Shéthach	Sitéria	Sinon	Solinus	Strâford
Shâphan	Shehâbazar	Sibrândus	Sinope	S-ligne	Stagira
Shâphat	Shehcai	Sibonite or	Sinorix	Solomon or	Strainmore
Shâphiz or	Shéchar	Sibonite	Sinn or	Silomon	Stalimene
Séphir	Shéva	Sibrâim	Zion	Solon	Stampalia
Sharai	Shitboth	Siby'la	Sinn	Soly'me	Stanes
Sharâim	Shibmah	Sibyl	Siphmoth	Sôlymi	Stánford
Sharéfer	Shibron	Sicambri	Sirach	Sommerfet	Stánhope
Sharézer	Shield	Sicambria	Siracides	Sommerton	Stáremberg
Shâron	Shilhi or	Sichar or	Sirad	Sommonohé-	Statira
Sharúheq	Salâi	Shéchem	Sirbon	dom	Stâtius
Shâvch	Shilhim or	Sichem	Sirens	Sopiter	Stâtus
Shaul	Sélim	Sichor	Sirion or	Sôpha	Statute
Shaúba	Shiftem	Sicily	Sirion	Sophack	Struracius
Shéai	Shiloh	Sicy'on	Sirmiseh	Sôpher	Sténo
Shéakiel	Shilohah	Sidites	Sirmpanus	Sôphi	Sténtor
Shéba	Shimath	Sidnacéster	Sirôes	Sophia	Stephanardus
Shébam	Shimea	Sidon	Sirus	Sôphocles	Stéphanaa
Shébâni	Shimeî	Sidónius	Sisai	Sophonisba	Stéphan
Shébaniah	Shimi	Sienne	Sisimmes	Sôphronia	Stérling
Shébarim	Shimon	Sistide	Sisebut	Sôphronius	Stesichorus
Shébat	Shimri	Sigileon	Sisera	Sora	Stesicles
Shéber	Shimron	Sigbritta	Sisenâldus	Sorâche	Stesiciates
Shébon	Shimshâi	Sigebert	Sisigambis	Sorbôn	Stérin
Shébucl	Shinab	Sigerie	Sisinius	Sórel	Sténadus
Shécaniah	Shinar	Sigismund	Sisinnus	Sôficles	Stilio
Shéchem	Shion or	Sigmouth	Sistron	Sosigenes	Stilpo
Shedâi	Seon	Sign	Sisuthrus or	Sosipater or	Stiria
Shedêr	Sisuprah or	Sigo or	Xanthrus	Sôsus	Stockbridge
Sheernéa	Séphora	Sigoph	Sisypus	Sosipolla	Stockholm
Shéffield	Shiptan	Sicânius	Sivagy	Sôlthene	Stockport
Shékel	Shipton	Sihon or	Sixonne	Soltratus	Stoicks
Shélah or	Shireburn	Séhon	Sixtus	Sotides	Stónchenge
Séla	Shishâai or	Sihor	Skipton	Sôtion	Strâbo
Shé'emah	Sifa	Silas	Sky	Sôches	Strâsburg
Shéleph	Shishak	Sisânus	Sleasford	Sóumel	Strâford
Shéleth	Shitrâi	Silénus	Sléfwick	Souriquois	Strâthearne
Shelômi or	Shittim	Siléna	Smâcalde	Sôutham	Strâthnaver
Salômi	Shôbab	Silius	Smaragdus	Southampton	Strâto
Shéloomith	Shôbach	Silo	Smédis	Southwark	Strâtonice
Shéloomoth	Shôbâl	Silla	Smolénsko	Southwell	Strâcton
Shelûmiel	Shôbi	Sillâus	Smy'ra	Sound	Stûrbridge
Shem	Slôphan	Silôam	Snath	Sôzomen	Stûrmiller
Shéma	Shôreham	Shillôah or	Snetham	Spain	Styx
Shemâsh	Sholhinnim	Silôe	So or	Spalâtro	Suâthes
Shemâiah	Shiêwsbury	Solvânos	Sûa	Spâlding	Sustobius
Shemariah	Shrophire	Simeon	Sôba	Spandabâlea	Suatocopus
Shemiber	Shûah	Simler	Sôbal	Spanheim	Suatopâlus
Shemer	Shûal	Simmeren	Sôbellus	Spârraw	Sûcoth
Shemida	Shubâel	Simnias	Sôchas	Spârtacus	Sud or
Shéminith	Shûhara	Simon	Socinus	Sparrinus	Sudi
Shemiramoth	Shûhire	Simonéa	Socinians	Sperthies	Sûdbury
Shen	Shûlamite	Simoniâs or	Sôcoh	Speutippus	Sûeno
Shênâzar	Shûmatlitz	Simonites	Sôco or	Spy	Sucténius

A CATALOGUE of Names of Persons and Places.

Suetonius	Tábernacle	T-t'n'i	Tétbury	Theognis	Tibérius
Suëvia	Tabitha	Tätterhall	Téthys	Theology	Tibérius
Suffolk	Tábor	Taverhock	Tétrapolis	Théon	Tibet
Suidas	Tabrimon	Táunton	Tétrarch	Theophanes	Tiber
Suintillus	Tábuc	Taurinus	Tétuan	Theophilus	Tibhath
Súlpbur	Tacfarinas	Tauris	Téucer	Theophobus	Tibni
Sulpicia	Tácutus	Táurus	Téudegilde	Theophrastus	Tibúllus
Sulpitius	Tádealter	Taxänder	Teutomalus	Theophylact	Tiehon
Súltan	Tádica	Taxila	Teutomatus	Theopompus	Tidal
Sumátra	Tádmor	Táxia	Teutons	Theréa	Tigrines
Súnderland	Táflet	Tay	Téwksbury	Thérma	Tiger
Súnnig	Táges	Tay-bou	Téval	Thermuthis	Tigris
Súngkiang	Tágu	T-yáite	Thábor	Thérmodon	Tikvah
Súnnina	Táhin	Tébah	Thaddéus	Thermopyle	Tilbury
Suph	Táhabh	Tébet	Tháhabh	Thersites	Tilgath Pünder
Sur	Tahapines	Técla	Thalafa	Théséus	Tilemont
Súrat	Táhpene	Tecméssa	Thaláffius	Théséus	Tilon
Suréna	Táicheu	Téiza	Thika	Thésaly	Timagoras
Súrius	Táicko	Tees	Thiles	Thessalonica	Timanthes
Súrry	Táillebourg	Tehinnah	Thaléstris	Thessalonians	Timarete
Súfa	Talapóins	Tekoa	Thalia	Théffalus	Timariote
Susánchites	Talisse	Télah	Thame	Théffor	Timéus
Susinna	Tálent	Télsimon	Thames	Thétford	Timas
Súfi	Talmál	Teláfer	Thámas	Thétya	Timnath
Sútherland	Tálmón	Téléhines	Thámoz	Théudas	Timochines
Swalt	Tálmud	Telegoona	Thamy'ris	Theodifcles	Timoclea
Swallow	Tálus	Télem	Thánath	Theodóreus	Timóleon
Swáney	Támar	Telémschos	Thánet	Thiérré	Timómarus
Sweden	Támerlane	Téléphanes	Thárbis	Thinites	Timon
Switzerland	Támmus	Téléphus	Tharra	Th'ónville	Timóphanes
Swithin or	Támworth	Téléphorus	Tharfamóntus	Thísbe	Timóka
Swy'thin	Tamy'ras	Télicius	Thirshish or	Thistleworth	Timóthéas
Syágrus	Tánach	Téllus	Tháris	Thóas	Timothy
Sybaris	Tánaquil	Téma	Tháffis or	Thómas	Tine
Syéne	Táncrode	Téman'	Tháff	Thómyris	Tingmouth
Sy'lla	Tangér or	Teméni	Tháfflon	Thóngcafter	Tinmouth
Sy'lleus	Tangier	Teméne	Theigenes	Thor	Tipáfa
Sy'lva	Tángermond	Temelwáer	Theino	Thóraz	Tipora
Sylvanus	Tángut	Témiam	Théatine	Thóricmond	Tiphásh
Sylvérius	Tánis	Témp'e	Théatre	Thora	Tipperary
Sylvester	Tántalus	Témp'ers or	Thebes	Thófa	Tiras
Sy'lvia	Táphath	Témplars	Théers	Thracia	Tirahites
Sy'lvius	Táphon	Ténirus	Thélla	Thráphon	Tircónnel
Sy'mmachus	Táppua	Ténbury	Thémis	Thrákes	Tircéfas
Sy'nagogue	Táragone	Téndue	Themison	Thrásmund	Tirótes
Synéfius	Tárah	Ténodos	Themistius	Thráspians	Tirbákah
Sy'ntyche	Tarólah	Ténériffe	Themistócles	Thrásy'bulus	Tiria
Sy'phaz	Taráfius	Ténes	Themistocles	Thrásy'deus	Tirol
Syraces	Taréa	Ténés	Themistógenes	Thrásy'llus	Tírris
Sy'neufe	Taraxippus	Ténis	Théobalds	Thrásy'mma-	Tírshuths
Sy'ria	Tárbula	Téno	Théocracy	chus	Tirzah
Syrianus	Taréntum	Térab	Theocines	Thrásy'medes	Tísphe
Syrophénicia	Tárgum	Téráphim	Theocritus	Thrásy'menc	Tíshbits
Sy'rinx	Tarichéa	Terebilus	Theodat	Thrones	Tífri
Sy'rtes	Tarpéia	Terebélius	Theódabert	Thry'fus	Titans
T.	Tárpeltes	Tercera	Theodóbra	Thuanus	Tithon
Abírca	Tárcuin	Térence	Theodilinda	Thuey'dides	Titian
Tabarc-	Tárdhih	Teréntia	Theodócion	Thule	Titicia
flan	Tárfus	Térés	Theodon	Thuringia	Titus
Tabárique	Tártale	Térnate	Theódora	Thúrismond	Tityrus
Tabótha	Tártan	Terpsichore	Theódore	Thyatira	Tityus
Tábbath	Tártary	Tértius	Theódoret	Thyélla	Tiverton
Tábal or	Tárgit	Tértú'lus	Theódoric	Thy'gus	Tiwol
Tabél	Táfo	Tertúllian	Theódorus	Thy'mele	Tlepólemus
Tabénna	Tátian	Télagon	Theodóffius	Thymó-thes	Tob
Taberah	Tátius	Télsament	Theodóttus	Tibarénians	Tobías

A CATALOGUE of Names of Persons and Places.

Tobiah	Trobridge	Vancora	Vilmer	Urban	Whitehaven
Tobias	Troy	Vandala	Ville Franche	Urbanus	Wickesley
Tobit	Tryphena	Vaniah	Vincennes	Urbis	Wickham
Tobijah	Tryphon	Vaphres	Vincent	Urbino	Wickeric
Tobolsk	Tryphosa	Vasanes	Vincennes	Urbis	Wigan
Tochen	Tubal	Varius	Vindictus	Uriah	Wight
Tocho	Tubal Cain	Vairo	Vigil	Urias	Wilford
Togermah	Tubingen	Virus	Virginia	Urijah	Wilfred
Tohu	Tubins or	Vastul	Vinarius	Uriel	William
Toi	Tubinians	Vasthi	Vindictus	Uracius	Wilton
Tokoy	Tudbury	Vatican	Vinder	Urfula	Winchester
Tola	Tuddington	Vatinus	Vingochas	Ufoques	Windor
Tolad	Tuileries	Vaulcluse	Vistula	Ufuardus	Winefrid
Toledo	Tulca	Vaudois	Vitalis	Uthal	Winfield
Tomb	Tulenus	Vauge	Vitian	Utilo	Wirksworth
Tombut	Tullia	Vaux	Vitellius	Utrecht	Wurtemberg
Tongue	Tullius	Vayvode	Viterbo	Uroaeter	Wirtzburg
Tonquin	Tunbridge	Ubens	Vitericus	Vulcan	Wibich
Topaz	Tunis	Udric	Vitices	Vulfran	Witkind
Topazos	Turcomania	Veglia	Vitias	Ua	Witney
Tophet	Turcomans	Vejovis	Vitoldus	Uaal	Witttemberg
Tor	Turford	Vel-y	Vitravius	Usingue	Wivelcomb
Torcedorix	Turin	Vellcius	Viziputius	Usah	Woburn
Torrent	Turks	Vence	Vivarius	Ussen Shérab	Wolverhampton
Torrington	Turky	Venceffas	Viviers	Uzal	Woodbridge
Torstock	Turtle	Vendofme	Ukraine	Uziah	Woodstock
Tortola	Tuscus	Venice	Uli	Uzziel	Worcester
Tortuga	Tutulina	Venille	Ulidiafus	W.	
Toteny	Twele	Ventidius	Ulam	W Aigates	Wormes
Totila	Ty'chicus	Venus	Ulamais	Wain-	Wotton Basset
Totnefs	Ty'drus	Vera Cruz	Ulatba	fleet	Wye
Toucester	Tyndaron	Veringetorix	Uiba	Wakefield	X.
Toul	Tyndarus	Vergallianus	Ulla	Walden	X A'CCA
Toulon	Ty'phon	Vergorius	Ulm	Waldenwick	X Xagua
Touloufe	Tyrannus	Vérma	U'philas	Wall'chia	Xaloth
Touraine	Tyre	Vermendois	U'pian	Wallingford	Xamfi
Tournay	Tyrs	Véron	U'fher	Wallingham	Xanthus
Tours	Tyrone	Véron	U'tzen	Wantham	Xantiem
Tower	Ty'reus	Verona	U'verson	Wandike	Xantippe
Townson	Ty'thes	Veronica	U'y'fles	Wantage	Xantippus
Trachonitis	Ta'ercias	Vérres	U'mmah	Waridin	Xantung
Trajan	V.	V. milles	U'neffaus	Ware	Xenichus
Trajanopolis	VABRES	V. verticus	U'na	Warrington	Xeniades
Transilvania	Vaccia	Vertumnus	U'nni	Warw	Xenocrates
Trapano	Vacuna	Verulam	Vocinius	Warwick	Xenophanes
Trau	Valica	Vefel	Vodominus	Waterford	Xenophilus
Trebellianus	Vallade	Vespasian	Voetius	Wartchet	Xenophon
Trebellius	Vale or Valley	Vespucius	Vogenus	Waldenburne	Xenfi
Trebifonde	Vilence or	Vesta	Votland	Weifm	Xepocydar
Trebomus	Valencia	Vesuvius	Voldemar	Weifemburg	Xerxes
Trent	Valencinnes	Vetrano	Volga	Wellingborough	Xicoco
Treves	Vilens	Vetris	Volhinia	Wellington	Kimenes
Tribe	Valentine	Ugurimehomet	Vlocéfas	Wells	Ximo
Tribune	Valentinian	Vicenza	Volufian	Wellfpool	Xia
Trieste	Valentinus	Victor	Vopifcus	Wem	Xylinder
Tripolis	Valeria	Victoria	Vortigern	Wenceffus	Y.
Tripolemes	Valérian	Victorinus	Vortimer	Wendover	Y Acobdal
Trimegistus	Valerius	Victorio	U'phaz	Wenlock	Yarley
Triton	Valéius	Victorius	U'pingham	Westbury	Yarmouth
Triumpvirs	Vallidid	Vidames	U'pfal	Westminster	Yarum
Trisus	Valla or	Vidomar	Ur	Westmorland	York
Troja	Valla	Vidone	Urif	Westphalia	Yueitan
Troilus	Va'ois	Vigilantius	Urania	Wexford	Y'retot
Trophimus	Viteline	Vigilius	Urinfburg	Weymouth	Y'opi
Trophonius	Vay	Vigilius	Uratifaus	Whitby	
				Whitchurch	

A CATALOGUE of Names of Persons and Places.

Z.	Zalmúnna	Zébulon	Zer	Zimram	Zóphus
Z. Anánim	Zamb'lat	Zechariah	Zéra	Zina	Zópyr or
Z. ara	Zámbrí	Zédad	Zérsh	Zinara	Zópyrus
Zabad	Zaméis	Zédamet	Zerahiah	Zindikites	Zorah
Z. bache	Zamóris	Zedekiah	Zerida	Zingines	Zoroinda
Zabáciana	Zámorin	Zedekiel	Zeredithan	Zion	Zoráh
Zaburrélla	Zamúski	Zeéb	Zéresh	Zior	Zorites
Zabina	Zamzummián	Zeíam	Zéresh	Ziph	Zoroáster
Zátulon	Zánquebar	Zékel	Zéri	Ziphion	Zorúbabel
Zabbái	Zante	Zélah	Zéros	Zipporah	Zoróys
Zábbud	Zaphnath-Pa-	Zell	Zerúbbabel	Ziphion	Zósimus
Zábbi	néah	Zélophehad	Zerúsh	Zir	Zótmonde
Zábbel	Záphora	Zélotés	Zéthaa	Zísca	Zoty'pus
Zabians	Zára	Zemaráim	Zéthar	Zittaw	Zutabiból
Zacatécas	Zarah	Zemurite	Zéthés	Ziz	Zúar
Zacrái	Zired	Zémblana	Zéuxis	Zixime	Zuinglius
Zacchéus	Zurephath	Zínas	Zia	Zis	Zúlcinim
Záechur	Zettú	Zénial	Ziba	Zir' th	Zúchia
Zachariah	Zítus	Zenicéus	Zibon	Zóe	Zúph
Záchary	Zíreth	Zénira	Zibi'h	Zófala	Zúrich
Zádok	Zattáu	Zéno	Zichri	Zofingen	Zúriel
Zága	Zéa	Zenobia	Zifto	Zóhar	Zúríthiddai
Zághathay	Zéaland	Zephanim	Ziddim	Zóheleth	Zúski
Zágya	Zébadiah	Zephith	Zif	Zóheth	Zútphen
Záur	Zébak	Zéphathan	Ziklag	Zóilus	Zuyderzée
Záhim	Zébrées	Zéphi	Zilah	Zóleika	Zúsim
Zalécus	Zéboim	Zéphon	Zilpah	Zóphah	Zygáes
Zilmon	Zébúdah	Zéphyrus	Zimri	Zóphai	Zygonos
Záimonat	Zébul	Zephyrinus	Zimnah	Zóphar	

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